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A

NEW, EASY, AND COMPLETE

GRAMMAR

OF THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE:

A

COPIOUS VOCABULARY OF WORDS,
DIALOGUES, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

A COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, FABLES, and
PROSE and POETICAL EXTRACTS from the
best AUTHORS; which will be found
of great Utility to Learners.

Compiled and arranged in the most perspicuous Manner, for
the Use of the Author's Commercial and Military Students.

BY JOHN EMM. MORDENTE,
TEACHER OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

AT a period like the present, when the elegant criticisms of Lord Holland on the writings of Lope de Vega are likely to create a taste for Spanish literature, and when the recent capture of Buenos Ayres, and the probable surrender of more important provinces, will have offered a channel as extended as it will infallibly prove beneficial to the British nation—the study of this noble language cannot but become indispensably necessary to a large class of persons, and the consequent demand for books of instruction materially increased. With a view to supply the urgent demands of the public, this Grammar is presented to their notice; and it is presumed that its claims to preference, on the general score of simplicity combined with correctness, as well as the particular merit of some individual parts, will not pass unrewarded. Among the latter, the subjects pronounciation and orthography are herein greatly enlarged; and such accurate and appropriate rules given to each, as must enable any person of common capacity to read, write, and speak the Spanish language in a very short time with fluency and precision. The copious list of regular verbs; and, above all, the division of the

syntax, and the exemplification of each rule, will, it is presumed, be acknowledged as new and important improvements.

A Book of Exercises, and another of Dialogues, by the same Author, are preparing for the press; and in a short time the Publishers will also be enabled to present a new and improved edition of Mr. Neuman's copious Spanish Dictionary; in which compilation the best sources have been consulted, and the inaccuracies and misconceptions of the Madrid quarto, by the Rev. Fathers Connelly and Higgins, carefully avoided; while every term that is requisite to promote the study of the Castilian language will be found to have been scrupulously retained. With these assistants, the merchant, who is drawn to our new possessions by the influence of commerce—the soldier, whose duty—or the traveller, whose curiosity shall direct him to the same interesting point,—may, even during the progress of the voyage, with the smallest previous instruction, obtain without difficulty that most important object, namely, a knowledge of the language of those with whom he is called upon to reside, and with whom his intercourse must of necessity be extensive and familiar.

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SPANISH ABBREVIATIONS.

A. C.	<i>Año Christiano</i>	In the year of Christ
a. a ^s .	<i>arróba o arróbas</i>	25 pounds weight
A. A.	<i>autores</i>	authors
Adm ^{or} .	<i>administrador</i>	administrator
Ag ^{to} .	<i>Agosto</i>	August
An ^{to} .	<i>António</i>	Anthony
Ap ^{co} , ap ^{ca} .	<i>apostolico, -ca.</i>	apostolical
Art.	<i>artículo</i>	article
Arzbp ^o .	<i>arzobispo</i>	archbishop
B.	<i>béato</i>	blessed
b. (<i>in quoting</i>)	<i>vuelta</i>	turn over
B. L. M.	<i>beso las manos & besa</i>	I kiss the hands
B. L. P.	<i>beso los piés</i>	I kiss the feet.
B ^{mo} Pe.	<i>beatísimo Padre</i>	most blessed Father
C. M. B.	<i>cuyas manos beso</i>	whose hand I kiss
C. P. B.	<i>cuyos piés beso</i>	whose feet I kiss
Cam ^a .	<i>cámara</i>	chamber
Cap.	<i>capítulo</i>	chapter
Cap ⁿ .	<i>capitán</i>	captain
Capp ⁿ .	<i>capellán</i>	chaplain
Col.	<i>columna</i>	column
Com ^{is} .	<i>comisario</i>	commissary
Comp ^a . c ^{nia} .	<i>compañía</i>	company
Cons ^o .	<i>consejo</i>	council
Cort ^e .	<i>corriente</i>	current, instant
D ⁿ . o Da ^a .	<i>don or doña</i>	don, donna
D. D.	<i>doctóres</i>	doctors
Dr. D ^{or} .	<i>doctor</i>	doctor
D ^s .	<i>Dios</i>	God
Dho. dha.	<i>dicho, dicha</i>	said
Dro.	<i>derecho</i>	duty or right.

En ^o .	<i>Enéro</i>	January
Ex ^{mo} . ex ^{ma} .	<i>excelentísimo, -ma</i>	most excellent
Exc ^a .	<i>excellencia</i>	excellency
Fha. fho.	<i>fécha, fecho</i>	date
Feb ^o .	<i>Febrero</i>	February
Fol.	<i>folio</i>	folio
Fr.	<i>fray</i>	brother
Fran ^{co} .	<i>Francisco</i>	Francis
Frnz.	<i>Fernandez</i>	Fernandez
Gne. gde.	<i>garde</i>	save
Gra.	<i>grácia</i>	grace
Gen ^l .	<i>generál</i>	general
Igla.	<i>iglésia</i>	church
Ill ^e .	<i>ilustre</i>	illustrious
Ill ^{mo} . ill ^{ma} .	<i>ilustrísimo, -ma.</i>	most illustrious
Inq ^{or} .	<i>inquisidór</i>	inquisitor
Jhs.	<i>Jesús</i>	Jesus
Jph.	<i>Josef</i>	Joseph
J ⁿ .	<i>Juan</i>	John
Lib.	<i>libro</i>	book
Lib ^s .	<i>libras</i>	pounds
Lin.	<i>línea</i>	line
M. P. S.	<i>mui poderoso señor</i>	most powerful lord
M ^e .	<i>madre</i>	mother
M ⁱ .	<i>monsiur</i>	master
M ^s . A ^s .	<i>muchos años</i>	many years
Mag ^d .	<i>magestad</i>	majesty
Mig ^l .	<i>Miguél</i>	Michael
Mnro.	<i>ministro</i>	minister
Mrd.	<i>merc'd</i>	favour
Mrn.	<i>Martin</i>	Martin
Mrnz.	<i>Martinez</i>	Martinez
Mro.	<i>maestro</i>	master
Mrs.	<i>Maravedis</i>	Maravedis
M. S.	<i>manuscrito</i>	manuscript
M. S. S.	<i>manuscritos</i>	manuscripts

N. S.	<i>nuestra Senor</i>	our Lord
N. S ^a .	<i>nuestra Señora</i>	our Lady
Nro. n ^{ra} .	<i>nuestro, nuestra</i>	our
Nov ^e . 9 ^{re} .	<i>Noviembre</i>	November
Obpo.	<i>obispo</i>	bishop
Oct ^{re} . 8 ^{re} .	<i>Octubre</i>	October
On. on ^s .	<i>onza ú onzas</i>	ounce, ounces
Ord ⁿ . ord ^s . orns.	<i>orden, ordenes</i>	order, orders
P. D.	<i>posdata</i>	postscript
Pa.	<i>para</i>	for
P ^e .	<i>padre</i>	father
P ^o .	<i>Pedro</i>	Peter
Pr.	<i>por</i>	for or by
P ^s .	<i>pies</i>	feet
Pta.	<i>plata</i>	money, silver, plate
Pte.	<i>parte</i>	part
Pto.	<i>puerto</i>	port
Pag.	<i>página</i>	page
Publ ^o .	<i>público</i>	public
R ^l . r ^s .	<i>real, reales</i>	royal, royals
Rm ^o .	<i>reverendísimo</i>	most reverend
Rbi.	<i>recibí</i>	I received
Q. q ^e .	<i>que</i>	that
Q ^{do} .	<i>quando</i>	when
Q ⁿ .	<i>quien?</i>	who?
Q ^{to} .	<i>quanto</i>	how much
S.	<i>san o santo</i>	saint
S. M.	<i>su magestad</i>	his majesty
S ^r . S ^{or} . S ^{ra} .	<i>senor, señora</i>	sir, lady
Sep ^{te} . 7 ^{bre} .	<i>Septiembre</i>	September
Ser ^{mo} . Ser ^{ma} .	<i>serenísimo, -ma.</i>	most serene
SS ^{no} .	<i>escribano</i>	notary
Sup ^{ca} .	<i>súplica</i>	entreats
Sup ^{te} .	<i>suplicante</i>	petitioner
Ten ^{te} .	<i>teniente</i>	lieutenant
Tom.	<i>tomo</i>	volume

Tpo.	<i>tiempo</i>	time
V. V ^e .	<i>venerable</i>	venerable
V. A.	<i>vuestra altéza</i>	your highness
V. E.	<i>vuecelencia</i>	your excellency
V. G.	<i>verbi gratia</i>	for example
V. M.	<i>vuestra mercéd. or usted</i>	you
V. P.	<i>vuestra paternidád</i>	your paternity
V. S.	<i>vuestra señoría usia</i>	your lordship
V. S. I.	<i>vueseñoria illustri- sima</i>	your grace
V ^{on} .	<i>vellón</i>	bullion
Vol.	<i>volumen</i>	volume
X ^m .	<i>diexmo</i>	tenth
Xp ^{to} .	<i>Christo</i>	Christ
Xpt ^{no} .	<i>Christidno</i>	Christian.

PART I.

OF

PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION.

PRONUNCIATION is the right expression of the sounds of the words of a language.

Words are composed of syllables, and syllables of letters. The letters of the Spanish alphabet are as follow :

	A	B	C	CH	D	E	F
Pron.	<i>aw</i>	<i>bey</i>	<i>cey</i>	<i>tchey</i>	<i>dey</i>	<i>ey</i>	<i>efey</i>
	G	H	I	J	L	LL	M
	<i>ghey</i>	<i>atchey</i>	<i>ee</i>	<i>ejota</i>	<i>eley</i>	<i>elliey</i>	<i>emey</i>
	N	Ñ	O	P	Q	R	S
	<i>ney</i>	<i>engniey</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>pey</i>	<i>coo</i>	<i>errey</i>	<i>essey</i>
	T	U	V	X	Y	Z.	
	<i>tey</i>	<i>oo</i>	<i>vey</i>	<i>equis</i>	<i>cegriega</i>	<i>zeda or zeta.</i>	

As the English vowels differ in sound from those of all other nations, the first care of a learner ought to be to apply himself to the true pronunciation of the Spanish vowels,

	A	E	I	O	U.
Pron.	<i>aw</i>	<i>ey</i>	<i>ee</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>oo.</i>

A is pronounced as the English pronounce *a* in the words *law, all, call, fall, wall*; as *ama* a nurse, *amaca* a hammock.

E is pronounced like *e* in the following words, *benefactor, beneficial.*

I is pronounced like *ee* in the word *steel, sleep, steep*; as *bigamo* a bigamist.

O is pronounced as in English, except in the following cases. 1st, in all monosyllables when not followed by another vowel, as *lo*, *no*, it is close. 2d, it is broad when there is over it an acute accent, as *amó* he loved, (to distinguish it from *amo* I love) *temió* he feared, *subió* he went up. 3d, it is long in *dòy* I give, *hòy* to-day; in all other cases it is pronounced as in English.

U is pronounced like *oo* in the words *good*, *cook*, *cool*.

Y has no other sound but that of *ee*. See I.

When two vowels meet together in Spanish words, they must be pronounced distinctly, as *acaecer* to happen, *caer* to fall, *amáis* you love, *cantáis* you sing, &c. The same rule ought to be observed when *ee* meet together in the same word, as *creer* to believe, *leer* to read. This must be considered as a general rule.

Of Diphthongs.

A diphthong is the meeting of two or more vowels in the same syllable. They are found in Spanish as follow :

1. *ia*, as *dia* a day, *diacono* a deacon, *diamante* a diamond.
2. *iam*, as *fiambre* cold meat, *fiamblera* a basket to carry meat in.
3. *ian*, as *fianza* security, *fiador* he who gives security for another.
4. *iar*, as *liar* to tie, *estudiar* to study.
5. *ie*, as *liebre* a hare, *miel* honey.
6. *ien*, as *bien* well, *lienzo* cloth.
7. *io*, as *navio* a large ship, *piorno* Spanish broom.
8. *ion*, as *porcion* a portion, *siõn* water parsnip.

Observe that all diphthongs cease to be so every time the *i* is thus accented (*í*), as *amaría* I should love, *daría* I would give, *filosofía* philosophy, &c.

9. *ua*, as *quarenta* forty, *quadro* a frame.
10. *uan*, as *quando* when? *quanto* how much?
11. *ue*, as *bueno* good, *cueva* a den.

12. *uen*, as *cuenta* a reckoning, *cincuenta* fifty.

Observe, that *u* after *c* or *q* takes the sound of a *w*, and when thus accented (*ü*) it sounds like *oo*, and makes a syllable by itself.

13. *ues*, as *pues* but; *u* sounds like *oo*.

4. *ui*, as *guitarra* a guitar, *guisado* a ragout; here the *u* is lost in pronunciation.

15. *uin*, as *guindas* cherries, *guindar* to lift up.

Of Consonants.

B is pronounced in Spanish, as in English in the word *benefice* *beneficio*.

C before *e* and *i* sounds like *s*, as *Cecilia* *Cecily* a woman's name; but before *a*, *hr*, *l*, *o*, *r*, and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *Carolina* *Caroline*, *caballo* a horse, *Christo* *Christ*, *Claudina* *Claudia*, *creacion* the creation, *criado* a man servant, *cronologia* chronology, *crucifero* a cross-bearer, *cuba* a cask for wine.

C followed by *h* in the middle or at the end of words of two or three syllables, sounds as if there was a *t* before it, as in the words *mucho* much, *muchachada* a boyish trick, *muchacha* a little girl, *muchacho* a boy.

D is pronounced as in English.

F is pronounced as in English. The Spaniards never double that letter in their writing.

Observations.

G, **J**, **LL**, **Ñ**, **X**, being peculiar to the Spanish language, I will endeavour to give a true definition of their sounds and uses; but this must not hinder the pupil from providing himself with a good master, in order to acquire their true pronunciation.

G is only guttural before *e* and *i*, as in *generacion* generation, *gigantico* gigantic.

G before *a*, *o*, *u*, is not aspirated or guttural, but is pronounced as in other languages; as *gaban* a great coat,

gordo fat, *gusano* a worm ; in which instances it is easy to perceive that the sounds *ga*, *go*, *gu*, answer to the English pronunciation. —

H is so lightly aspirated, that in many words it can hardly be perceived ; as in *hablar* to speak, *harrero* a carrier ; &c.

L and LL. — The single L is pronounced as in English ; the LL, like the French liquid in the words *fille* a daughter, *famille* a family ; or like the *glio* of the Italian, in *figlio* a son ; or the *lh* of the Portuguese in the word *filho* a son, *filha* a daughter ; &c.: as *llamar* to call, *llanexa* equality, *llave* a key, *llegar* to arrive, *llevar* to carry away, *llover* to rain, *lluvia* rain :—read *llamar*, *llanexa*, *llave*, *llegar*, *llevar*, *llover*, *lluvia*, &c. LL is never found at the end of words.

M and N are pronounced as in English.

N. This letter is quite peculiar to the Spanish language, and has been adopted by them for the French *gne*, and they call it *n contilde* : its greatest use is found in the words *señor* sir, *maña* dexterity, *mañana* tomorrow,—read *señor*, *magna*, *magnana*, &c.

The pronunciation of this letter should be heard from a master's mouth.

P, Q, R, are pronounced as in English.

S is pronounced in Spanish words as if there were *ss*, even between two vowels, as in the verb *poder* to be able, preterite subjunctive *que pudiese* he might be able, *que pudiesen* they might be able.

T is pronounced as in English.

X is guttural, and sounds almost like *j* : these two letters are so much alike in pronunciation, that the one is often used for the other, except when *x* is directly at the end of words, as *relox* a clock or watch ; but in the middle, as *lejos* or *lexos* afar off, they are indifferently written by the Spaniards : nevertheless, to write correctly one must be attentive to the etymology.

Z is pronounced as in English.

When the scholar has read attentively these rules, he may take every consonant separately and join it to each vowel, in order to make syllables, and thus learn how to read.

Babada, babear, beber, bigaro, bibo, bubilla, brabante, braceage, bragillas, brear, Bretaña, brillo, brochado, bruerta.

Caballo, cebolla, cibera, coatar, cubaza, chachara, chacharero, chetes, chichisveador, chocado, chufeta, claustro, clemente, cliente, clocar, clueco, crastitud, crecido, criador, cronografo, cruceras.

Dable, debaxo, dignidad, dobladillo, dueña, dulzura.

Fabrica, Febrero, fibula, forrage, fuerte, flagicio, flechar, flibote, flocadura, fluctuacion, fracasar, fregacion, frigerativo, frialdad, frogar, frontero, fructuosamente.

Gabela, generacion, girasol, golpe, gorgear, gladiator, gleba, globo, glutinoso, gnomínica, gobernador, gobernalle, gracejar, graduacion, grajado, greguesquillo, grieta, gritador, grosexa, grua, grueras, grueso, grumele, gruñidor, gruta, guacamayo, guedeja, guedejudo, guia, guiño, gurrumina.

Hacienda, hechizo, hidalgo, hojuela, huesped.

Jabali, Jesu Christo, jocosamente, Jordan, Juegos.

Labor, leccion, librar, libro, lobanillo, lucerna.

Llamamiento, llevada, lloradera, lloraduelos, lluvia.

Macarron, mecha, mijediaga, moceton, muñeco.

Nausea, negrear, niebla, nocivo, nutricion.

Pabellon, pecadillo, piadoso, poblacion, pubertad, placeme, plegador, pliego, plomero, plumaxo, pratica, preambulo, primado, probar, prueba.

Quaderna, quedar, quemar, quipos, quociente.

Rabear, rejilla, riguroso, rogador, ruginoso.

Sabandija, secadillos, siervo, sobrino, subduplo.

Tabillas, temeroso, tibiera, toston, tumulto, trabajo, trebrejo, trigesimo, trofeo, trujaman.

Vadeable, velador, viduño, volvible, vulpeja.

Xabalconar, xefe, xequé, xibion, xorgolin, xugoso.

Yacija, yema, yerro, yoguir, yugo, yusion.

Zaborda, zeloso, zilorgano, zompo, zurrador.

Of Accents.

The Spanish language has but two accents, the acute (´) and the grave (`). The acute serves for the prolongation of a syllable, as *váya* I may go, *véo* I see, *veta* I did see, *vóy* I go, *dóy* I give, *jún*to together. This accent is likewise put upon the five vowels *á, é, í, ó, ú*. The grave is likewise put upon the same, thus, *à, è, ì, ò, ù*; the most common use of the last is upon *a* as a preposition, and upon *u* when a conjunction disjunctive, as *vóy à Madrid* I go to Madrid, *lacre ù oblea* sealing-wax or wafer.

CHAPTER II.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of Punctuation.

PUNCTUATION is used in writing and printing to denote the place where the reader ought to stop to take breath; or to distinguish more easily the different parts of a sentence.

The stops are of six sorts, of which the names and shapes are as follow :

- (,) Virgula, ù Coma A Comma.
- (;) Punto y coma A Semicolon.
- (:) Dos puntos A Colon.
- (.) Punta A Full Stop.
- (?) Nota de Interrogacion A Note of Interrogation.
- (!) Nota de Admiracion A Note of Admiration.

These stops are necessary to avoid obscurity, to prevent misconstruction, and for the better understanding of what we read or write. Here follows the use which good authors make of them, and which is grounded upon reason : A comma is used, 1st, in an enumeration, to distinguish the things enumerated, as *Las partes de la oracion son el sustantivo, el adjetivo, el pronombre, el verbo, el participio,*

el adverbio, &c.—2d, to distinguish the different parts of a sentence, and to give the reader a proper time for breathing, as *Hermana mia, gran consuelo me ha preparado Dios quando estaba yo bien necesitado de el, en dos cartas tuyas, una de 18 y otra de 20 de Mayo que recibí a un mismo tiempo, &c.* We do not use a comma between the different parts of a short sentence which can be expressed at one breath, as *Tengo negocios urgentes*, I have earnest business.

A semicolon is used to distinguish the two parts of a sentence of some length, when the first has a complete sense of itself, as *Muchos reputan como rudeza é imperfeccion la sencillez de la antigua musica; pero nosotros sentimos que esta misma dote la acredita.*

A colon is used after a sentence which could subsist alone, because it makes a complete sense of itself, but which, however, is followed by another, which explains or extends it, as *La virtud y el vicio producen diferentes efectos: esta causa la miseria de los hombres esa haceles felices.*

N. B. A semicolon or a colon can be, and often is, indifferently used for each other.

A full stop is used when the sentence is complete, as *La caridad es la primera de las virtudes christianas.* Charity is the first of all christian virtues.

A note of interrogation is used at the end of a sentence which expresses a question, as *Esta su padre en casa? Is his father at home?*

A note of admiration is put at the end of a sentence which expresses admiration and surprise, as *Que sobrehumana fuerza es esta! Que palacio! Que quartos! Que galcrias!*

Of Capital Letters.

Capital or great letters are used,

1st, In the beginning of every sentence in prose. They are besides used in the beginning of every line in poetry, as

La virtud es amable, Virtue is amiable. El vicio es abominable, Vice is odious.

*Fabricava un palacio el pensamiento,
Encima de la profunda memoria;
Pensando hacer la camera de gloria,
Ha hecho sala de un grave tormento.*

2d, All christian and proper names of persons, kingdoms, provinces, towns, places, rivers, ships, mountains, dignities, and professions; also the names of heathen gods and goddesses, are all written with a capital letter.

3d, The names of arts and sciences begin with a capital letter, as *La Musica y la Pintura son agradables*, Music and Painting are agreeable.

An easy method of learning many Spanish feminine Words ending in ad, and in English in ty or y, in an alphabetical order.

Spanish..	English.		
A	A	<i>Certinidad</i>	Certainty
<i>Actividad</i>	Activity	<i>Ciudad</i>	City
<i>Anterioridad</i>	Anteriority	<i>Civilidad</i>	Civility
<i>Antiguedad</i>	Antiquity	<i>Comunidad</i>	Community
<i>Arguidad</i>	Difficulty	<i>Concavidad</i>	Concavity
<i>Aseguridad</i>	Security	<i>Credulidad</i>	Credulity
<i>Autenticidad</i>	Authenticity	<i>Criminalidad</i>	Perversity
<i>Autoridad</i>	Authority	<i>Crueldad</i>	Cruelty
B	B	<i>Curiosidad</i>	Curiosity
<i>Beldad</i>	Beauty	D	D
<i>Benignidad</i>	Benignity	<i>Debilidad</i>	Debility
<i>Bobedad</i>	Simplicity	<i>Deidad</i>	Divinity
<i>Brevedad</i>	Brevity	<i>Dignidad</i>	Dignity
<i>Brutalidad</i>	Brutality	<i>Disparidad</i>	Disparity
C	C	E	E
<i>Calamidad</i>	Calamity	<i>Eficacidad</i>	Efficacy
<i>Calidad</i>	Quality	<i>Enfermedad</i>	Infirmity
<i>Cantidad</i>	Quantity	<i>Equidad</i>	Equity
<i>Capacidad</i>	Capacity	<i>Espaciosidad</i>	{ Capacity
<i>Caridad</i>	Charity		{ Extension
<i>Carnosidad</i>	Carnosity	<i>Esterilidad</i>	Sterility
<i>Casualidad</i>	Casualty	<i>Eternidad</i>	Eternity
		<i>Extremidad</i>	Extremity

F	F	<i>Inferioridad</i>	Inferiority
<i>Facilidad</i>	Facility	<i>Infidelidad</i>	Infidelity
<i>Facultad</i>	Faculty	<i>Infinidad</i>	Infinity
<i>Falibilidad</i>	Fallibility	<i>Informidad</i>	Informity
<i>Familiaridad</i>	Familiarity	<i>Ingeniosidad</i>	Subtility
<i>Fatalidad</i>	Fatality	<i>Inhabilidad</i>	Inability
<i>Fecundidad</i>	Fecundity	<i>Inhospitalidad</i>	Inhospitality
<i>Felicidad</i>	Felicity	<i>Inhumanidad</i>	Inhumanity
<i>Ferocidad</i>	Ferocity	<i>Immensidad</i>	Immensity
<i>Fertilidad</i>	Fertility	<i>Inmovilidad</i>	Immobility
<i>Festividad</i>	Festivity	<i>Immortalidad</i>	Immortality
<i>Fiealdad</i>	Fidelity	<i>Inmutabilidad</i>	Immutability
<i>Floxedad</i>	Debility	<i>Insensibilidad</i>	Insensibility
<i>Formalidad</i>	Formality	<i>Integridad</i>	Integrity
<i>Fragilidad</i>	Fragility	<i>Interioridad</i>	Interiority
<i>Frugalidad</i>	Frugality	<i>Intimidad</i>	Intimacy
G	G	<i>Inurbanidad</i>	Incivility
<i>Gentilidad</i>	Gentility	<i>Inutilidad</i>	Inutility
<i>Gravedad</i>	Gravity	<i>Irregularidad</i>	Irregularity
H	H	<i>Irrevocabilidad</i>	Irrevocability
<i>Habilidad</i>	Ability	J	J
<i>Honestidad</i>	Honesty	<i>Jovialidad</i>	Joviality
<i>Hospitalidad</i>	Hospitality	L	L
<i>Hostilidad</i>	Hostility	<i>Latinidad</i>	Latinity
<i>Humanidad</i>	Humanity	<i>Lealdad</i>	Loyalty
<i>Humildad</i>	Humility	<i>Legalidad</i>	Legality
I	I	<i>Lenidad</i>	Lenity
<i>Identidad</i>	Identity	<i>Liberabilidad</i>	Liberality
<i>Igualdad</i>	Equality	<i>Liviandad</i>	Levity
<i>Illegalidad</i>	Illegality	<i>Localidad</i>	Locality
<i>Imbecilidad</i>	Imbecility	<i>Longanimidad</i>	Longanimity
<i>Imparcialidad</i>	Impartiality	M	M
<i>Imposibilidad</i>	Impossibility	<i>Magestad</i>	Majesty
<i>Impropiedad</i>	Impropriety	<i>Magnanimidad</i>	Magnanimity
<i>Impunidad</i>	Impunity	<i>Malignidad</i>	Malignity
<i>Impuridad</i>	Impurity	<i>Mansedad</i>	Benignity
<i>Incapacidad</i>	Incapacity	<i>Materialidad</i>	Materiality
<i>Incertinidad</i>	Uncertainty	<i>Maternidad</i>	Maternity
<i>Incomodidad</i>	Incommodity	<i>Mediocridad</i>	Mediocrity
<i>Incompatibilidad</i>	Incompatibility	<i>Mendicidad</i>	Mendicity
<i>Incredibilidad</i>	Incredibility	<i>Moralidad</i>	Morality
<i>Incredulidad</i>	Incredulity	<i>Mortalidad</i>	Mortality
<i>Indemnidad</i>	Indemnity	<i>Movilidad</i>	Mobility
<i>Indignidad</i>	Indignity	<i>Multiplidad</i>	Multiplicity
<i>Individualidad</i>	Individuality	<i>Mutabilidad</i>	Mutability
<i>Indocilidad</i>	Indocility	N	N
<i>Inefabilidad</i>	Ineffability	<i>Natividad</i>	Nativity
<i>Inestimabilidad</i>	Inestimability	<i>Naturalidad</i>	Naturality
<i>Infecundidad</i>	Infecundity	<i>Necesidad</i>	Necessity
<i>Infelicidad</i>	Infelicity		

<i>Neutralidad</i>	Neutrality	<i>Severidad</i>	Severity
<i>Novedad</i>	Novelty	<i>Simplicidad</i>	Simplicity
O	O	<i>Sobriedad</i>	Sobriety
<i>Obliquidad</i>	Obliquity	<i>Sociedad</i>	Society
<i>Obscuridad</i>	Obscurity	<i>Suavidad</i>	Suavity
<i>Opacidad</i>	Opacity	<i>Sublimidad</i>	Sublimity
P	P	<i>Suciedad</i>	Filthiness
<i>Parcialidad</i>	Partiality	<i>Sumidad</i>	Summit
<i>Particularidad</i>	Particularity	<i>Superfluidad</i>	Superfluity
<i>Paternidad</i>	Paternity	<i>Sutilidad</i>	Subtlety
<i>Penalidad</i>	Penalty	T	T
<i>Perennidad</i>	Perpetuity	<i>Temeridad</i>	Temerity
<i>Perplexidad</i>	Perplexity	<i>Tenuidad</i>	Tenuity
<i>Personalidad</i>	Personality	<i>Terribilidad</i>	Severity
<i>Perversidad</i>	Perversity	<i>Tortedad</i>	Obliquity
<i>Piedad</i>	Piety	<i>Totalidad</i>	Totality
<i>Pluralidad</i>	Plurality	<i>Tranquilidad</i>	Tranquillity
<i>Pobredad</i>	Poverty	<i>Trinidad</i>	Trinity
<i>Poquedad</i>	Paucity	<i>Trivialidad</i>	Triviality
<i>Porosidad</i>	Porosity	U	U
<i>Posteridad</i>	Posterity	<i>Ultimidad</i>	Extremity
<i>Prodigalidad</i>	Prodigality	<i>Unanimidad</i>	Unanimity
<i>Prolijidad</i>	Prolixity	<i>Unidad</i>	Unity
<i>Proximidad</i>	Proximity	<i>Uniformidad</i>	Uniformity
<i>Pubertad</i>	Puberty	<i>Universalidad</i>	Universality
<i>Publicidad</i>	Publicity	<i>Universidad</i>	University
<i>Pusilanimidad</i>	Pusillanimity	<i>Urbanidad</i>	Urbanity
Q	Q	<i>Utilidad</i>	Utility
<i>Quantidad</i>	Quantity	V	V
<i>Quieted</i>	Tranquillity	<i>Vaciedad</i>	Vacuity
R	R	<i>Vaguedad</i>	Variety
<i>Rapacidad</i>	Rapacity	<i>Vanidad</i>	Vanity
<i>Raridad</i>	Rarity	<i>Variedad</i>	Diversity
<i>Realidad</i>	Reality	<i>Velocidad</i>	Velocity
<i>Rusticidad</i>	Rusticity	<i>Vertibilidad</i>	Versatility
S	S	<i>Virilidad</i>	Virility
<i>Sagacidad</i>	Sagacity	<i>Virtualidad</i>	Virtuality
<i>Salubridad</i>	Salubrity	<i>Viscosidad</i>	Viscosity
<i>Seguridad</i>	Security	<i>Vitalidad</i>	Vitality
<i>Sensibilidad</i>	Sensibility	<i>Vivacidad</i>	Vivacity
<i>Sensualidad</i>	Sensuality	<i>Volatibilidad</i>	Volatility
<i>Serenidad</i>	Serenity	<i>Volubilidad</i>	Volubility
<i>Seriedad</i>	Gravity	<i>Voracidad</i>	Voracity
		<i>Vulgaridad</i>	Vulgarity

N. B. The perfect knowledge of the above nouns may spare a great deal of time and trouble to the beginner, if he will take upon him to learn them by heart.

PART II.

OF

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THERE are in Spanish, as in other languages, ten parts of speech; viz. the article, the substantive, the adjective, the pronoun, the verb, the participle, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection. The six first are declinable, and the four others indeclinable.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

THE article is a little word placed before a substantive to specify the extent of the signification in which it is taken: the Spanish language has three articles, the definite, the indefinite, and the partitive.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. Def. | <i>el</i> m. | <i>la</i> f. | <i>lo</i> n. | | <i>los</i> m. pl. | <i>las</i> f. pl.... | the. |
| 2. Indef. | <i>a</i> | <i>de</i> | | | <i>uno</i> | <i>una</i> | . a, an. |
| 3. Part. | <i>unos</i> or <i>algunos</i> m. pl. | | | | <i>unas</i> or <i>algunas</i> f. pl. | | some |

The article has great advantages in languages in which it is used; it gives to the speech much softness and precision: it has its proper use and rules, as we shall see in the syntax.

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

THIS Chapter is divided into four sections; the first explains the nature and different species of substantives; the second speaks of their case and declension; the third treats of their gender, and shows how to distinguish the masculine from the feminine: and the fourth has for its object the plural of nouns and its formation from the singular number.

SECTION I.

Of the nature and species of Substantives.

A substantive is a word which expresses the name of a person or thing, material, spiritual, or ideal; as *hombre* a man, *muger* a woman, *caballo* a horse, *casa* a house, *virtud* virtue.

There are three sorts of substantives; which are called proper, common, and collective.

The substantive proper expresses some individual person or thing which cannot be divided into species: such are *Pedro* Peter, *Londres* London, *Fernando* Ferdinand, *Adorfo* Adorf, &c.

The substantive common can be said of all objects of the same kind: such are *reyno* kingdom, *rio* river, *soldado* soldier.

The substantive collective is a word singular which presents to the mind several persons or things: the collective nouns are general or partitive.

A collective general represents the whole object: such are *la nacion* the nation, *el exercito* the army, *la flota* the fleet, *el parlamento* the parliament.

A noun collective partitive represents only a part of the whole object; such are *una cantidad* a quantity, *una catterva* a crowd, *el mayor numero* the most part.

N. B. See the use of substantives, rule 19 and following, in the Syntax.

SECTION II.

Of the declension of nouns,—cases, &c.

Although the Spanish nouns do not change their termination in the same number, they have, however, cases as well as the Latin, as the following declensions will show.

Declensions.

Declension of a noun masculine with the definite article el.

Sing.	Nom.	<i>el rey,</i>	the king.
	Gen.	<i>del rey,</i>	of the king.
	Dat.	<i>al rey,</i>	to the king.
	Dat.	<i>para el rey,</i>	for the king.
	Acc.	<i>el rey,</i>	the king.
	Voc.	<i>o rey,</i>	o king.
	Abl.	<i>del rey,</i>	from the king.
Plur.	Nom.	<i>los reyes,</i>	the kings.
	Gen.	<i>de los reyes,</i>	of the kings.
	Dat.	<i>á los reyes,</i>	to the kings.
	Dat.	<i>para los reyes,</i>	for the kings.
	Acc.	<i>los reyes,</i>	the kings.
	Voc.	<i>o reyes,</i>	o kings.
	Abl.	<i>de los reyes,</i>	from the kings.

Declension of a noun feminine with the article la.

Sing.	Nom.	<i>la muger,</i>	the woman.
	Gen.	<i>de la muger,</i>	of the woman.

- Dat. *á la muger,* to the woman.
 Dat. *para la muger,* for the woman.
 Acc. *la muger,* the woman.
 Voc. *o muger,* o woman.
 Abl. *de la muger,* from the woman.
- Plur. Nom. *las mugeres,* the women.
 Gen. *de las mugeres,* of the women.
 Dat. *á las mugeres,* to the women.
 Dat. *para las mugeres,* for the women.
 Acc. *las mugeres,* the women.
 Voc. *o mugeres,* o women.
 Abl. *de las mugeres,* from the women.

Declension of a noun feminine with the article el.

- Sing. Nom. *el alma,* the soul.
 Gen. *del alma,* of the soul.
 Dat. *á el alma,* to the soul.
 Dat. *para el alma,* for the soul.
 Acc. *el alma,* the soul.
 Voc. (caret.)
 Abl. *por el alma,* by the soul.
- Plur. Nom. *las almas,* the souls.
 Gen. *de las almas,* of the souls.
 Dat. *á las almas,* to the souls.
 Dat. *para las almas,* for the souls.
 Acc. *las almas,* the souls.
 Voc. (caret.)
 Abl. *por las almas,* by the souls.

Observe, that all nouns which begin with a vowel or *h* mute do not admit of any elision as other languages; but the article or preposition is written at large, as you may see in the above and following example. This is a general rule.

Declension of a noun feminine beginning with an h.

- Sing. Nom. *la hermandad*, the fraternity.
 Gen. *de la hermandad*, of the fraternity.
 Dat. *á la hermandad*, to the fraternity.
 Dat. *para la hermandad*, for the fraternity.
 Acc. *la hermandad*, the fraternity.
 Voc. (caret.)
 Abl. *por la hermandad*, by the fraternity.

(It has no plural.)

Declension of an adjective used substantively, by putting the article lo before it.

- S. Nom. *lo hermoso*, that which is handsome.
 Gen. *de lo hermoso*, of that which is handsome.
 Dat. *para lo hermoso*, for that which is handsome.
 Dat. *á lo hermoso*, to that which is handsome.
 Acc. *lo hermoso*, that which is handsome.
 Voc. (caret.)
 Abl. *por lo hermoso*, by that which is handsome.

(It has no plural.)

Observe, that all adjectives in the Spanish language become substantives by adding to them the article *lo*. This is also a general rule.

Observe, again, that all proper names of men and women are never declined with the foregoing articles.

SECTION III.

How to distinguish when a noun is masculine or feminine.

The distinction of substantives into two genders comes from the distinction of sexes: by imitation the masculine or feminine gender has been given to all substantives.

though they have no reference to any sex : thus for instance *pan* bread, *cuchillo* knife, *grano* grain, &c., are masculine : *cuchara* a spoon, *mesa* a table, *vela* a candle, &c., are feminine.

General rule.

The nouns which have reference to males are of the masculine gender ; and those which have reference to females are feminine. Thus *hombre* a man, *caballo* a horse, are masculine : *muger* a woman, *yegua* a mare, are feminine.

All nouns ending in *e*, *o*, *n*, or *r*, are masculine : as *lumbre* fire, *barcote* a kind of boat, *blanquero* a tanner, *bodega* a cook's shop, *bordador* an embroiderer, *labrador* a labourer ; except *la madre* the mother, *la mano* the hand, which are feminine.

Observation.

We have observed, page 8, that all nouns ending in *ad*, and in English in *ty* or *y*, are of the feminine gender : we must further observe, that all nouns ending in *a* are feminine, except *dia* a day, *diadema* a diadem, *diafragma* diaphragm, and some others coming from the Greek, which are masculine.

All nouns ending in *cion*, and in English in *tion* or *ction*, are feminine, as *diccion* diction, *edicion* edition, *participacion* participation, &c.

All nouns ending in *ud* and *ez* are feminine, though they end in English in *ue*, *de*, or *ness*, as *virtud* virtue, *prontitud* promptness, *pulidez* neatness, &c.

All nouns ending in *a* form their plural by the addition of an *s* : those ending in *cion* or *ud*, by adding *es* to the singular ; as *virtud* virtue, *virtudes* virtues : those ending in *ez* make their plural by changing *z* into *ces*, as *feliz* happy, *felices* happy, &c.

These rules extend themselves to the adjectives as well as to the substantives.

Of Augmentatives.

Augmentatives are very few in the Spanish language. They are used to express something extraordinary in the size as well as the extent of things spoken of, and add to the positive the signification of *big, large, tall, and stout*, and are formed by adding to the nouns the syllables *on* or *ozo* for the masculine, and *ona* or *oxa* for the feminine. Example: *hombre* a man, *hombron* a tall big man; *muger* a woman, *mugerona* a tall and stout woman; *perro* a dog, *perrazo* a large dog.

Of Diminutives.

There are two sorts of diminutives. 1st, One to express tenderness, or the genteel carriage of any object whatever; but little or short, and their terminations are *ito, ico, masc. ita, ica, fem.* added to the nouns either substantives or adjectives without any alteration, when terminating by a consonant, and suppressing the vowel if there is one at the end of the word. Example: *paxaro* a bird, *paxarito* a pretty little bird; *casa* a house, *casita* a pretty little house. We must except from this rule *bueno buena*, whose diminutive is *bonito bonita*, which very often has no other meaning than pretty.

2d. The other denotes either contempt or pity, without giving the idea of pretty, and terminates in *illo*, according to the above rules: as *perro* a dog, *perrillo* a little ugly dog; *muger* a woman, *mugercilla* a little ugly woman; *hombre* a man, *hombrecillo* a little ugly man.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES.

As the substantive is the name of a person or thing, the adjective, on the contrary, expresses the qualities of a person or thing; as *La virtud es amable, el vicio es odioso*; Virtue is amiable, vice is abominable; *virtud* and *vicio* are both substantives, *amable* and *odioso* are adjectives.

The word which makes good sense with the words person or thing is an adjective: the word which cannot make any sense with them is a substantive.

This is an infallible rule to distinguish them from one another: for instance, the word *good* is an adjective, because we may say, a good person, a good thing, *una buena persona, una buena cosa*; but the word *man* is a substantive, because we cannot say, a man person, a man thing.

As there are two sorts of substantives, masculine and feminine, there must be of course two sorts of adjectives to qualify both genders; as, a good horse *un buen caballo*, a wicked girl *una mala hija*, or *muchacha*. You see plainly by these examples, that *buen* qualifies the goodness of the horse, and *mala* the wickedness of the girl.

Many beginners are at a loss how to turn a masculine adjective into a feminine one, because when they look for it in a dictionary they find it terminated in *o*; therefore they must observe, that if they change the *o* into *a* they make it feminine; as, *bueno* masc. *buena* fem. good. If the substantive is in the plural, they must add an *s* to it: *Los hombres son buenos*, Men are good; *Las mugeres son buenas*, Women are good.

They must also observe, that several substantives ending in *er* or *ey* make their plural by the addition of *es*;

others ending with a consonant want only an *s* to form their plural.

Observation.

The following adjectives,

<i>Uno</i>	one,	<i>Alguno</i>	some,
<i>Primero</i>	first,	<i>Ninguno</i>	no,
<i>Tercero</i>	third,	<i>Bueno</i>	good,
<i>Postrero</i>	last,	<i>Malo</i>	wicked,

lose the last syllable when they precede a substantive masculine. Example: *un hombre* a man, *el primer hombre* the first man, *algun hombre* some man, *ningun hombre* no man, &c.

Tercero does not always lose the last syllable; for the third day may be expressed by *el tercer dia*, or *el tercero dia*, both which expressions are sanctioned by the Spanish academy.

Ciento, when immediately preceding a substantive, loses also the last syllable. Example: *cien hombres* a hundred men, *cien almas* a hundred souls; but if a copulative divides it, the said syllable is retained. Example: *ciento y diez* a hundred and ten, &c.

Grande, when conveying an idea of greatness, in reference to merits, useful qualities, &c., and preceding a substantive beginning by a consonant, loses also its last syllable. Example: *un gran caballo* a great or famous horse, *una gran casa* a fine house. But if it merely denote an idea of size, extent, &c., it retains the said syllable. Example: *un grande caballo* a large horse, *una grande casa* a vast house.

Santo loses the last syllable before proper names. Example: *san Pedro* saint Peter, *san Juan* saint John, &c.

Except *santo Domingo*, *santo Torilio*, *santa Tomas* y *santo Tomé*.

We must further observe, that the Spanish adjectives ending in the singular in *al*, *el*, *il*, form their plural by the addition of *es*; as *conjugal* conjugal, plur. *conjugales*; *fiel* faithful, *fieles* faithful; *gentil* genteel, *gentiles* genteel.

Those ending in *e*, as *amable* amiable, *prudente* prudent, make their plural by the addition of an *s*; and are of both genders.

Those ending in *a* are feminine, and make their plural by the addition of an *s*; as *corva* crooked, *corvas* crooked.

Those ending in *o* are generally masculine; they make their feminine by changing *o* into *a*, and make in both genders their plural by the addition of an *s*; as *malicioso* masc. *maliciosa* fem. malicious; plur. *maliciosos*, *maliciosas*, malicious.

Those ending in *x*, as *feliz* happy, make their plural by taking away the *x*, and putting *ces*, and are of both genders.

SECTION I.

Of comparatives and superlatives.

A comparative is nothing else than a comparison of two or more objects, in order to know what proportion they bear to one another. Now as two objects can either be equal, superior, or inferior, to one another, there are three sorts of comparatives, called—of equality, superiority, and inferiority.

The comparative of equality is formed by prefixing one of these words, *como*, *tambien*, *tan*; as *El es tan fuerte como usted*, or *que usted*, He is as strong as you.

The comparative of superiority is formed by prefixing the word *mas* to the adjective, as *Soy mas alto que mi hermano*, I am taller than my brother.

The comparative of inferiority is formed by putting a negative before the verb and *tan* before the adjective, or by prefixing only the word *menos* to an adjective; *No es tan rico que usted*, he is not so rich as you; *No soy tan dichoso que or como v. m.*, I am not so fortunate as you.

The superlatives increase or diminish to the utmost degree the signification of adjectives. They are of two sorts; the one relative, and the other absolute.

The first is formed by prefixing the article *la* or *el* to the word *mas*, as *He visto la mas hermosa señora de Inglaterra*, I have seen the handsomest lady in England; *La calunnia es el vicio el mas abominable*, Calumny is the most abominable crime.

The second is formed by prefixing the adverb *muy* to the adjective, as *Soy muy pobre*, I am very poor.

Comparatives and superlatives irregularly formed.

These three adjectives, *bueno*, *malo*, *pequeño*, deviate from others in the formation of their comparatives and superlatives, which are as follow :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>bueno</i> good,	<i>mejor</i> better,	<i>lo mejor, bonissimo</i> the best.
<i>malo</i> bad,	<i>peor</i> worse,	<i>pesimo</i> the worst.
<i>pequeño</i> little,	<i>menor</i> less,	<i>lo minimo</i> the least.
<i>bien</i> well,	<i>mejor</i> better,	<i>lo mejor</i> the best.
<i>mal</i> bad,	<i>peor</i> worse,	<i>lo peor, pesimo</i> the worst.
<i>poco</i> little,	<i>menos</i> less,	<i>lo menos, minimo</i> the least.

SECTION II.

Of the cardinal numbers.

The cardinal numbers denote the quantity of persons or things, and answer to the question, How much? How

many? They are called cardinal because they are the root of all the others: they are as follow :

1	<i>uno m. una f.</i>	one	I
2	<i>dos</i>	two	II
3	<i>tres</i>	three	III
4	<i>quatro</i>	four	IV
5	<i>cinco</i>	five	V
6	<i>séis</i>	six	VI
7	<i>siete</i>	seven	VII
8	<i>ocho</i>	eight	VIII
9	<i>nueve</i>	nine	IX
10	<i>diez</i>	ten	X
11	<i>once</i>	eleven	XI
12	<i>doce</i>	twelve	XII
13	<i>trece</i>	thirteen	XIII
14	<i>catorce</i>	fourteen	XIV
15	<i>quince</i>	fifteen	XV
16	<i>diez y séis</i>	sixteen	XVI
17	<i>diez y siete</i>	seventeen	XVII
18	<i>diez y ocho</i>	eighteen	XVIII
19	<i>diez y nueve</i>	nineteen	XIX
20	<i>veinte</i>	twenty	XX
21	<i>veinte y uno</i>	twenty-one	XXI
22	<i>veinte y dos</i>	twenty-two	XXII
23	<i>veinte y tres</i>	twenty-three	XXIII
24	<i>veinte y quatro</i>	twenty-four	XXIV
25	<i>veinte y cinco</i>	twenty-five	XXV
26	<i>veinte y séis</i>	twenty-six	XXVI
27	<i>veinte y siete</i>	twenty-seven	XXVII
28	<i>veinte y ocho</i>	twenty-eight	XXVIII
29	<i>veinte y nueve</i>	twenty-nine	XXIX
30	<i>treinta</i>	thirty	XXX
31	<i>treinta y uno</i>	thirty-one	XXXI
32	<i>treinta y dos</i>	thirty-two	XXXII
33	<i>treinta y tres</i>	thirty-three	XXXIII
34	<i>treinta y quatro</i>	thirty-four	XXXIV
35	<i>treinta y cinco</i>	thirty-five	XXXV
36	<i>treinta y séis</i>	thirty-six	XXXVI
37	<i>treinta y siete</i>	thirty-seven	XXXVII
38	<i>treinta y ocho</i>	thirty-eight	XXXVIII
39	<i>treinta y nueve</i>	thirty-nine	XXXIX

40	<i>quarenta</i>	forty	XL
41	<i>quarenta y uno</i>	forty-one	XLI
42	<i>quarenta y dos</i>	forty-two	XLII
43	<i>quarenta y tres</i>	forty-three	XLIII
44	<i>quarenta y quatro</i>	forty-four	XLIV
45	<i>quarenta y cinco</i>	forty-five	XLV
46	<i>quarenta y séis</i>	forty-six	XLVI
47	<i>quarenta y siete</i>	forty-seven	XLVII
48	<i>quarenta y ocho</i>	forty-eight	XLVIII
49	<i>quarenta y nueve</i>	forty-nine	XLIX
50	<i>cincüenta</i>	fifty	L
51	<i>cincüenta y uno</i>	fifty-one	LI
52	<i>cincüenta y dos</i>	fifty-two	LII
53	<i>cincüenta y tres</i>	fifty-three	LIII
54	<i>cincüenta y quatro</i>	fifty-four	LIV
55	<i>cincüenta y cinco</i>	fifty-five	LV
56	<i>cincüenta y séis</i>	fifty-six	LVI
57	<i>cincüenta y siete</i>	fifty-seven	LVII
58	<i>cincüenta y ocho</i>	fifty-eight	LVIII
59	<i>cincüenta y nueve</i>	fifty-nine	LIX
60	<i>sesenta</i>	sixty	LX
61	<i>sesenta y uno</i>	sixty-one	LXI
62	<i>sesenta y dos</i>	sixty-two	LXII
63	<i>sesenta y tres</i>	sixty-three	LXIII
64	<i>sesenta y quatro</i>	sixty-four	LXIV
65	<i>sesenta y cinco</i>	sixty-five	LXV
66	<i>sesenta y séis</i>	sixty-six	LXVI
67	<i>sesenta y siete</i>	sixty-seven	LXVII
68	<i>sesenta y ocho</i>	sixty-eight	LXVIII
69	<i>sesenta y nueve</i>	sixty-nine	LXIX
70	<i>setenta</i>	seventy	LXX
71	<i>setenta y uno</i>	seventy-one	LXXI
72	<i>setenta y dos</i>	seventy-two	LXXII
73	<i>setenta y tres</i>	seventy-three	LXXIII
74	<i>setenta y quatro</i>	seventy-four	LXXIV
75	<i>setenta y cinco</i>	seventy-five	LXXV
76	<i>setenta y séis</i>	seventy-six	LXXVI
77	<i>setenta y siete</i>	seventy-seven	LXXVII
78	<i>setenta y ocho</i>	seventy-eight	LXXVIII
79	<i>setenta y nueve</i>	seventy-nine	LXXIX
80	<i>ochenta</i>	eighty	LXXX

81	<i>ochenta y uno</i>	eighty-one	LXXXI
82	<i>ochenta y dos</i>	eighty-two	LXXXII
83	<i>ochenta y tres</i>	eighty-three	LXXXIII
84	<i>ochenta y quatro</i>	eighty-four	LXXXIV
85	<i>ochenta y cinco</i>	eighty-five	LXXXV
86	<i>ochenta y séis</i>	eighty-six	LXXXVI
87	<i>ochenta y siete</i>	eighty-seven	LXXXVII
88	<i>ochenta y ocho</i>	eighty-eight	LXXXVIII
89	<i>ochenta y nueve</i>	eighty-nine	LXXXIX
90	<i>noventa</i>	ninety	XC
91	<i>noventa y uno</i>	ninety-one	XCI
92	<i>noventa y dos</i>	ninety-two	XCII
93	<i>noventa y tres</i>	ninety-three	XCIII
94	<i>noventa y quatro</i>	ninety-four	XCIV
95	<i>noventa y cinco</i>	ninety-five	XCV
96	<i>noventa y séis</i>	ninety-six	XCVI
97	<i>noventa y siete</i>	ninety-seven	XCVII
98	<i>noventa y ocho</i>	ninety-eight	XCVIII
99	<i>noventa y nueve</i>	ninety-nine	XCIX
100	<i>ciento</i>	one hundred	C
101	<i>ciento y uno</i>	one hundred & one	CI
102	<i>ciento y dos</i>	one hundred & two	CII
200	<i>docientos m. as f.</i>	two hundred	CC
300	<i>trecentos</i>	three hundred	CCC
400	<i>cuatrocientos</i>	four hundred	CCCC
500	<i>quinientos</i>	five hundred	D
600	<i>seiscientos</i>	six hundred	DC
700	<i>setecientos</i>	seven hundred	DCC
800	<i>ochocientos</i>	eight hundred	DCCC
900	<i>novcientos</i>	nine hundred	DCCCC
1000	<i>mil</i>	a thousand	M.

Observations upon the cardinal numbers.

Although the above examples could suffice without further illustrations, yet you are to observe that when two or more numbers are joined together, the greatest goes first in the Spanish language : thus they say, *veinte y cinco*, *veinte y ocho*, twenty-five, twenty-eight ; putting the copulative conjunction *y* immediately after the great-

est, and act in that respect quite contrary to some English people who say, Five and twenty, eight and twenty, &c.

N. B. This must be considered as a general rule.

SECTION III.

Of the ordinal numbers.

Ordinal numbers denote the order and disposition of things; they are as follow:

<i>primero</i>	first
<i>segundo</i>	second
<i>tercero</i>	third
<i>quarto</i>	fourth
<i>quinto</i>	fifth
<i>sexto</i>	sixth
<i>septimo</i>	seventh
<i>octavo</i>	eighth
<i>nono or noveno</i>	ninth
<i>décimo or decéno</i>	tenth
<i>undécimo or uncéno</i>	eleventh
<i>duodécimo or ducéno</i>	twelfth
<i>décimo tercio or trecéno</i>	thirteenth
<i>décimo quarto or catorcéno</i>	fourteenth
<i>décimo quinto or quincéno</i>	fifteenth
<i>décimo sexto</i>	sixteenth
<i>décimo septimo</i>	seventeenth
<i>décimo octavo</i>	eighteenth
<i>décimo nono</i>	nineteenth
<i>vigésimo or venténo</i>	twentieth
<i>trigésimo or treinténo</i>	thirtieth
<i>quadragésimo or quarenténo</i>	fortieth
<i>quinquagésimo or cincüenténo</i>	fiftieth
<i>sexagésimo or sesenténo</i>	sixtieth
<i>septuagésimo or setenténo</i>	seventieth
<i>octogésimo or ochenténo</i>	eightieth
<i>nonagésimo or noventéno</i>	ninetieth

<i>centésimo</i> or <i>centéno</i>	hundredth
<i>docentésimo</i> or <i>docenténo</i>	two hundredth
<i>trecentésimo</i> or <i>trecenténo</i>	three hundredth
<i>quadragéntésimo</i> or <i>quatrocenténo</i>	four hundredth
<i>quingentésimo</i> or <i>quintenténo</i>	five hundredth
<i>milesimo</i>	thousandth.

There are again two other sorts of numbers, called Collective and Distributive : the Collective denotés a certain quantity of things joined together, as *una docena* a dozen, *una cincüentena* fifty. The Distributive expresses a part of the whole ; as *la mitad* the half, *el tercio* the third part, *el decimo* the tenth part ; &c.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

PRONOUNS are words used instead of nouns, to avoid the repetition of a substantive, which would be very tedious without their help.

There are six sorts of pronouns ; called *personal*, *possesive*, *demonstrative*, *relative*, *interrogative*, and *indefinite*.

Of personal pronouns.

The personal pronouns denote the persons : there are three persons ; the *first* is that who speaks, the *second* is that to whom one speaks, and the *third* is the person of whom one speaks. The pronouns of the first person are *yo* I, *mi* me, *nosotros* we ; and those of the second are *tu* thou, *vos* or *vosotros* you, said only of persons or personified objects ; but those of the third *el* he, *ellos* they, *ella* she, *ellas* they, are said of persons, anima's, and things.

As the same pronoun is expressed one way when it is conjunctive, that is to say, joined to a verb, and another when disjunctive, a strict attention must be given to the following declension, in which they are carefully distinguished.

Declension of conjunctive personal pronouns.

First person—Masculine and feminine.

Sing.	Nom.	<i>yo,</i>	I.
	Gen.	<i>de mi,</i>	of me.
	Dat.	<i>para mi,</i>	for me.
	Dat.	<i>á mi,</i>	<i>me,</i> to me.
	Acc.	<i>á mi,</i>	<i>me,</i> me.
	Abl.	<i>por mi,</i>	by me.
	Abl.	<i>con migo,</i>	with me.
Plur.	Nom.	<i>nos,</i>	we.
	Gen.	<i>de nos,</i>	of us.
	Dat.	<i>para nos,</i>	for us.
	Dat.	<i>á nos,</i>	<i>nos,</i> to us.
	Acc.	<i>á nos,</i>	<i>nos,</i> us.
	Abl.	<i>por nos,</i>	by us.
	Abl.		(caret)

First person plural.

Masc.	Nom.	<i>nosotros,</i>	we.
	Gen.	<i>de nosotros,</i>	of us.
	Dat.	<i>para nosotros,</i>	for us.
	Dat.	<i>á nosotros,</i>	to us.
	Acc.	<i>á nosotros,</i>	us.
	Abl.	<i>por nosotros,</i>	by us.
Fem.	Nom.	<i>nosotras,</i>	we.
	Gen.	<i>de nosotras,</i>	of us.
	Dat.	<i>para nosotras,</i>	for us.
	Dat.	<i>á nosotras,</i>	to us.
	Acc.	<i>á nosotras,</i>	us.
	Abl.	<i>por nosotras,</i>	by us.

Second person—Masculine and feminine.

Sing.	Nom.	<i>tu</i> , thou.
	Gen.	<i>de ti</i> , of thee.
	Dat.	<i>para ti</i> , for thee.
	Dat.	<i>te, á ti</i> , to thee.
	Acc.	<i>à ti</i> , thee.
	Abl.	<i>por ti</i> , by thee.
Plur.	Abl.	<i>con tigo</i> , with thee.
	Nom.	<i>vos</i> , you.
	Gen.	<i>de vos</i> , of you.
	Dat.	<i>para vos</i> , for you.
	Dat.	<i>á vos, ás</i> , to you, you.
	Acc.	<i>á vos, ás</i> , you.
	Abl.	<i>por vos</i> , by you.
	Abl.	<i>con vos</i> , with you.

Second person plural.

Masc.	Nom.	<i>vosotros</i> , you.
	Gen.	<i>de vosotros</i> , of you.
	Dat.	<i>para vosotros</i> , for you.
	Dat.	<i>á vosotros</i> , to you.
	Acc.	<i>á vosotros</i> , you.
	Abl.	<i>por vosotros</i> , by you.
	Abl.	<i>con vosotros</i> , with you.
Fem.	Nom.	<i>vosotras</i> , you.
	Gen.	<i>de vosotras</i> , of you.
	Dat.	<i>para vosotras</i> , for you.
	Dat.	<i>á vosotras</i> , to you.
	Acc.	<i>á vosotras</i> , you.
	Abl.	<i>por vosotras</i> , by you.
	Abl.	<i>con vosotras</i> , with you.

Third person singular.

Masc.	Nom.	<i>él</i> , he or it.
	Gen.	<i>de él</i> , of him or it.

	Dat.	<i>para él,</i>	for him or it.
	Dat.	<i>á él, le,</i>	to him or it.
	Acc.	<i>á él, le,</i>	him or it.
	Abl.	<i>por él,</i>	by him or it.
	Abl.	<i>con él,</i>	with him or it.
Fem.	Nom.	<i>ella,</i>	she or it.
	Gen.	<i>de ella,</i>	of her or it.
	Dat.	<i>para ella,</i>	for her or it.
	Dat.	<i>á ella,</i>	to her or it.
	Acc.	<i>à ella, le, la,</i>	her or it.
	Abl.	<i>por ella,</i>	by her or it.
	Abl.	<i>con ella,</i>	with her or it.

Neuter.

Sing.	Nom.	<i>ello, lo,</i>	it.
	Gen.	<i>de ello, de lo,</i>	of it.
	Dat.	<i>para ello, para lo,</i>	for it.
	Dat.	<i>á ello, á lo,</i>	it.
	Acc.	<i>à ello, lo, á lo,</i>	it.
	Abl.	<i>por ello, por lo,</i>	by it.

(The neuter has no plural.)

Plural.

Masc.	Nom.	<i>ellos,</i>	they
	Gen.	<i>de ellos,</i>	of them.
	Dat.	<i>para ellos,</i>	for them.
	Dat.	<i>á ellos,</i>	to them.
	Acc.	<i>à ellos, les, los,</i>	them.
	Abl.	<i>por el'os,</i>	by them.
	Abl.	<i>con ellos,</i>	with them.
Fem.	Nom.	<i>ellas,</i>	they.
	Gen.	<i>de ellas,</i>	of them.
	Dat.	<i>para ellas,</i>	for them.
	Dat.	<i>á ellas,</i>	to them.

- Acc. *á ellas, las,* them.
 Abl. *por ellas,* by them.
 Abl. *con ellas,* with them.

The reciprocal pronoun of the third person of all genders and numbers.

- Gen. *de si,* of him, her, it, them.
 Dat. *para si,* for him, her, it, them.
 Dat. *á si, se,* to him, her, it, them.
 Acc. *á si, se,* him, her, it, them.
 Abl. *por si,* by him, her, it, them.
 Abl. *con sigo,* with him, her, it, them.

The compound pronouns.

Yo mismo myself, *tu mismo* thyself, *el mismo* himself, *ella misma* herself, *nosotros mismos,* *nosotras mismas* ourselves, *vosotros mismos,* *vosotras mismas* yourselves, *ellos mismos,* *ellas mismas* themselves, take the preposition *de* in the genitive and *á* in the dative.

Of possessive pronouns.

The possessive pronouns denote possession: they are called *conjunctive* when they are joined to a noun, and *disjunctive* when they are used with reference to a noun antecedent. They are thus arranged.

Declension of conjunctive possessive pronouns.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *mi,* my.
 Gen. *de mi,* of my.
 Dat. *á mi,* to my.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *mis,* my.
 Gen. *de mis,* of my.
 Dat. *á mis,* to my.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *tu, thy.*

Gen. *de tu, of thy.*

Dat. *á tu, to thy.*

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *tus, thy.*

Gen. *de tus, of thy.*

Dat. *á tus, to thy.*

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *su, his, her.*

Gen. *de su, of his, of her.*

Dat. *á su, to his, to her.*

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *sus, his, her.*

Gen. *de sus, of his, of her.*

Dat. *á sus, to his, to her.*

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *nuestro, nuestra, our.*

Gen. *de nuestro, de nuestra, of our.*

Dat. *á nuestro, á nuestra, to our.*

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *nuestros, nuestras, our.*

Gen. *de nuestros, de nuestras, of our.*

Dat. *á nuestros, á nuestras, to our.*

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *vuestro, vuestra, your.*

Gen. *de vuestro, de vuestra, of your.*

Dat. *á vuestro, á vuestra, to your.*

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *vuestros, vuestras, your.*

Gen. *de vuestros, de vuestras, of your.*

Dat. *á vuestros, á vuestras, to your.*

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *sus*, their.
 Gen. *de sus*, of their.
 Dat. *á sus*, to their.

Declension of the disjunctive possessive pronouns.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *el mio, la mia*, mine.
 Gen. *del mio, de la mia*, of mine.
 Dat. *al mio, á la mia*, to mine.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *los míos, las mías*, mine.
 Gen. *de los míos, de las mías*, of mine.
 Dat. *á los míos, á las mías*, to mine.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *el tuyo, la tuya*, thine.
 Gen. *del tuyo, de la tuya*, of thine.
 Dat. *al tuyo, á la tuya*, to thine.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *los tuyos, las tuyas*, thine.
 Gen. *de los tuyos, de las tuyas*, of thine.
 Dat. *á los tuyos, á las tuyas*, thine.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *el suyo, la suya*, his, her, its.
 Gen. *del suyo, de la suya*, of his, &c.
 Dat. *al suyo, á la suya*, to his, &c.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

Nom. Acc. *los suyos, las suyas*, his, her, its.
 Gen. *de los suyos, de las suyas*, of his, &c.
 Dat. *á los suyos, á las suyas*, to his, &c.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *el nuestro, la nuestra,* ours.
 Gen. *del nuestro, de la nuestra,* of ours.
 Dat. *al nuestro, á la nuestra,* to ours.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *los nuestros, las nuestras,* ours.
 Gen. *de los nuestros, de las nuestras,* of ours.
 Dat. *á los nuestros, á las nuestras,* to ours.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *el vuestro, la vuestra,* yours.
 Gen. *del vuestro, de la vuestra,* of yours.
 Dat. *a' vuestro, á la vuestra,* to yours.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *los vuestros, las vuestras,* yours.
 Gen. *de los vuestros, de las vuestras,* of yours.
 Dat. *á los vuestros, á las vuestras,* to yours.

Sing.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *su,* theirs.
 Gen. *de su,* of theirs.
 Dat. *á su,* to theirs.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.*

- Nom. Acc. *sus,* theirs.
 Gen. *de sus,* of theirs.
 Dat. *á sus,* to theirs.

Demonstrative pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns denote precisely, and point out as it were to the eye, the nouns which they precede, or to which they have reference. They are called *Conjunctive Demonstrative* when they are joined to a substantive, and *Disjunctive* when they have reference to a substantive antecedent.

Pronouns used before a substantive.

(FIRST.)

Sing.—*Masculine, feminine, and neuter.*

- Nom. *este, esta, esto,* this or that.
 Gen. *de este, de esta, de esto,* of this or that.
 Dat. *á este, á esta, á esto,* to this or that.
 Acc. *este, esta, esto,* this or that.
 Abl. *de este, de esta, de esto,* from this or that.

N. B. These pronouns, as well as their plural, show the person or thing present or near at hand.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine. (No neuter.)*

- Nom. *estos, estas,* these.
 Gen. *de estos, de estas,* of these.
 Dat. *á estos, á estas,* to these.
 Acc. *estos, estas,* these.
 Abl. *de estos, de estas,* from these.

(SECOND.)

Sing.—*Masculine, feminine, and neuter.*

- Nom. *ese, esa, eso,* that.
 Gen. *de ese, de esa, de eso,* of that.
 Dat. *á ese, á esa, á eso,* to that.
 Acc. *ese, esa, eso,* that.
 Abl. *de ese, de esa, de eso,* from that.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine. (No neuter.)*

- Nom. *esos, esas,* those.
 Gen. *de esos, de esas,* of those.
 Dat. *á esos, á esas,* to those.
 Acc. *esos, esas,* those.
 Abl. *de esos, de esas,* from those.

This second sort of pronouns express an object distant from the person who speaks, and near to the person to whom one speaks.

(THIRD.)

Sing.—*Masculine, feminine, and neuter.*

Nom.	<i>aquel, aquella, aquello,</i>	that.
Gen.	<i>de aquel, de aquella, de aquello,</i>	of that.
Dat.	<i>á aquel, á aquella, á aquello,</i>	to that.
Acc.	<i>aquel, aquella, aquello,</i>	that.
Abl.	<i>de aquel, de aquella, de aquello,</i>	from that.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.* (No neuter.)

Nom.	<i>aquellos, aquellas,</i>	those.
Gen.	<i>de aquellos, de aquellas,</i>	of those.
Dat.	<i>á aquellos, á aquellas,</i>	to those.
Acc.	<i>aquellos, aquellas,</i>	those.
Abl.	<i>de aquellos, de aquellas,</i>	from those.

This third sort of pronouns expresses an object far distant from the person who speaks as well as from the person to whom the speech is directed.

The adjective *otro, otra* another, is often joined with *este* and *ese*, taking away the *e*, as *estotro, estotra; esotro, esotra*, other. Example. *Estotro hombre* this other man, *estotra muger* this other woman, *esotro hombre* that other man, *esotra muger* that other woman.

Of *cuyo, cuya; cuyos, cuyas*, whose.

This pronoun *cuyo* whose, of whom, of which, is relative and interrogative; observing that it ought to agree with the thing possessed, and not with the possessor, as in English. Example: *Cuyo es este libro?* Whose book is this? *es el mio* it is mine. *Cuyas son estas plumas?* Whose pens are these? *son suyas*, they are his. *Es una señora cuyas prendas son conocidas*, she is a lady whose qualities are known.

Pronouns relative and interrogative.

Que what, is interrogative, has no plural, and is common to both genders.

Quien who, is also interrogative, and makes *quienes* in the plural.

Example:—*Es á Dios á quien es preciso de acudir*, it is to God to whom we must have recourse. *De nos mismos es de quienes se ha de tener miedo*, it is of ourselves that we ought to be afraid.

The following pronouns are declined with the definite article.

Sing.—*Masculine, feminine, and neuter.*

Nom. *el qual, la qual, lo qual*, which or who.
 Gen. *de el qual, de la qual, de lo qual*, of which.
 Dat. *á el qual, á la qual, á lo qual*, to which.
 Acc. *el qual, la qual, lo qual*, which.
 Abl. *de el qual, de la qual, de lo qual*, from which.

Plur.—*Masculine and feminine.* (No neuter.)

Nom. *los quales, las quales*, which.
 Gen. *de los quales, de las quales*, of which.
 Dat. *á los quales, á las quales*, to which.
 Acc. *los quales, las quales*, which.
 Abl. *de los quales, de las quales*, from which.

These pronouns are so called, because they express a vague and indeterminate object. They are as follow without plural.

Nadie, ninguno, none, no man.

Ninguno, ninguna, not one.

Ni uno, ni una, not one.

Ni uno ni otro, ni una ni otra,

Ni unos ni otros, ni unas ni otras, } neither.

Uno y otro, una y otra, } both.
Unos y otros, unas y otras, }
Cada, each.
Cada uno, cada una, every one, every body.
Uno otro, una otra, } one another.
Unos otros, unas otras, }
De otro, de otras, } of others, to others, or other peo^{Ple.}
A otro, á otras, }

But when this word *others* is governed by a substantive, then it is rendered in Spanish by *ajeno, ajena, ajenos, ajenas*, according to the gender and number of the noun to which it refers.

Example.—*Porque nadie puede disponer de lo ajeno,*
Because nobody can dispose of another's property.

Alguno, alguna; algunos, algunas, some, somebody.
Mucho, mucha; muchos, muchas, many.

The following govern the subjunctive.

Qualquiera, plur. qualesquiera, whatever.
Quien, el que, aquelque, whoever, whosoever.
Qualquiera; que, por masque, whatever it be.
Qualquiera cosa que por masque, whatever thing it may be.

Cada, algo, nadie fulano, fulana, such a man or woman; and *xutano,* such and such a one—have no plural; but the others make their plural by the addition of an *s* or *es*.

CHAPTER V.
OF VERBS.

THIS chapter is divided into eight sections :—The *first* speaks of the nature and species of verbs ; the *second* treats of their different moods, tenses, numbers, and persons ; the *third* gives the conjugations of the auxiliaries, *haber* and *tener* to have, *ser* and *estar* to be, and contains a list of those conjugated with *to have* in English, and with *ser* or *estar* in Spanish ; the *fourth* comprehends the three regular conjugations ; the *fifth* explains how to conjugate the reflected verbs ; the *sixth* gives a method of conjugating verbs with negations and interrogations, with and without pronouns ; the *seventh* has for its object the irregular conjugations ; and the *eighth* treats of the impersonal verbs in the three conjugations.

SECTION I.

Definition of verbs.

A verb, according to the Latin etymology *verbum*, signifies word, to denote that the verb is the word by excellence, and the principal part of speech.

A verb expresses an action done or received, and denotes only the state of its nominative case : from thence arises three distinct sorts of verbs, which are called

1. *Activo*, Active. 2. *Pasivo*, Passive. 3. *Neutro*, Neuter.

The active verb expresses the action of its nominative upon some person or thing ; as, *Dios castigara á los malos*, God will punish the wicked.

The passive verb expresses the action received by the nominative case ; as *Los buenos seran recompensados*, The just will be rewarded.

The neuter verb expresses merely the state of its nominative ; as, *estoy muy dormido*, I am quite sleepy : *descaesco*, I languish, or, I am languishing : it also expresses an action, which remains in the subject which produces it ; as *caygo*, I fall ; *paseo*, I walk ; *hago*, I do or act, &c.

Verbs are again subdivided into six classes, called Verbs—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Auxiliar</i> , Auxiliary. | 4. <i>Impersonal</i> , Impersonal. |
| 2. <i>Reflexivo</i> , Reflective. | 5. <i>Regular</i> , Regular. |
| 3. <i>Personal</i> , Personal. | 6. <i>Irregular</i> , Irregular. |

1. The auxiliary verbs are of two sorts in the Spanish language, viz. *haber*, to have ; and *ser*, to be. They are called Auxiliaries because they help to conjugate all other verbs in their compound tenses.

2. The reflective verbs are those which have for subject and object the same person or thing ; as *yo me levanto*, I rise ; *yo me arrepiento*, I repent, &c.

3. The personal verbs are those which are conjugated with three persons in the singular number and three in the plural, in all tenses of the indicative and subjunctive mood ; as *hablo, hablas, habla ; hablamos, habláis, hablan*, I speak, thou speakest, &c.

4. The impersonal verbs are all those which are used only in the third person singular of each tense ; as *llueve*, it rains ; *huele*, it smells ; *place*, it pleases.

5. The regular verbs are those which are conjugated in all their tenses and persons, as the verb of the same final in the infinitive, which is given for example in regular conjugations ; thus for instance *cantar* to sing, *ayudar* to help, are regular of the first conjugation, because they are conjugated like *hablar* to speak, in all their tenses and persons.

6. The irregular verbs are those which deviate in some tenses and persons from the regular verbs of the same conjugation which is given for example ; thus *dar* to give, is irregular, because it is not conjugated like *hablar*, though it has the same final in the infinitive mood.

SECTION II.

Of moods, tenses, numbers, and persons of verbs.

Verbs are necessarily subject—1st. To *moods*, whereby they express in what manner a thing comes to pass : 2d. To *tenses*, by the help of which they represent the thing spoken of, as present, past, and future : 3d. To *number* and *persons*, that they may agree with their nominative case. This assemblage is termed conjugation, and is nothing else than the art of varying the different moods, tenses, and persons of a verb.

1. *Of moods.*

Moods are the different manners of using a verb. There are four moods in a verb ; the Infinitive, the Indicative, the Subjunctive, and the Imperative.

The infinitive mood, which is the root of a verb, and by which the conjugations are distinguished from each other, expresses an action, but in an indetermined sense, without specifying any particular agent, as *hablar* to speak, *cantar* to sing, *hacer* to do, &c.

The indicative mood shows directly and positively the different tenses of a verb : it forms a sense of itself independently of what precedes or follows ; as *quiero* I am willing, *veo* I see, *hablo* I speak.

The subjunctive mood denotes also different tenses, but dependently on the verb or conjunction antecedent ; as *Qualquier merito que tengamos es menester que séamos modestos*, Whatever merit we may have we must be mo-

dest. If you take out *es menester que*, the rest, *seamos modestos*, has not a complete sense.

The imperative mood expresses the action of desiring, commanding, exhorting, &c. as *respondame* answer me, *Lavése las manos, la boca, y la cara*, Wash your hands, your mouth, your face, &c.

2. Of tenses.

Tenses are different terminations, which show if what is expressed by a verb has reference to the present, past, or future time. Their names are found in the following conjugations, and their use is fully explained in the Syntax, chap. 15, 16, and 17.

3. Of numbers and persons.

There are two numbers in a verb, which are the singular and the plural. The singular is used when we speak of one; as *Su hermano ha muerto*, his brother is dead; and the plural when we speak of more than one; as *Sus hermanas son muy hermosas*, his sisters are very handsome.

There are three persons in each number: the first when we speak of ourselves; as *hablo* I speak, *hablamos* we speak: the second when we speak to another; as *háblas* thou speakest: and the third in speaking of another; as *hábla* he speaks.

SECTION III.

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb, haber to have.

Infinitive mood.

Present tense,	<i>haber</i> ,	to have.
Gerund,	<i>habiendo</i> ,	having.
Participle,	<i>habido</i> ,	had.

Comp. of the present, *haber habido*, to have had.

Comp. of the gerund, *habiendo habido*, having had.

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo he*, I have.
 — 2. *tu has*, thou hast.
 3. *el ha*, he has.

- Plur. 1. *nosotros hemos*, we have.
 2. *vosotros habeis*, you have.
 3. *ellos han*, they have.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo había*, I had.
 2. *tu habías*, thou hadst.
 3. *el había*, he had.

- Plur. 1. *nosotros habíamos*, we had.
 2. *vosotros habíais*, you had.
 3. *ellos habían*, they had.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo hube*, I had.
 2. *tu hubiste*, thou hadst.
 3. *el hubo*, he had.

- Plur. 1. *nosotros hubimos*, we had.
 2. *vosotros hubisteis*, you had.
 3. *ellos hubieron*, they had.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo habré*, I shall have.
 2. *tu habrás*, thou shalt have.
 3. *el habrá*, he shall have.

- Plur. 1. *nosotros habrémos*, we shall have.
 2. *vosotros habréis*, you shall have.
 3. *ellos habran*, they shall have.

Compound of the present.

- Sing. 1. *he habido*, I have had.
 2. *has habido*, thou hast had.
 3. *ha habido*, he has had.
- Plur. 1. *hemos habido*, we have had.
 2. *habeis habido*, you have had.
 3. *han habido*, they have had.

Compound of the imperfect.

- Sing. 1. *había habido*, I had had.
 2. *habías habido*, thou hadst had.
 3. *había habido*, he had had.
- Plur. 1. *habíamos habido*, we had had.
 2. *habíais habido*, you had had.
 3. *habían habido*, they had had.

Compound of the preterite.

- Sing. 1. *hube habido*. I had had.
 2. *hubiste habido*, thou hadst had.
 3. *hubo habido*, he had had.
- Plur. 1. *hubimos habido*, we had had.
 2. *hubisteis habido*, you had had.
 3. *hubieron habido*, they had had.

Compound of the future.

- Sing. 1. *habré habido*, I shall have had.
 2. *habrás habido*, thou shalt have had.
 3. *habrá habido*, he shall have had.

- Plur. 1. *habrémos habido*, we shall have had.
 2. *habréis habido*, you shall have had.
 3. *habran habido*, they shall have had.

Subjunctive mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *que háya*, I may have.
 2. *que hayas*, thou mayst have.
 3. *que haya*, he may have.
- Plur. 1. *que hayámos*, we may have.
 2. *que hayáis*, you may have.
 3. *que háyan*, they may have.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo habría*, I should have.
 2. *tu habrías*, thou shouldst have.
 3. *el habría*, he should have.
- Plur. 1. *nosotros habríamos*, we should have.
 2. *vosotros habríáis*, you should have.
 3. *ellos habrían*, they should have.

Preterite subjunctive.

- Sing. 1. *hubiése or hubiéra*, I might have.
 2. *hubiéses or hubiéras*, thou mightst have.
 3. *hubiése or hubiéra*, he might have.
- Plur. 1. *hubiésemos or hubierámos*, we might have.
 2. *hubiéseis or hubieráis*, you might have.
 3. *hubiésen or hubieran*, they might have.

Future subjunctive.

- Sing. 1. *quando hubiere*, when I shall have.
 2. *quando hubieres*, when thou shalt have.
 3. *quando hubiere*, when he shall have.

- Plur. 1. *quando hubierémos*, when we shall have.
 2. *quando hubieréis*, when you shall have.
 3. *quando hubiéren*, when they shall have.

Compound of the present.

- Sing. 1. *haya habido*, I may have had.
 2. *hayas habido*, thou mayst have had.
 3. *haya habido*, he may have had.

- Plur. 1. *hayamos habido*, we may have had.
 2. *hayais habido*, you may have had.
 3. *hayan habido*, they may have had.

Compound of the imperfect.

- Sing. 1. *habria habido*, I should have had.
 2. *habrias habido*, thou shouldst, &c.
 3. *habría habido*, he should, &c.

- Plur. 1. *habriámos habido*, we should have had.
 2. *habríaís habido*, you should have had.
 3. *habrian habido*, they should have had.

Compound of the preterite.

- Sing. 1. *hubiese habido*, I might have had.
 2. *hubieses habido*, thou mightst, &c.
 3. *hubiese habido*, he might, &c.

- Plur. 1. *hubiésemos habido*, we might have had.
 2. *hubieseis habido*, you might, &c.
 3. *hubiesen habido*, they might, &c.

Compound of the future.

- Sing. 1. *quando hubiere habido*, when I shall have had.
 2. *quando hubieres habido*, when thou shalt, &c.
 3. *quando hubiere habido*, when he shall, &c.

- Plur. 1. *quando hubiéremos habido*, when we shall, &c.
 2. *quando hubiéreis habido*, when you, &c.
 3. *quando hubiéren habido*, when they, &c.

Observation upon the future subjunctive.

The learner must be very attentive not to use the future indicative for the future subjunctive, and *vice versa*, as some people pretend; for those who write or speak grammatically will never say *quando habré* for *quando hubiere*:—Let this be considered as a general rule for all the other verbs. We must further observe that this verb has no imperative belonging to it, and serves only in the compound tenses of other verbs.

Conjugation of the irregular verb tener, to have or to hold.

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, *tener*, to have or to hold.

Gerund, *teniendo*, having or holding.

Participle, *tenido*, had or held.

Comp. of the present, *haber tenido*, to have had or held.

Comp. of the gerund, *habiendo tenido*, having had or held.

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

Sing. 1. *yo tengo*, I have or hold.

2. *tu tienes*, thou hast, &c.

3. *el tiene*, he has, &c.

Plur. 1. *tenemos*, we have or hold.

2. *tenéis*, you have, &c.

3. *tiénen*, they have, &c.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *tenía*, I had.
 2. *tenías*, thou hadst.
 3. *tenía*, he had.
- Plur. 1. *teníamos*, we had.
 2. *teníais*, you had.
 3. *tenían*, they had.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *tuve*, I had.
 2. *tuviste*, thou hadst.
 3. *tuvò*, he had.
- Plur. 1. *tuvimos*, we had.
 2. *tuvisteis*, you had.
 3. *tuvieron*, they had.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *tendré*, I shall have.
 2. *tendrás*, thou shalt have.
 3. *tendrá*, he shall have.
- Plur. 1. *tendrémos*, we shall have.
 2. *tendréis*, you shall have.
 3. *tendran*, they shall have.

Compound of the present.

- Sing. 1. *he tenido*, I have had.
 2. *has tenido*, thou hast had.
 3. *ha tenido*, he has had.
- Plur. 1. *hemos tenido*, we have had.
 2. *habeis tenido*, you have had.
 3. *han tenido*, they have had.

Compound of the imperfect.

- Sing. 1. *había tenido*, I had had.
 2. *habías tenido*, thou hadst had.
 3. *había tenido*, he had had.
- Plur. 1. *habíamos tenido*, we had had.
 2. *habíais tenido*, you had had.
 3. *habían tenido*, they had had.

Compound of the preterite.

- Sing. 1. *hubo tenido*, I had had.
 2. *hubiste tenido*, thou hadst had.
 3. *hubo tenido*, he had had.
- Plur. 1. *hubimos tenido*, we had had.
 2. *hubisteis tenido*, you had had.
 3. *hubieron tenido*, they had had.

Compound of the future.

- Sing. 1. *habré tenido*, I shall have had.
 2. *habrás tenido*, thou shalt have had.
 3. *habrá tenido*, he shall have had.
- Plur. 1. *habrémos tenido*, we shall have had.
 2. *habréis tenido*, you shall have had.
 3. *habrán tenido*, they shall have had.

Subjunctive mood.

- Sing. 1. *que tenga*, I may have.
 2. *que tengas*, thou mayst have.
 3. *que tenga*, he may have.
- Plur. 1. *que tengamos*, we may have.
 2. *que tengais*, you may have.
 3. *que tengan*, they may have.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *tendría*, I should have.
 2. *tendrías*, thou shouldst have.
 3. *tendria*, he should have.
- Plur. 1. *tendriamos*, we should have.
 2. *tendríais*, you should have.
 3. *tendrían*, they should have.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *tuviése* or *tuviéra*, I might have.
 2. *tuviéses* or *tuviéras*, thou mightst have.
 3. *tuviése* or *tuviera*, he might have.
- Plur. 1. *tuviésemos* or *tuviéramos*, we might have.
 2. *tuviéseis* or *tuviérais*, you might have.
 3. *tuviésen* or *tuviéran*, they might have.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *quando hubiere*, when I shall have.
 2. *quando hubieres*, when thou shalt have.
 3. *quando hubiere*, when he shall have.
- Plur. 1. *quando hubieremos*, when we shall have.
 2. *quando hubiereis*, when you shall have.
 3. *quando hubieren*, when they shall have.

Compound of the present.

- Sing. 1. *haya tenido*, I may have had.
 2. *hayas tenido*, thou mayst have had.
 3. *haya tenido*, he may have had.
- Plur. 1. *hayamos tenido*, we may have had.
 2. *hayais tenido*, you may have had.
 3. *hayan tenido*, they may have had.

Compound of the imperfect.

- Sing. 1. *habría tenido*, I should have had.
 2. *habrias tenido*, thou shouldst, &c.
 3. *habría tenido*, he should have had.
- Plur. 1. *habríamos tenido*, we should have had.
 2. *habriais tenido*, you should have had.
 3. *habrían tenido*, they should have had.

Compound of the preterite.

- Sing. 1. *hubiése* or *hubiera tenido*, I should have had.
 2. *hubiéses* or *hubieras tenido*, thou shouldst, &c.
 3. *hubiése* or *hubiera tenido*, he should, &c.
- Plur. 1. *hubiesemos* or *hubieramos tenido*, we should, &c.
 2. *hubiéseis* or *hubierais tenido*, you should, &c.
 3. *hubiesen* or *hubieran tenido*, they should, &c.

Compound of the future.

- Sing. 1. *quando hubiere tenido*, when I shall have had.
 2. *quando hubiéres tenido*, when thou shalt, &c.
 3. *quando hubiere tenido*, when he shall, &c.
- Plur. 1. *quando hubiéremos tenido*, when we shall, &c.
 2. *quando hubiéreis tenido*, when you shall, &c.
 3. *quando hubiéren tenido*, when they shall, &c.

Imperative mood.

- Sing. (no first person.)
 2. *ten tu*, have thou.
 3. *tenga el*, let him have.
- Plur. 1. *tengamos*, let us have.
 2. *tened*, have ye.
 3. *tengan*, let them have.

Conjugation of the auxiliary verbs *ser* and *estar* to be.

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, *ser* or *estar*, to be.

Gerund, *siendo* or *estando*, being.

Participle, *sido* or *estado*, been.

Comp. of the present, *haber sido* or *estado*, to have been.

Comp. of the gerund, *habiendo sido* or *estado*, having, &c.

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo soy* or *estoy*, I am.
 2. *tu eres* or *estás*, thou art.
 3. *el es* or *está*, he is.

- Plur. 1. *nos somos* or *estamos*, we are.
 2. *vos sois* or *estáis*, you are.
 3. *ellos son* or *están*, they are.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo era* or *estaba*, I was.
 2. *tu eras* or *estabas*, thou wast.
 3. *el era* or *estaba*, he was.

- Plur. 1. *nos eramos* or *estabamos*, we were.
 2. *vos erais* or *estabais*, you were.
 3. *ellos eran* or *estaban*, they were.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo fui* or *estuve*, I was.
 2. *tu fuiste* or *estuviste*, thou wast.
 3. *el fué* or *estuvo*, he was.

- Plur. 1. *nos fuimos* or *estuvimos*, we were.
 2. *vos fuisteis* or *estuvisteis*, you were.
 3. *ellos fueron* or *estuvieron*, they were.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *yo seré* or *estaré*, I shall be.
 2. *tu serás* or *estarás*, thou shalt be.
 3. *el será* or *estará*, he shall be.
- Plur. 1. *nos seremos* or *estaremos*, we shall be.
 2. *vos seréis* or *estaréis*, you shall be.
 3. *ellos serán* or *estarán*, they shall be.

Compound of the present.

- Sing. 1. *he sido* or *estado*, I have been.
 2. *has sido* or *estado*, thou hast been.
 3. *ha sido* or *estado*, he has been.
- Plur. 1. *hemos sido* or *estado*, we have been.
 2. *habéis sido* or *estado*, you have been.
 3. *habian sido* or *estado*, they have been.

Compound of the imperfect.

- Sing. 1. *había sido* or *estado*, I had been.
 2. *habías sido* or *estado*, thou hadst been.
 3. *había sido* or *estado*, he had been.
- Plur. 1. *habíamos sido* or *estado*, we had been.
 2. *habíais sido* or *estado*, you had been.
 3. *habían sido* or *estado*, they had been.

*Compound of the preterite.**

- Sing. 1. *hube sido* or *estado*, I had been.
 2. *hubiste sido* or *estado*, thou hadst been.
 3. *hubo sido* or *estado*, he had been.

* The preterite tense, as well as its compound, is seldom used in the Spanish language.

- Plur. 1. *hubimos sido* or *estado*, we had been.
 2. *hubistéis sido* or *estado*, you had been.
 3. *hubieron sido* or *estado*, they had been.

Compound of the future.

- Sing. 1. *habr' sido* or *estado*, I shall have been.
 2. *habrás sido* or *estado*, thou shalt have been.
 3. *habrá sido* or *estado*. he shall have been.
- Plur. 1. *habr' mos sido* or *estado*, we shall have been.
 2. *habréis sido* or *estado*, you shall have been.
 3. *habran sido* or *estado*, they shall have been.

Subjunctive mood.

- Sing. 1. *que sea* or *este*, that I may be.
 2. *que seas* or *estés*, that thou mayst be.
 3. *que sea* or *este*, that he may be.
- Plur. 1. *que seamos* or *estemos*, that we may be.
 2. *que seáis* or *estéis*, that you may be.
 3. *que sean* or *estén*, that they may be.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *sería* or *estaría*, I should be.
 2. *serías* or *estarías*, thou shouldst be.
 3. *sería* or *estaría*, he should be.
- Plur. 1. *seríamos* or *estaríamos*, we should be.
 2. *seríais* or *estaríais*, you should be.
 3. *serían* or *estarían*, they should be.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *fuése* or *fuera*,
estuviése or *estuviéra*, } I might be.

2. *fueses* or *fueras*,
estuviéres or *estuviras*, } thou mightst be.
3. *fuese* or *fuera*,
estuviése or *estuvi'ra*, } he might be.
- Plur. 1. *fuesemos* or *fuerámos*,
estuvi'emos or *estuviéramos*, } we might be.
2. *fueseis* or *fu'rais*,
estuviéseis or *estuviérais*, } you might be.
3. *fuesen* or *fueran*,
estuviesen or *estuvieran*, } they might be.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *quando fuére* or *estuviére*, when I shall be.
 2. *quando fuéres* or *estuviéres*, when thou, &c.
 3. *quando fuére* or *estuviére*, when he, &c.
- Plur. 1. *quando fuerémos* or *estuviéremos*, when we, &c.
 2. *quando fuéreis* or *estuvieréis*, when you, &c.
 3. *quando fuéren* or *estuviéren*, when they, &c.

Compound of the present.

- Sing. 1. *haya sido* or *estado*, I may have been.
 2. *háyas sido* or *estado*, thou mayst, &c.
 3. *haya sido* or *estado*, he may, &c.
- Plur. 1. *hayámos sido* or *estado*, we may have been.
 2. *hayáis sido* or *estado*, you may, &c.
 3. *hayan sido* or *estado*, they may, &c.

Compound of the imperfect.

- Sing. 1. *habría sido* or *estado*, I should have been.
 2. *habrías sido* or *estado*, thou shouldst have been.
 3. *habría sido* or *estado*, he should have been.
- Plur. 1. *habríamos sido* or *estado*, we should have been.
 2. *habríais sido* or *estado*, you should have been.
 3. *habrían sido* or *estado*, they should have been.

Compound of the preterite.

- Sing. 1. *hubiera* or *hubiese*, } I might have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
 2. *hubieras* or *hubieses*, } thou mightst have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
 3. *hubiera* or *hubiese*, } he might have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
- Plur. 1. *hubiéramos* or *hubiésemos*, } we might, &c.
 sido or *estado*, }
 2. *hubiérais* or *hubieseis*, } you might, &c.
 sido or *estado*, }
 3. *hubieran* or *hubiesen*, } they might, &c.
 sido or *estado*, }

Compound of the future.

- Sing. 1. *quando hubiere* } when I shall have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
 2. *quando hubieres* } when thou shalt have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
 3. *quando hubiere* } when he shall have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
- Plur. 1. *quando hubieremos* } when we shall have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
 2. *quando hubiereis* } when you shall have been.
 sido or *estado*, }
 3. *quando hubieren* } when they shall have been.
 sido or *estado*, }

Imperative mood.

- Sing: (no first person.)
 2. *se* or *esta tu*, be thou.
 3. *sea* or *este el*, let him be.
- Plur. 1. *seamos* or *estemos*, let us be.
 2. *sed* or *estad*, be you.
 3. *sean* or *estén*, let them be.

*Observation upon the verbs ser and estar (in English)
to be.*

The difference between these two verbs is so considerable that the beginner cannot be too well acquainted with them, in order to make a right use of them either in composition or in speaking, since both have only one single signification in English, which is—to be. The verb *ser* in Spanish is used for the natural qualities of men, women, or things, either good or bad; as *ser hombre* to be a man, *ser alto* to be tall, *ser pequeño* to be little or short, *ser malo* to be naturally wicked, *ser bueno* to be good or honest; as *Este hombre es caritativo*, This man is charitable; *Esta muger es piadosa*, This woman is devout. Whereas *estar* serves only for accidental things, or denoting some place, or other adjunct quality; as *estar en Paris*, to be in Paris; *estoy lejos de Madrid*, I am far from Madrid:—should I say, *Soy lejos de Madrid*, I should give to understand that I am myself the space of ground from Madrid to this place, which would be complete nonsense: *Mi casa es buena, pero esta mal distribuida*, My house is good, yet it is ill contrived. By these examples you see the essential being of the house expressed by the verb *ser*, and the accidental by the verb *estar*.

SECTION IV.

Of the regular conjugations.

The respective conjugations are formed by the different terminations of verbs, in their tenses and persons, and particularly in the infinitive mood. Now the infinitive mood of all the Spanish verbs ends in one of the three following terminations, viz.—

1. *ar*; as *hablar*, to speak.

2. *er*; as *beber*, to drink.

3. *ir*; as *sufrir*, to suffer.

First conjugation—*hablar* to speak.

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, *hablar*, to speak.

Gerund, *hablando*, speaking.

Participle, *hablado*, spoken.

Comp. of the present, *haber hablado*, to have spoken.

Comp. of the gerund, *habiendo hablado*, having spoken.

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

Sing. 1. *hablo*, I speak.

2. *hablas*, thou speakest.

3. *habla*, he speaks.

Plur. 1. *hablamos*, we speak.

2. *habláis*, you speak.

3. *hablan*, they speak.

N. B. I have omitted the personal pronouns because the Spaniards make use of them in interrogative sentences only, each person being sufficiently distinguished from one another.

Imperfect tense.

Sing. 1. *hablaba*, I did speak.

2. *hablabas*, thou didst speak.

3. *hablaba*, he did speak.

Plur. 1. *hablábamos*, we did speak.

2. *hablabais*, you did speak.

3. *hablaban*, they did speak.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *hable*, I spoke.
 2. *hablaste*, thou spokest.
 3. *habló*, he spoke.
- Plur. 1. *hablámos*, we spoke.
 2. *hablásteis*, you spoke.
 3. *habláron*, they spoke.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *hablare*, I shall speak.
 2. *hablarás*, thou shalt speak.
 3. *hablará*, he will speak.
- Plur. 1. *hablarémos*, we shall speak.
 2. *hablaréis*, you will speak.
 3. *hablarán*, they will speak.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *he hablado*, I have spoken.
 Comp. of the imperf. *había hablado*, I had spoken.
 Comp. of the pret. *hubo hablado*, I had spoken.
 Comp. of the fut. *habré hablado*, I shall have spoken.

N. B. Though I have only put the first person of every compound tense, the scholar must not neglect to learn the remaining persons, and the whole by heart, as he did in the auxiliary verbs.

*Subjunctive mood.**Present tense.*

- Sing. 1. *que hable*, I may speak.
 2. *que hables*, thou mayst speak.
 3. *que hable*, he may speak.

- Plur. 1. *que hablemos*, we may speak.
 2. *que habléis*, you may speak.
 3. *que hablen*, they may speak.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *hablaria*, I should speak.
 2. *hablarías*, thou shouldst speak.
 3. *hablaría*, he should speak.

- Plur. 1. *hablaríamos*, we should speak.
 2. *hablaríais*, you should speak.
 3. *hablarían*, they should speak.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *habláse*, I might speak.
 2. *habláses*, thou mightst speak.
 3. *habláse*, he might speak.

- Plur. 1. *hablasemos*, we might speak.
 2. *hablaseis*, ye might speak.
 3. *hablasen*, they might speak.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *quando hablaré*, when I shall speak.
 2. *quando hablarés*, when thou shalt speak.
 3. *quando hablaré*, when he shall speak.

- Plur. 1. *quando hablaremos*, when we shall speak.
 2. *quando hablaréis*, when you shall speak.
 3. *quando hablaren*, when they shall speak.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *haya hablado*, I may have spoken.
 Comp. of the imperf. *habría hablado*, I would have, &c.
 Comp. of the pret. *hubiese hablado*, I might have, &c.
 Comp. of the fut. *hubiere hablado*, I shall have, &c.

Imperative mood.

- Sing. (no first person.)
 2. *habla tu*, speak thou.
 3. *hable el*, let him speak.
- Plur.
 1. *hablemos*, let us speak.
 2. *hablad*, speak ye.
 3. *hablen*, let them speak.

An Alphabetical List of regular verbs in ar conjugated
 like *hablar*.

Spanish.	English.	B	B
		A	
<i>Abordár</i>	to board	<i>Bambolear</i>	to totter
<i>Acabár</i>	to finish	<i>Barajar</i>	to shuffle cards
<i>Acomodar</i>	to adjust	<i>Baýlar</i>	to dance
<i>Acusár</i>	to accuse	<i>Besar</i>	to kiss
<i>Adelantár</i>	to forward	<i>Borrar</i>	to blot out
<i>Afrentár</i>	to affront	C	
<i>Alabar</i>	to praise	<i>Cabár</i>	to dig
<i>Alejár</i>	{ to set at a di- stance	<i>Callár</i>	to be silent
<i>Allanár</i>	to smooth	<i>Caminar</i>	to walk
<i>Alquilár</i>	to let on hire	<i>Cansár</i>	to tire
<i>Alumbrár</i>	to light	<i>Cantár</i>	to sing
<i>Alzár</i>	to take up	<i>Casar</i>	to marry
<i>Amansár</i>	to tame	<i>Cazar</i>	to hunt
<i>Amár</i>	to love	<i>Cendr</i>	to sup
<i>Amedrantár</i>	to put in fear	<i>Comprár</i>	to buy
<i>Amenazár</i>	to threaten	<i>Condenar</i>	to condemn
<i>Amparár</i>	to protect	<i>Conformár</i>	to conform
<i>Animár</i>	to encourage	<i>Contestár</i>	to contest
<i>Aparejár</i>	to make ready	<i>Cortar</i>	to cut
<i>Apear</i>	to alight	<i>Criár</i>	to breed
<i>Aprovechár</i>	to make progress	<i>Curár</i>	to cure
<i>Arrancár</i>	to tear up	D	
<i>Arrebatár</i>	to snatch	<i>Danzár</i>	to dance
<i>Atár</i>	to tie	<i>Desafiar</i>	to challenge
<i>Aventurár</i>	to venture	<i>Desarraigar</i>	to root up
<i>Ayudár</i>	to help	<i>Desamparar</i>	to forsake
<i>Azotár</i>	to whip	<i>Despreciar</i>	to despise
		<i>Desnudar</i>	to strip
		<i>Desenganar</i>	to undeceive
		<i>Despavilar la Vela</i>	{ to snuff the candle

<i>Despavilar los- ojos</i>	} to awake	<i>Gobernar</i>	to govern
<i>Despojar</i>	to strip	<i>Guardar</i>	to keep
<i>Dexar</i>	to leave	H	H
<i>Disfamar</i>	to defame	<i>Hallar</i>	to find
<i>Disparar</i>	to discharge	<i>Hartar</i>	to satiate
<i>Domar</i>	to tame	<i>Heredar</i>	to inherit
E	E	<i>Herrar</i>	{ to garnish with iron
<i>Echar</i>	to put out	<i>Hincar</i>	to trust in
<i>Empenar</i>	to engage	<i>Holgar</i>	{ to rest from labour
<i>Embiar</i>	to send	<i>Honrar</i>	to honour
<i>Encantar</i>	to enchant	<i>Hurtar</i>	to steal
<i>Enojar</i>	to anger	I	I
<i>Ensanchar</i>	to widen	<i>Ignorar</i>	to be ignorant
<i>Entrar</i>	to come in	<i>Igualar</i>	to equalise
<i>Escaramuzar</i>	to skirmish	<i>Importunar</i>	to importune
<i>Espantar</i>	to frighten	<i>Imprimir</i>	to prime
<i>Esternudar</i>	to sneeze	<i>Improbar</i>	to disapprove
<i>Estimar</i>	to esteem	<i>Incitar</i>	to incite
F	F	<i>Injuriar</i>	to revile
<i>Fabricar</i>	to manufacture	<i>Inclinar</i>	to bend
<i>Facilitar</i>	to facilitate	<i>Increpar</i>	to reprehend
<i>Falsificar</i>	to falsify	<i>Inculcar</i>	to inculcate
<i>Fecha</i>	to date a letter	<i>Indagar</i>	to search
<i>Fecundar</i>	to make fertile	<i>Indicar</i>	to indicate
<i>Felicitar</i>	to congratulate	<i>Indignar</i>	to irritate
<i>Fiar</i>	to trust	<i>Indultar</i>	to forgive
<i>Filtrar</i>	to filter	<i>Infamar</i>	to defame
<i>Flanquear</i>	to flank or fortify	<i>Ingeniar</i>	to contrive
<i>Flechar</i>	to dart	<i>Innolar</i>	to sacrifice
<i>Fletar</i>	to freight a ship	<i>Inocular</i>	to inoculate
<i>Florear</i>	{ to adorn with flowers	<i>Insinuar</i>	to insinuate
<i>Flotar</i>	to rub gently	<i>Inspirar</i>	to inspire
<i>Formar</i>	to form	<i>Intentar</i>	to try
<i>Fracasar</i>	to break to pieces	<i>Inventar</i>	to invent
<i>Franquear</i>	to free	<i>Irritar</i>	to irritate
<i>Frenar</i>	to restrain	<i>Izar</i>	to hoist
<i>Frisar</i>	to frizzle	L	L
<i>Frogar</i>	to make a wall	<i>Labrar</i>	to labour
<i>Fructificar</i>	to fructify	<i>Lacerar</i>	to tear to pieces
<i>Fumar</i>	to smoke tobacco	<i>Lacrar</i>	to injure
<i>Fundar</i>	{ to found, to establish	<i>Lagrimar</i>	to shed tears
G	G	<i>Lamentar</i>	to lament
<i>Gasar</i>	to hook	<i>Lanzar</i>	to dart
<i>Galantear</i>	to court	<i>Largar</i>	to loosen
<i>Ganar</i>	to gain	<i>Lastar</i>	{ to pay for an- other
<i>Gastar</i>	to spend	<i>Lastrar</i>	to ballast a ship
<i>Gloriar</i>	to glory		

<i>Latinizar</i>	to latinize	<i>Menospreciar</i>	to undervalue
<i>Lavar</i>	to wash	<i>Mirar</i>	to look
<i>Legalizar</i>	to make lawful	<i>Mitigar</i>	to mitigate
<i>Legar</i>	to depute	<i>Moderar</i>	to moderate
<i>Legitimar</i>	to legitimate	<i>Mofar</i>	to mock
<i>Levantar</i>	to lift up	<i>Mojar</i>	to wet
<i>Levar</i>	to carry	<i>Molificar</i>	to mollify
<i>Librar</i>	to free	<i>Mostrar</i>	to shew
<i>Ligar</i>	to tie	<i>Mudar</i>	{ to move, to change
<i>Limar</i>	to file		N
<i>Limitar</i>	to limit	<i>Nadar</i>	to swim
<i>Limpia</i>	to clean	<i>Narrar</i>	to relate
<i>Liquidar</i>	to melt	<i>Naturalizar</i>	to naturalize
<i>Litigar</i>	to litigate	<i>Navegar</i>	to navigate
<i>Lixar</i>	to polish	<i>Negociar</i>	to negotiate
<i>Llagar</i>	to hurt	<i>Nombrar</i>	to name
<i>Llamar</i>	to call	<i>Noticiar</i>	to notice
<i>Llegar</i>	to arrive	<i>Numerar</i>	to number
<i>Llenar</i>	to fill up		O
<i>Llevar</i>	{ to carry, to transport	<i>Observar</i>	to observe
<i>Llorar</i>	to weep	<i>Ocultar</i>	to conceal
<i>Loar</i>	to praise	<i>Ocupar</i>	to occupy
<i>Lograr</i>	to gain	<i>Ojeur</i>	to ogle
<i>Logrear</i>	{ to borrow upon interest	<i>Olvidar</i>	to forget
<i>Luchar</i>	to struggle	<i>Opilar</i>	to obstruct
<i>Lucubrar</i>	to study by night	<i>Opinar</i>	to argue
	M	<i>Optar</i>	to elect
<i>Machacar</i>	to pound or break	<i>Opugnar</i>	{ to attack, to resist
<i>Macizar</i>	to stop a hole	<i>Ordenar</i>	to put in order
<i>Macular</i>	to spot, to stain	<i>Orzar</i>	to luff
<i>Magnificar</i>	to extol	<i>Ostentar</i>	to demonstrate
<i>Malabaratar</i>	to lavish	<i>Otorgar</i>	to condescend
<i>Maleficiar</i>	to adulterate		P
<i>Maliciar</i>	{ to give a bad meaning	<i>Pagar</i>	to pay
<i>Malograr</i>	to disappoint	<i>Palpar</i>	to feel, to touch
<i>Malsinar</i>	to inform against	<i>Paramentar</i>	to adorn
<i>Maltratar</i>	to use ill	<i>Paragonar</i>	to compare
<i>Mandar</i>	to command	<i>Parlar</i>	to chatter
<i>Marcar</i>	to mark	<i>Participar</i>	to share
<i>Marginar</i>	to annote	<i>Pasear</i>	to walk
<i>Morinar</i>	to man a ship	<i>Pelcar</i>	to fight
<i>Martillar</i>	to hammer	<i>Penetrar</i>	to penetrate
<i>Mascar</i>	to chew	<i>Perdonar</i>	to forgive
<i>Matar</i>	to kill	<i>Perturbar</i>	to interrupt
<i>Meditar</i>	to meditate	<i>Pintar</i>	to paint
<i>Medrar</i>	to improve	<i>Porfiar</i>	to contend
<i>Mejorar</i>	to recover	<i>Portear</i>	to carry
<i>Mentar</i>	to mention	<i>Posibilitar</i>	to make easy
		<i>Postar</i>	to bet

<i>Preciar</i>	to value	<i>Suciar</i>	to satisfy
<i>Predominar</i>	to predominate	<i>Sacrificar</i>	to sacrifice
<i>Preguntar</i>	to question	<i>Saitear</i>	to assault
<i>Premiar</i>	to reward	<i>Saludar</i>	to salute
<i>Prestar</i>	to lend	<i>Salvar</i>	to save
<i>Privar</i>	to deprive	<i>Sanar</i>	to cure
<i>Probar</i>	to try	<i>Segar</i>	to reap
<i>Prolongar</i>	to prolong	<i>Seguear</i>	to plunder
<i>Promulgar</i>	to publish	<i>Sitiar</i>	to besiege
<i>Provocar</i>	to provoke	<i>Sobresaitar</i>	to surprise
<i>Publicar</i>	to publish	<i>Sudar</i>	to sweat
	Q	<i>Sujetar</i>	to subdue
<i>Quebrantar</i>	to break	<i>Sustentar</i>	to sustain
<i>Quedar</i>	to stay		T
<i>Quemar</i>	to burn	<i>Tallar</i>	to cut
<i>Quitar</i>	to take away	<i>Tapar</i>	to cover
	R	<i>Tartamudear</i>	to stammer
<i>Rajar</i>	to split	<i>Tentar</i>	to try
<i>Ralear</i>	to make thin	<i>Testar</i>	to bequeath
<i>Rallar</i>	to grate	<i>Tirar</i>	to dart
<i>Recular</i>	to draw back	<i>Tocar</i>	to touch
<i>Rehusar</i>	to refuse	<i>Trabajar</i>	to work
<i>Retirar</i>	to retire	<i>Trincar</i>	to chop
<i>Reynar</i>	to reign	<i>Trompar</i>	to deceive
	{ to rob, to		U
<i>Robar</i>	{ plunder	<i>Usar</i>	to use
<i>Ruinar</i>	to ruin	<i>Usurpar</i>	to usurp
<i>Rumiar</i>	to ruminate	<i>Vaciar</i>	to empty
	S	<i>Vacilar</i>	to stagger
<i>Sacar</i>	to remove	<i>Vexar</i>	to molest

The second regular conjugation in *er*.

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, *beber*, to drink.

Gerund, *bebiendo*, drinking.

Participle, *bebido*, drunk.

Comp. of the present, *haber bebido*, to have drunk.

Comp. of the gerund, *habiendo bebido*, having drunk.

*Indicative mood.**Present tense.*

- Sing. 1. *bebo*, I drink.
 2. *bebes*, thou drinkest.
 3. *bebe*, he drinks.
- Plur. 1. *bebémos*, we drink.
 2. *bebéis*, you drink.
 3. *bebén*, they drink.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *bebía*, I did drink.
 2. *bebías*, thou didst drink.
 3. *bebía*, he did drink.
- Plur. 1. *bebíamos*, we did drink.
 2. *bebíais*, you did drink.
 3. *bebían*, they did drink.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *bebi*, I drank.
 2. *bebiste*, thou drankest.
 3. *bebió*, he drank.
- Plur. 1. *bebimos*, we drank.
 2. *bebistéis*, you drank.
 3. *bebieron*, they drank.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *beberé*, I shall drink.
 2. *beberás*, thou shalt drink.
 3. *beberá*, he shall drink.

- Plur. 1. *beberémos*, we will drink.
 2. *bèberéis*, you will drink.
 3. *beberán*, they will drink.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the present, *he bebido*, I have drunk.
 Comp. of the imperf. *había bebido*, I had drunk.
 Comp. of the pret. *hubé bebido*, I had drunk.
 Comp. of the fut. *habré bebido*, I shall have drunk.

Subjunctive mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *que béba*, that I may drink.
 2. *que bébas*, that thou mayst drink.
 3. *que beba*, that he may drink.
 Plur. 1. *que bebámos*, that we may drink.
 2. *que bebáis*, that you may drink.
 3. *que bebán*, that they may drink.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *bebería*, I should drink.
 2. *beberías*, thou shouldst drink.
 3. *bebería*, he should drink.
 Plur. 1. *beberíamos*, we should drink.
 2. *beberíais*, you should drink.
 3. *beberían*, they should drink.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *que bebiése*, that I might drink.
 2. *que bebiéses*, that thou mightst drink,
 3. *que bebiése*, that he might drink.

- Plur. 1. *que bebiésemos*, that we might drink.
 2. *que bebiéseis*, that ye might drink.
 3. *que bebiésen*, that they might drink.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *quando bebiére*, when I shall drink.
 2. *quando bebiéres*, when thou shalt drink.
 3. *quando bebiére*, when he shall drink.
- Plur. 1. *quando bebiéremos*, when we shall drink.
 2. *quando bebiéreis*, when you shall drink.
 3. *quando bebiéren*, when they shall drink.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *haya bebido*, I may have drunk.
 Comp. of the imperf. *habría bebido*, I should have drunk.
 Comp. of the pret. *hubiése bebido*, I might have drunk.
 Comp. of the fut. *hubiere bebido*, I shall have drunk.

Imperative mood.

- Sing. (no first person.)
 2. *bebe tu*, drink thou.
 3. *beba él*, let him drink.
- Plur. 1. *bebamos*, let us drink.
 2. *bebed*, drink you.
 3. *beban*, let them drink.

An alphabetical list of regular verbs in er, conjugated like beber.

Spanish.	English.	Arremeter	to assail suddenly
A	A	B	B
<i>Acoger</i>	to protect	<i>Barrer</i>	to sweep
<i>Acometer</i>	to attack	C	C
<i>Anteceder</i>	to precede	<i>Comer</i>	to eat
<i>Aprehender</i>	to apprehend	<i>Conceder</i>	to grant

Cometer	to commit	P	P
Corresponder	to correspond	Prometer	to promise
Correr	to run	R	R
E	E	Reprehender	to reprove
Emprender	to undertake	Responder	to answer
Esconder	to hide	T	T
M	M	Temer	to fear
Meter	to put	V	V
O	O	Vender	to sell.
Ofender	to offend		

Third conjugation.—Of the regular verb subir, to go up.

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, *subir*, to go up.

Gerund, *subiendo*, going up.

Participle, *subido*, gone up.

Comp. of the present, *haber subido*, to have gone up.

Comp. of the gerund, *habiendo subido*, having gone up.

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

Sing. 1. *subo*, I go up.

2. *subés*, thou goest up.

3. *subé*, he goes up.

Plur. 1. *subimos*, we go up.

2. *subis*, you go up.

3. *suben*, they go up.

Imperfect tense.

Sing. 1. *subia*, I did go up.

2. *subía*, thou didst go up.

3. *subia*, he did go up.

- Plur. 1. *subíamos*, we did go up.
 2. *subíais*, you did go up.
 3. *subían*, they did go up.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *subí*, I did go up.
 2. *subiste*, thou didst go up.
 3. *subió*, he did go up.

- Plur. 1. *subimos*, we did go up.
 2. *subisteis*, you did go up.
 3. *subieron*, they did go up.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *subiré*, I shall go up.
 2. *subirás*, thou shalt go up.
 3. *subirá*, he shall go up.

- Plur. 1. *subiremos*, we shall go up.
 2. *subiréis*, you shall go up.
 3. *subirán*, they shall go up.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *he subido*, I have gone up.
 Comp. of the imperf. *había subido*, I had gone up.
 Comp. of the pret. *hube subido*, I had gone up.
 Comp. of the fut. *habré subido*, I shall have gone up.

Subjunctive mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *que suba*, that I may go up.
 2. *que subas*, that thou mayst go up.
 3. *que suba*, that he may go up.

- Plur. 1. *que subámos*, that we may go up.
 2. *que subáis*, that you may go up.
 3. *que subán*, that they may go up.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *subiría*, I should go up.
 2. *subirías*, thou shouldst go up.
 3. *subiría*, he should go up.

- Plur. 1. *subiríamos*, we should go up.
 2. *subiríais*, you should go up.
 3. *subirían*, they should go up.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *que subiese*, that I might go up.
 2. *que subieses*, that thou mightst go up.
 3. *que subiese*, that he might go up.

- Plur. 1. *que subiésemos*, that we might go up.
 2. *que subiéseis*, that you might go up.
 3. *que subiesen*, that they might go up.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *quando subiere*, when I shall go up.
 2. *quando subieres*, thou shalt go up.
 3. *quando subiere*, when he shall go up.

- Plur. 1. *quando subiéremos*, when we shall go up.
 2. *quando subiereis*, when you shall go up.
 3. *quando subiéren*, when they shall go up.

Compound tenses.

Comp. of the pres. *haya subido*, I may have gone up.

Comp. of the imperf. *habría subido*, I should have, &c.

Comp. of the pret. *hubiese subido*, I might have gone up.

Comp. of the fut. *hubiere subido*, I shall have gone up.

Imperative mood.

- Sing. 1. (no first person.)
 2. *sube*, go thou up.
 3. *subá*, let him go up.
- Plur. 1. *subamos*, let us go up.
 2. *subid*, go ye up.
 3. *subán*, let them go up.

A list of regular verbs of the third conjugation.

Spanish.	English.		
A	A	<i>Esgrimir</i>	to fence
<i>Abatir</i>	to abate	<i>Exhibir</i>	to exhibit
<i>Abrir</i>	to open	<i>Existir</i>	to exist
<i>Aburrir</i>	to molest	<i>Exprimir</i>	to express
<i>Anadir</i>	to add	<i>Extinguir</i>	to extinguish
<i>Aturdir</i>	to stun	F	E
B	B	<i>Fingir</i>	to feign
<i>Batir</i>	to beat	<i>Froncir</i>	to wrinkle
<i>Bullir</i>	to boil	<i>Fundir</i>	to melt
C	C	G	G
<i>Combatir</i>	to fight	<i>Ganir</i>	to yelp
<i>Comprimir</i>	to compress	H	H
<i>Concurrir</i>	to concur	<i>Henehir</i>	to fill
<i>Consumir</i>	to consume	<i>Huir</i>	to fly
<i>Confundir</i>	to confound	<i>Hundir</i>	to sink
<i>Construir</i>	to construe	I	I
<i>Contribuir</i>	to contribute	<i>Imprimir</i>	to print
<i>Cubrir</i>	to cover	<i>Incluir</i>	to include
D	D	<i>Infundir</i>	to pour in
<i>Destruir</i>	to ruin	<i>Instruir</i>	to instruct
<i>Discurrir</i>	to discourse	M	M
<i>Disminuir</i>	to diminish	<i>Medir</i>	to measure
E	E	N	N
<i>Elidir</i>	to weaken	<i>Nutrir</i>	to nourish
<i>Eludir</i>	to elude	O	O
<i>Embair</i>	to impose on	<i>Obstruir</i>	to obstruct
<i>Erigir</i>	to erect	P	P
<i>Escabullir</i>	to slip away	<i>Parir</i>	to bring forth
<i>Escribir</i>	to write	<i>Partir</i>	to depart
<i>Ecurrir</i>	to drip	<i>Permitir</i>	to permit

<i>Prohibir</i>	to prohibit	<i>Sufrir</i>	to suffer
<i>Pulir</i>	to smooth	<i>Suprimir</i>	to suppress
	R		T
<i>Relatir</i>	to check	<i>Tundir</i>	to shear cloth
<i>Restrinir</i>	to restrain		U
	S	<i>Unir</i>	to unite
<i>Subscribir</i>	to subscribe	<i>Urdir</i>	to warp
<i>Subsistir</i>	to subsist		Z
		<i>Zurcir</i>	to darn

Conjugation of a regular and reflective verb in ar.

Levantarse, to rise.—*Lat.* *surgere*.

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, *levantarse*, to rise.
 Gerund, *levantandose*, rising.
 Participle, *levantado*, risen.

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *me levánto*, I rise.
 2. *te levántas*, thou risest.
 3. *se levánta*, he rises.
- Plur. 1. *nos levantámos*, we rise.
 2. *os levantáis*, you rise.
 3. *se levántan*, they rise.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *me levantába*, I did rise.
 2. *te levantábas*, thou didst rise.
 3. *se levantába*, he did rise.

- Plur. 1. *nos levantábam*os, we did rise.
 2. *os levantabáis*, you did rise.
 3. *se levantában*, they did rise.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *me levanté*, I rose.
 2. *te levantaste*, thou rosest.
 3. *se levantó*, he rose.

- Plur. 1. *nos levantámos*, we rose.
 2. *os levantáis*, you rose.
 3. *se levantáron*, they rose.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *me levantaré*, I will rise.
 2. *te levantarás*, thou wilt rise.
 3. *se levantará*, he will rise.

- Plur. 1. *nos levantaremos*, we will rise.
 2. *os levantaréis*, you will rise.
 3. *se levantarán*, they will rise.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *me he levantado*, I have risen.
 Comp. of the imperf. *me había levantado*, I had risen.
 Comp. of the pret. *me hube levantado*, I had risen.
 Comp. of the fut. *me habré levantado*, I shall have, &c.

Subjunctive mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *me levante*, I may rise.
 2. *te levantes*, thou mayst rise.
 3. *se levante*, he may rise.

- Plur. 1. *nos levantémonos*, we may rise.
 2. *os levantéis*, you may rise.
 3. *se levánten*, they may rise.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *me levantaría*, I should rise.
 2. *te levantarías*, thou shouldst rise.
 3. *se levantaría*, he should rise.

- Plur. 1. *nos levantaríamos*, we should rise.
 2. *os levantaríais*, you should rise.
 3. *se levantarían*, they should rise.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *me levantáse*, I might rise.
 2. *te levantáses*, thou mightst rise.
 3. *se levantáse*, he might rise.

- Plur. 1. *nos levantásemos*, we might rise.
 2. *os levantáseis*, you might rise.
 3. *se levantásen*, they might rise.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *quando me levantáre*, when I shall rise.
 2. *quando te levantáres*, when thou shalt rise.
 3. *quando se levantáre*, when he shall rise.

- Plur. 1. *quando nos levantáremos*, when we shall rise.
 2. *quando os levantaréis*, when you shall rise.
 3. *quando se levantáren*, when they shall rise.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *me haya levantado*, I may have risen.
 Comp. of the imperf. *me habría levantado*, I should have risen.

- Comp. of the pret. *me hubiése levantado*, I might, &c.
 Comp. of the fut. *me hubiere levantado*, I shall, &c.

Imperative mood.

- Sing. (no first person.)
 2. *levantate*, rise thou.
 3. *levantese el*, let him rise.
- Plur. 1. *levantémonos*, let us rise.
 2. *levantaos*, rise you.
 3. *se levantense*, let them rise.

*Conjugation of a reflexive verb of the second conjugation
 in er.*

Recogerse, to shelter one's self.

Infinitive mood.

- Present tense, *recogerese*, to shelter one's self.
 Gerund, *recogiendose*, sheltering one's self.
 Participle, *recogido*, sheltered.

Indicative mood.

Present tense.

- Sing. 1. *me recojo*, I shelter myself.
 2. *te recoges*, thou shelterest thyself.
 3. *se recoge*, he shelters himself.
- Plur. 1. *nos recogemos*, we shelter ourselves.
 2. *os recogéis*, you shelter yourselves.
 3. *se recogen*, they shelter themselves.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *me recogía*, I did shelter myself.
 2. *te recogías*, thou didst shelter thyself.
 3. *se recogía*, he did shelter himself.
- Plur. 1. *nos recogíamos*, we did shelter ourselves.
 2. *os recogíais*, you did shelter yourselves.
 3. *se recogían*, they did shelter themselves.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *me recogí*, I sheltered myself.
 2. *te recogiste*, thou shelteredst thyself.
 3. *se recogió*, he sheltered himself.
- Plur. 1. *nos recogimos*, we sheltered ourselves.
 2. *os recogisteis*, you sheltered yourselves.
 3. *se recogieron*, they sheltered themselves.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *me recogeré*, I will shelter myself.
 2. *te recogerás*, thou wilt shelter thyself.
 3. *se recogerá*, he will shelter himself.
- Plur. 1. *nos recogerémos*, we will shelter ourselves.
 2. *os recogeréis*, you will shelter yourselves.
 3. *se recogerán*, they will shelter themselves.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *me he recogido*, I have sheltered myself.
- Comp. of the imperf. *me había recogido*, I had, &c.
- Comp. of the pret. *me hube recogido*, I had, &c.
- Comp. of the fut. *me habré recogido*, I shall have, &c

*Subjunctive mood.**Present tense.*

- Sing. 1. *me recója*, I may shelter myself.
 2. *te recójas*, thou mayst shelter thyself.
 3. *se recója*, he may shelter himself.
- Plur. 1. *nos recojámos*, we may shelter ourselves.
 2. *os recojáis*, you may shelter yourselves.
 3. *se recojan*, they may shelter themselves.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *me recogería*, I should shelter myself.
 2. *te recogerías*, thou shouldst shelter thyself.
 3. *se recogería*, he should shelter himself.
- Plur. 1. *nos recogeríamos*, we should shelter ourselves.
 2. *os recogeríais*, you should shelter yourselves.
 3. *se recogerían*, they should shelter themselves.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *me reconociése*, I might shelter myself.
 2. *te reconocieses*, thou mightst shelter thyself.
 3. *se reconociése*, he might shelter himself.
- Plur. 1. *nos reconociésemos*, we might shelter ourselves.
 2. *os reconociéseis*, you might shelter yourselves.
 3. *se reconociésen*, they might shelter themselves.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *me recogeré*, I shall shelter myself.
 2. *te recogerés*, thou shalt shelter thyself.
 3. *se recogeré*, he shall shelter himself.

- Plur. 1. *nos recogiéremos*, we shall shelter ourselves.
 2. *os recogiéreis*, you shall shelter yourselves.
 3. *se recogiéren*, they shall shelter themselves.

Compound tenses.

Comp. of the pres. *me háya recogido*, I may have sheltered myself.

Comp. of the imperf. *me habría recogido*, I should have sheltered myself.

Comp. of the preter. *me hubiése recogido*, I might have sheltered myself.

Comp. of the future, *me hubiere recogido*, I shall have sheltered myself.

Imperative mood.

Sing. (no first person.)

2. *recogete tu*, shelter thyself.

3. *recojase el*, let him shelter himself.

Plur. 1. *recojamonos*, let us shelter ourselves.

2. *recogeos*, shelter yourselves.

3. *recojanse ellos*, let them shelter themselves.

Conjugation of a reflexive verb of the third conjugation in ir.

Irse, to go away.—*Lat.* *abire.*

Infinitive mood.

Present tense, *irse*, to go away.

Gerund, *yéndose*, going away.

Participle, *ido*, gone away.

*Indicative mood.**Present tense.*

- Sing. 1. *me vóy*, I go away.
 2. *te vas*, thou goest away.
 3. *se va*, he goes away.
- Plur. 1. *nos vámos*, we go away.
 2. *os váis*, you go away.
 3. *se ván*, they go away.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *me iba*, I did go away.
 2. *te íbas*, thou didst go away.
 3. *se iba*, he did go away.
- Plur. 1. *nos íbamos*, we did go away.
 2. *os íbáis*, you did go away.
 3. *se íban*, they did go away.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *me fui*, I went away.
 2. *te fuiste*, thou wentest away.
 3. *se fué*, he went away.
- Plur. 1. *nos fuimos*, we went away.
 2. *os fuistéis*, you went away.
 3. *se fuéron*, they went away.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *me iré*, I shall go away.
 2. *te irás*, thou shalt go away.
 3. *se irá*, he shall go away.
- Plur. 1. *nos irémos*, we shall go away.
 2. *os iréis*, you shall go away.
 3. *se irán*, they shall go away.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the present, *mé he ido*, I have gone away.
 Comp. of the imperf. *me había ido*, I had gone away.
 Comp. of the preter. *me hube ido*, I had gone away.
 Comp. of the future, *-me habré ido*, I shall have, &c.

*Subjunctive mood.**Present tense.*

- Sing. 1. *me vaya*, I may go away.
 2. *te vayas*, thou mayst go away.
 3. *se vaya*, he may go away.
- Plur. 1. *nos vayámos*, we may go away.
 2. *os váyais*, you may go away.
 3. *se vayan*, they may go away.

Imperfect tense.

- Sing. 1. *me iría*, I should go away.
 2. *te irías*, thou shouldst go away.
 3. *se iría*, he should go away.
- Plur. 1. *nos iríamos*, we should go away.
 2. *os iríais*, you should go away.
 3. *se irían*, they should go away.

Preterite tense.

- Sing. 1. *me iría*, I might go away.
 2. *te irías*, thou mightst go away.
 3. *se iría*, he might go away.
- Plur. 1. *nos iríamos*, we might go away.
 2. *os iríais*, you might go away.
 3. *se irían*, they might go away.

Future tense.

- Sing. 1. *quando me fuere*, when I shall go away.
 2. *quando te fueres*, when thou shalt go away.
 3. *quando se fuere*, when he shall go away.
- Plur. 1. *quando nos fuéremos*, when we shall, &c.
 2. *quando os fueréis*, when you shall go, &c.
 3. *quando se fuerén*, when they shall go away.

Compound tenses.

- Comp. of the pres. *me haya ido*, I may have gone away.
 Comp. of the imper. *me habria ido*, I should have, &c.
 Comp. of the preter. *me hubi:se ido*, I might have, &c.
 Comp. of the fut. *me hubiere ido*, I shall have, &c.

Imperative mood.

- Sing. (no first person.)
 2. *vate*, go thou away.
 3. *vaya se*, let him go away.
- Plur. 1. *vayamonos*, let us go away.
 2. *id vos*, go ye away.
 3. *vayan se*, let them go away.

SECTION V.

Of passive verbs.

The passive verbs are formed by adding to the auxiliary *ser*, the participle passive of the verb we intend to conjugate; as, *ser amado*, to be loved.

*Indicative mood.**Present tense.*

- Sing. 1. *sóy amado*, I am loved.
 2. *eres amado*, thou art loved.
 3. *es amado*, he is loved.

- Plur. 1. *somos amados*, we are loved.
 2. *sóis amados*, you are loved.
 3. *son amados*, they are loved, &c.
 and so on, for all the moods, tenses, and persons.

Reciprocal verbs.

Reciprocal verbs are often confounded with the reflective ones. There is, however, a great difference between them: the latter can be conjugated in the singular number, as you may see, page 71; whereas the former have no singular, and can be only conjugated in the plural, as you will see in the following examples.

Infinitive mood.—*Amarse to love one another.*

Nos amamos unos à otros tiernamente,
 We love one another tenderly.

Infinitive mood.—*Pelearse to fight.*

Imperfect tense.

Se peleaban valientemente, they did fight one another
 valiantly.

SECTION VI.

Conjugation of a series of irregular verbs in an alphabetical order.

A

Infinitive present. *Aborrecer*, to hate.
 Gerund. *aborreciendo*, hating.
 Participle. *aborrecido*, hated.

Indicat. pres.	<i>abor-rezco, -reces, -rece,</i> <i>abor-recemos, -recéis, -recen.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>abor-recía, -recías, -recía,</i> <i>abor-recíamos, -reciais, -recían.</i>
Preterperf.	<i>abor-recí, -reciste, -recio,</i> <i>abor-recimos, -recistéis, -reciéron.</i>
Future.	<i>abor-receré, -recerás, -recerá,</i> <i>abor-recerémos, -receréis, -recerán.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>abor-rezca, -rezcas, -rezca,</i> <i>abor-rezcamos, -rezcaís, -rezcan.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>abor-reciera, -receries, -reciera,</i> <i>abor-recieramos, -receries, -receries.</i>
Preterite.	<i>abor-reciése, -reciéses, -reciése,</i> <i>abor-reciesemos, -reciéseis, -reciésen.</i>
Future.	<i>abor-recieré, -recieres, -reciere,</i> <i>abor-reciéremos, -reciéreis, -reciéren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>aborrece, hate thou.</i> <i>aborrezca, let him hate.</i> <i>aborrezcamos, let us hate.</i> <i>aborreced, hate you.</i> <i>aborrezcan, let him hate.</i>

Observation.

The irregularity of this verb, and of all others ending in *acer**, *ecer*, and *ocer*, consists in having a *z* placed before the *c* in the first person singular of the present indicative; in all the persons of the present subjunctive; and in the third person singular, and first and third persons plural of the imperative.

The verbs *hacer* and *vencer* are the only exceptions from this rule, being conjugated like the regular ones.

The compound tenses of the verb *abrir* to open, are

* The only exception to this rule is the verb *hacer*, whose irregularity will be noticed in its place.

irregular only in the participle, which makes *abierto*, opened.

Infin. present.	<i>Absolver</i> , to absolve.
Gerund.	<i>absolviendo</i> , absolving.
Participle.	<i>absuelto</i> , absolved.
Indicat. pres.	<i>ab-suelvo</i> , <i>-suelves</i> , <i>-suelve</i> , <i>ab-solvemos</i> , <i>-solveis</i> , <i>-suelven</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>ab-solvía</i> , <i>-solvías</i> , <i>-solvia</i> , <i>ab-solvíamos</i> , <i>-solvíais</i> , <i>-solvían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>ab-solvi</i> , <i>-solviste</i> , <i>-solvio</i> , <i>ab-solvimos</i> , <i>-solvisteis</i> , <i>-solviéron</i> .
Future.	<i>ab-solveré</i> , <i>-solverás</i> , <i>-solverá</i> , <i>ab-solverémos</i> , <i>-solveréis</i> , <i>-solverán</i> .
Subjunctive.	<i>ab-suelva</i> , <i>-suevas</i> , <i>-suelva</i> , <i>ab-solvamos</i> , <i>-solvais</i> , <i>-suelvan</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>ab-solvería</i> , <i>-solverías</i> , <i>-solveria</i> , <i>ab-solveríamos</i> , <i>-solveríais</i> , <i>-solverían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>ab-solviese</i> , <i>-solvieses</i> , <i>-solviese</i> , <i>ab-solviesemos</i> , <i>-solvieseis</i> , <i>-solviesen</i> .
Future.	<i>ab-solvire</i> , <i>-solvieres</i> , <i>-solviere</i> , <i>ab-solvieremos</i> , <i>-solvieréis</i> , <i>solvieren</i> .
Imperative.	<i>absuelve</i> , absolve thou. <i>absuelva</i> , let him absolve. <i>absolvamos</i> , let us absolve. <i>absolved</i> , absolve you. <i>absuelvan</i> , let them absolve.

Abstraher, to abstract. See (in the letter T) *Traher*.

Acaecer, to happen, is impersonal. See *Aborrecer*.

Infin. present.	<i>Acertar</i> , to hit the aim.
Gerund.	<i>acertando</i> , hitting the aim.
Participle.	<i>acertado</i> , hit the aim.
Indicat. pres.	<i>acierto</i> , <i>aciertas</i> , <i>acierta</i> , <i>acertamos</i> , <i>acertáis</i> , <i>aciertan</i> .

Imperfect.	<i>acertaba, acertabas, acertaba, acertabamos, acertabáis, acertaban.</i>
Preterite.	<i>acerté, acertaste, acertó, acertamos, acertasteis, acertáron.</i>
Future.	<i>acertar', acertarás, acertará, acertaremos, acertaréis, acertarán.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>acierte, aciertes, acierte, acertemos, acertéis, acierten.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>acertaría, acertarías, acertaría, acertariamos, acertaríais, acertarían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>acertase, acertases, acertase, acertásemos, acertáseis, acertasen.</i>
Future.	<i>acertare, acertares, acertare, acertaremos, acertareis, acertaren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>acierta, hit thou the aim, acierte, let him hit the aim. acertemos, let us hit the aim. acertud, hit ye the aim. acierten, let them hit the aim.</i>
Infinitive.	<i>Acordar, to agree.</i>
Gerund.	<i>acordando, agreeing.</i>
Participle.	<i>acordado, agreed.</i>
Indicat. pres.	<i>acuerdo, acuerdás, acuerda, acordamos, acordáis, acuerdan.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>acordaba, acordabas, acordaba, acordabámos, acordabáis, acordábàn.</i>
Preterite.	<i>acordé, acordaste, acordó, acordamos, acordasteís, acordaron.</i>
Future.	<i>acordaré, acordarás, acordará, acordaremos, acordaréis, acordarán.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>acuerde, acuerdes, acuerde, acordémos, acordéis, acuerden.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>acordarla, acordarías, acordaría, acordaríamos, acordaríais, acordarían.</i>

Preterite.	<i>acordáse, acordáses, acordáse,</i> <i>acordásemos, acordáséis, acordasen.</i>
Future.	<i>acordáre, acordáres, acordáre,</i> <i>acordáremos, acordarcis, acordaren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>acuerda, agree thou.</i> <i>acuerde, let him agree.</i> <i>acordemos, let us agree.</i> <i>acordad, agree you.</i> <i>acuerden, let them agree.</i>

Acordarse, to remember, is conjugated with the conjunctive pronouns *me, te, se; nos, os, se.*

Acrecentar, to grow, or increase. see *acertar.*

Acostarse, to go to bed.—This verb is conjugated with the conjunctive pronouns *me, te, se; nos, os, se.*

Adestrar, to make oneself fit for any thing. see *acertar.*

Infinit. pres.	<i>Adherir, to adhere to.</i>
Gerund.	<i>adhiriendo, adhering to.</i>
Participle.	<i>adhérito, adhered to.</i>
Indicat. pres.	<i>adhiero, adhieres, adhiera,</i> <i>adherimos, adheris, adheren.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>adhiría, adhirías, adhiría,</i> <i>adhiríamos, adhiríais, adhirían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>adherí, adheriste, adherio,</i> <i>adherimos, adheristets, adherieron.</i>
Future.	<i>adheriré, adherirás, adherirá,</i> <i>adherirémos, adheriréis; adherirán.</i>
Subjunc. pres.	<i>adhiera, adhieras, adhiera,</i> <i>adhiramos, adhirais, adhieran.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>adhiriría, adhirirías, adhiriría,</i> <i>adhiririamos, adhiriríais, adhirirían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>adhiriése, adhiriéses, adhiriése,</i> <i>adhiriésemos, adhiriéseis, adhiriésen.</i>
Future.	<i>adhiriere, adhirieres, adhiriere,</i> <i>adhirierémos, adhirieréis, adhirieren.</i>

Imperative. *adhiera*, adhere thou.
adhiera, let him adhere.
adheramos, let us adhere.
adherid, adhere you.
adhiéran, let them adhere.

Adolecer, to grow sick. see *aborrecer*.
adormecer, to fall asleep. see *aborrecer*.
advertir, to warn. see *adherir*.
agradecer, to acknowledge. see *aborrecer*.
alentar, to encourage. see *acertar*.
alentarse, to take courage. see *acertar*.
almorzar, to breakfast. see *acordar*.
amanecer, to begin to be daylight (*imperson.*). see *aborrecer*.
amolar, to whet. see *acordar*.
Amortecerse, to lose courage. see *aborrecer*.

Infinit. pres. *Andar*, to go.
Gerund. *andando*, going.
Participle. *andado*, gone.
Indicat. pres. *ando*, *andas*, *anda*,
andámos, *andáis*, *andan*.
Imperfect. *andaba*, *andabas*, *andaba*,
andabámos, *andabáis*, *andaban*.
Preterite. *anduve*, *anduviste*, *anduvo*,
anduvimos, *anduvistéis*, *anduvieron*.
Future. *andaré*, *andarás*, *andaré*,
andaremos, *andareis*, *andarán*.
Subjunc. pres. *ande*, *andes*, *andé*,
andémos, *andéis*, *anden*.
Imperfect. *andarta*, *andarias*, *andarta*,
andartamos, *andartais*, *andartan*.
Preterite. *anduviése*, *anduviésedes*, *anduviese*,
anduviesemos, *anduviéseis*, *anduviesen*.
Future. *anduviere*, *anduviéres*, *anduviere*,
anduviéremos, *anduviéreis*, *anduviéren*.

- Imperative. *anda*, go thou.
 ande, let him go.
 andemos, let us go.
 andad, go you.
 anden, let them go.
- Anohecer*, to grow dark. see *aborrecer*.
antepensar, to meditate. see *acertar*.
anteponer, to prefer. see *poner*.
antever, to foresee. see *ver*.
apacentar, to lead sheep to grass. see *acertar*.
aparecer, to appear. see *aborrecer*.
apercibir, to perceive. see *pedir*.
apetecer, to wish, to long for. see *aborrecer*.
apostar, to lay a wager. see *acordar*.
aprobar, to approve. see *acordar*.
arrendar, to let to a tenant. see *acertar*.
arrepentirse, to repent. see *adherir*.
asentar, to register. see *acertar*.
aserrar, to saw. see *acertar*.
asentir, to consent. see *hcrir*.
asestar, to aim or point at. see *acertar*.
asolar, to pull down, to destroy. see *acordar*.
asoldar, to furnish one with money. see *acordar*.
atender, to consider. see *entender*.
atener, to walk even with another. see *tener*.
atentar, to feel with the hand. see *acertar*.
aterecerse, to be benumbed with cold. see *aborrecer*.
aterrar, to throw down. see *acertar*.
atestar, to fill up. see *acertar*.
atraher, to draw in. see *traher*.
atravesar, to pierce, or bore. see *acertar*.
avenir, to arrive. see *venir*.
avunirse, to agree together. see *venir*.
aventar, to fan. see *acertar*.
avergonzar, to make one ashamed. see *acordar*.
avergonzarse, to be ashamed. see *acordar*.

B

Infinitive.	<i>Bendecir</i> , to bless.
Gerund.	<i>bendiciendo</i> , blessing.
Participle.	<i>bendito</i> , blessed.
Indicat. pres.	<i>bendigo</i> , <i>bendices</i> , <i>bendice</i> , <i>bendécimos</i> , <i>bendecis</i> , <i>bendicen</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>bendecía</i> , <i>bendecias</i> , <i>bendecía</i> , <i>bendecíamos</i> , <i>bendecíais</i> , <i>bendecían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>bendixé</i> , <i>bendixiste</i> , <i>bendixó</i> , <i>bendiximos</i> , <i>bendixisteis</i> , <i>bendixieron</i> .
Future.	<i>bendeciré</i> , <i>bendecirás</i> , <i>bendecira</i> , <i>bendeciremos</i> , <i>bendeciréis</i> , <i>bendecirán</i> .
Subjunc. pres.	<i>bendiga</i> , <i>bendigas</i> , <i>bendiga</i> , <i>bendigamos</i> , <i>bendigais</i> , <i>bendigan</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>bendeciría</i> , <i>bendecirías</i> , <i>bendeciría</i> , <i>bendeciríamos</i> , <i>bendeciríais</i> , <i>bendecirían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>bendixése</i> , <i>bendixeses</i> , <i>bendixése</i> , <i>bendixésemos</i> , <i>bendixéseis</i> , <i>bendixésen</i> .
Future.	<i>bendixére</i> , <i>bendixéres</i> , <i>bendixére</i> , <i>bendixéremos</i> , <i>bendixéreis</i> , <i>bendixéren</i> .
Imperative.	<i>bendice</i> , bless thou. <i>bendiga</i> , let him bless. <i>bendigamos</i> , let us bless. <i>bendecid</i> , bless you. <i>bendigan</i> , let them bless.

C

Infinit. pres.	<i>Caber</i> , to be contained.
Gerund.	<i>cabienda</i> , being contained.
Participle.	<i>cabido</i> , contained.
Indicat. pres.	<i>quepo</i> , <i>cabes</i> , <i>cabe</i> , <i>cabemos</i> , <i>cabéis</i> , <i>cabén</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>cabía</i> , <i>cabías</i> , <i>cabía</i> , <i>cabíamos</i> , <i>cabíais</i> , <i>cabían</i> .

Preterite.	<i>cúpe, cúpiste, cupo, cupímos, cupisteis, cupiéron.</i>
Future.	<i>cabré, cabras, cabra, cabrémos, cabréis, cabran.</i>
Subjunc. pres.	<i>quepa, quepas, quepa, quepamos, quepais, quepan.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>cabría, cabrías, cabría, cabríamos, cabríaís, cabrían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>cupiése, cupiéses, cupiésc, cupiésemos, cupiéseis, cupiésen</i>
Future.	<i>cupiére, cupiéres, cupiére, cupiéremos, cupiéreis, cupiéren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>cabe, be thou contained. quepa, let him be contained. quepamos, let us be contained. cabad, be you contained. quepan, let them be contained.</i>
Infinit. pres.	<i>Caer, to fall.</i>
Gerund.	<i>cayendo, falling.</i>
Participle.	<i>caído, fallen.</i>
Indicat. pres.	<i>caygo, caés, caé, caémos, caéis, caén.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>caía, caías, caía, caíamos, caíaís, caían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>caí, caíste, cayo, caímos, caísteis, cayéron.</i>
Future.	<i>caeré, caerás, caerá, caerémos, caeréis, caerán.</i>
Subjunc. pres.	<i>caygá, caygás, caygá, caygámos, caygáis, caygán.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>caería, caerías, caería, caeríamos, caeríaís, caerían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>cayése, cayéses, cayése, cayésemos, cayéseis, cayésen.</i>

Future. *cayére, cayéres, cayére,*
cayéremos, cayéreis, cayéren.

Imperative. *caé, fall thou.*
cayga, let him fall.
caygamos, let us fall.
caed, fall you.
cayan, let them fall.

Calentar, to warm. see acertar.

canecer, to grow gray. see aborrecer.

carecer, to have need. see aborrecer.

cegar, to become blind. see acertar.

ceñir, to girdle. see pedir.

ceñirse, to girdle oneself. see pedir.

cerner, to bolt, or sift. see entender.

cimentar, to cement. see acertar.

Infinit. pres. *Cocer, to bake.*

Gerund. *cociendo, baking.*

Participle. *cocido, baked.*

Indicat. pres. *cuzo, cueces, cuece,*
cocemos, cocéis, cuecen.

Imperfect. *cocía, cocías, cocía,*
cocíamos, cocíais, cocían.

Preterite. *cocí, cociste, cocío,*
cocimos, cocisteis, cocieron.

Future. *coceré, cocerás, cocerá,*
cocerémos, coceréis, cocerán.

Subjunc. pres. *cueza, cuezas, cueza,*
cozamos, cozáis, cozan.

Imperfect. *cocería, cocerías, cocería,*
coceríamos, coceríais, coterían.

Preterite. *cociése, cociéses, cociése,*
cociésemos, cociéseis, cociésen.

Future. *cociére, cociéres, cociére,*
cociéremos, cociéreis, cociéren.

Imperative.	<i>cueze</i> , bake thou.
	<i>cueza</i> , let him bake.
	<i>cozamos</i> , let us bake.
	<i>cozais</i> , bake ye.
	<i>cuezan</i> , let them bake.

N. B. This verb has the same irregularities as *absolver*; and if it has been entirely conjugated, it is on account of the *z*, which is put instead of the *c* before *a* and *o*; and in order to refer to it for similar conjugations.

<i>Colar</i> ,	to strain a liquor. see <i>acordar</i> .
<i>colegir</i> ,	to gather. see <i>pedir</i> .— N. B. This verb exchanges <i>g</i> into <i>j</i> before <i>a</i> and <i>o</i> .
<i>colgar</i> ,	to hang up. see <i>acordar</i> .
<i>comedir</i> ,	to reflect, or think. see <i>pedir</i> .
<i>comedirse</i> ,	to become polite. see <i>pedir</i> .
<i>comenzar</i> ,	to begin see <i>acertar</i> .
<i>compadecerse</i> ,	to have pity. see <i>aborrecer</i> .
<i>comparecer</i> ,	to appear. see <i>aborrecer</i> .
<i>competir</i> ,	to come in. see <i>pedir</i> .
<i>complacer</i> ,	to please one. see <i>aborrecer</i> .
<i>componer</i> ,	to compose see <i>poner</i> .
<i>comprobar</i> ,	to prove, to confirm. see <i>acordar</i> .
<i>concebir</i> ,	to conceive. see <i>pedir</i> .
<i>concerner</i> ,	to concern. see <i>entender</i> .
<i>concertar</i> ,	to concert. see <i>acertar</i> .
<i>concordar</i> ,	to conciliate. see <i>acordar</i> .
<i>condescender</i> ,	to condescend. see <i>entender</i> .
<i>condoler</i> ,	to sympathize. see <i>absolver</i> .

Infinit. pres.	<i>conducir</i> , to lead.
Gerund.	<i>conduciendo</i> , leading.
Participle.	<i>conducido</i> , led.
Indicat. pres.	<i>conduzcó</i> , <i>conduces</i> , <i>conduce</i> , <i>conducimos</i> , <i>conducis</i> , <i>conducen</i> .

Imperfect.	<i>conducla, conduclias, conduclã,</i> <i>conduclãmos, conduclãis conduclã.</i>
Preterite.	<i>conduxe, conduxiste, conduxo,</i> <i>conduximos, conduxisteis, conduxeron.</i>
Future.	<i>conducré, conducrãs, conducirã,</i> <i>conducirémos, conduciréis, conducirã.</i>
Subjunct. pres.	<i>conduzca, conduzcãs, conduzea,</i> <i>conduzcãmos, conduzcãis, conduzcã.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>conducirã, conducirãs, conducirã,</i> <i>conducirãmos, conducirãis, conducirã.</i>
Preterite.	<i>conduxése, conduxéses, conduxése,</i> <i>conduxesémos, conduxéseis, conduxésen.</i>
Future.	<i>conduxére, conduxéres, conduxére,</i> <i>conduxéremos, conduxéreis, conduxéren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>conduce, lead thou.</i> <i>conduzca, let him lead.</i> <i>conduzcamos, let us lead.</i> <i>conducid, lead you.</i> <i>conduzcan, let them lead.</i>

Conferir, to confer. see adherir.

confesar, to confess. see acertar.

conmover, to disturb. see entender.

conocer, to know. see aborrecer.

conseguir, to obtain. see pedir.

consentir, to consent. see adherir.

consolar, to comfort. see acordar.

consonar, to be in good intelligence. see acordar.

constrẽir, to constrain. see pedir.

contar, to cast up, to reckon. see acordar.

contener, to contain. see tener.

contender, to contest. see entender.

contradecir, to contradict. see decir.—N. B. This last verb differs from *decir* only in the second person singular of the imperatiye, making *contradice* instead of *contradi*.

- contrahacer*, to counterfeit. see *hacer*.
contraher, to contract. see *traher*.
contravenir, to act contrary. see *venir*.
controvertir, to argue. see *adherir*.
convalecer, to recover from illness. see *aborrecer*.
convenir, to agree. see *venir*.
convertir, to convert. see *adherir*.
corregir, to correct. see *pedir*.
costar, to cost. see *acordar*.
crecer, to grow. see *aborrecer*.
cubrir, to cover.—The irregularity of this verb is in the
 participle passive, which makes *cubierto*.

D

Infinit. pres.	<i>Ddr</i> , to give.
Gerund.	<i>dando</i> , giving.
Participle.	<i>dado</i> , given.
Indicat. pres.	<i>dóy, dds, dá,</i> <i>dámos, dáis, dán.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>dába, dábas, dabá,</i> <i>dabámos, dabáis, dabán.</i>
Preterite.	<i>dí, diste, dio,</i> <i>dímos, disteis, diéron.</i>
Future.	<i>daré, daras, dara,</i> <i>daremos, daréis, darán.</i>
Subjunc. pres.	<i>dé, des, de,</i> <i>demos, deis, den.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>daria, darías, daría,</i> <i>dartámos, daríais, darían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>diése, diéses, diése,</i> <i>diésemos, diéseis, diésen.</i>
Future.	<i>diére, diéres, diére,</i> <i>diéremos, dieréis, diéren.</i>

Imperative. *dá*, give thou.
de, let him give.
demos, let us give.
dad, give ye.
den, let them give.

Defender, to defend. see *entender*.
deferir, to condescend. see *adherir*.
deducir, to deduct. see *conducir*.
degollar, to behead. see *acordar*.
demoler, to demolish. see *absolver*.
demostrar, to demonstrate. see *acordar*.
deponer, to depose, or remove. see *poner*.
denegar, to deny. see *acertar*.
denostár, to use any one ill. see *acordar*.
derrengár, to sprain the hip. see *acertar*.
derretir, to melt. see *pedir*.
desacertár, to err, or mistake. see *acertar*.
desacordár, to be discordant. see *acordár*.
desadormecer, to awake. see *aborrecer*.
desalentar, to discourage. see *acertár*.
desaparecer, to disappear. see *aborrecer*.
desapretar, to make loose. see *acertar*.
desaprobar, to disapprove. see *acordar*.
desasosegar, to disquiet, or vex. see *acertar*.
desatender, not to pay attention. see *entender*.
desatruavesar, to disentangle. see *acertar*.
desavenir, to be of a contrary opinion. see *venir*.
descaecer, to lose one's strength. see *aborrecer*.
descender, to come down. see *entender*.
deceñir, to ungirdle. see *pedir*.
decimentar, to undermine the foundations. see *acertar*.
descolgar, to take down. see *acordar*.
descollar, to surpass, to be taller. see *acordar*.
descomedirse, to grow unpolite. see *pedir*.
descomponer, to disorder. see *poner*.
desconsentir, not to consent. see *adherir*.

desconcertar, to confound. see *acertar*.

desconocer, to disown. see *aborrecer*.

desconsolar, to afflict. see *acordar*.

descontar, to discount. see *acordar*.

descubrir, to discover.—Its irregularity is in the participle passive, which makes *descubierto*, discovered.

desdecir, to give the lie. see *decir*.—The second person singular of the imperative mood of this verb makes *desdice*, liest thou.

desempedrar, to unpave. see *acertar*.

desencerrar, to set at liberty. see *acertar*.

desengrosar, to extenuate. see *acordar*.

desentender, not to be willing to hear. see *entender*.

desenterrar, to unbury. see *acertar*.

desenvolver, to unwrap. see *absolver*.

deservir, to hurt. see *pedir*.

desfallecer, to faint away. see *aborrecer*.

desflaquecer, to languish. see *aborrecer*.

desflocar, to ravel. see *acordar*.

desguarnecer, to unfurnish. see *aborrecer*.

deshelar, to thaw. see *acertar*.

deshacer, to undo. see *hacer*.

desherrar, to take away the fetters. see *acertar*.

desleir, to dilute. see *pedir*.

deslucir, to darken. see *subir*.

Infinit. pres. *Deslucir*, to darken.

Gerund. *desluciendo*, darkening.

Participle. *deslucido*, darkened.

Indicat. pres. *desluzco*, *desluzcas*, *desluzca*,
deslucimos, *deslucis*, *deslucen*.

Subjunc. pres. *desluzca*, *desluzcas*, *desluzca*,
desluzcamos, *desluzcais*, *desluzcan*.

Imperative. *desluzca*, darken thou.
desluzca, let him darken.

desluzcámos, let us darken.
deslucid, darken you.
desluzcan, let them darken.

The other tenses are regular, and conjugated like *subir*.

Desmembrar, to dismember. see *acertar*.
desmentir, to contradict. see *adherir*.
disobedecer, to disobey. see *abhorrecer*.
desollar, to skin. see *acordar*.
despedir, to send away. see *pedir*.
despedirse, to take leave. see *pedir*.
despedrar, to take away the stones. see *acertar*.
despernar, to cut off the legs. see *acertar*.
despertar, to awake. see *acertar*.
desplacer, to displease. see *placer*.
desplegar, to display. see *acertar*.
despoblar, to unpeople. see *acertar*.
desteñir, to discolour. see *pedir*.
desterrar, to banish. see *acertar*.
destorcer, to untwist. see *cocer*.
destrocar, to undo an exchange. see *acordar*.
desvanecerse, to fall in a swoon. see *abhorrecer*.
desvergonzarse, to lose one's shame. see *acordar*.
detener, to detain. see *tener*.
detracer, to detract. see *traher*.
devolver, to return, or send back. see *absolver*.
dezmar, to decimate or tithe. see *acertar*.
diferir, to delay. see *adherir*.
digerir, to digest. see *adherir*.
discentir, to dissent. see *adherir*.
disolver, to dissolve. see *absolver*.
disponer, to dispose. see *poner*.
distracer, to distract. - see *traher*.
divertir, to divert. see *adherir*.
doler, to feel pain. see *absolver*.
dolerse, to feel for people's pain. see *absolver*.

Infin. present.	<i>Dormir</i> , to sleep.
Gerund.	<i>durmiendo</i> , sleeping.
Participle.	<i>dormido</i> , slept.
Indicat. pres.	<i>duermo</i> , <i>duermes</i> , <i>duerme</i> , <i>dormimos</i> , <i>dormis</i> , <i>duermen</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>dormía</i> , <i>dormías</i> , <i>dormía</i> , <i>dormíamos</i> , <i>dormíais</i> , <i>dormían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>dormí</i> , <i>dormiste</i> , <i>durmió</i> , <i>dormimos</i> , <i>dormísteis</i> , <i>durmiéron</i> .
Future.	<i>dormiré</i> , <i>dormirás</i> , <i>dormirá</i> , <i>dormiremos</i> , <i>dormiréis</i> , <i>dormirán</i> .
Subjunctive.	<i>duerma</i> , <i>duermas</i> , <i>duerma</i> , <i>durmámos</i> , <i>durmáis</i> , <i>duerman</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>dormiría</i> , <i>dormirías</i> , <i>dormiría</i> , <i>dormiríamos</i> , <i>dormiríais</i> , <i>dormirían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>durmiése</i> , <i>durmiéses</i> , <i>durmiése</i> , <i>durmiésemos</i> , <i>durmiéseis</i> , <i>durmiésen</i> .
Future.	<i>durmiere</i> , <i>durmiéres</i> , <i>durmiere</i> , <i>durmiéremos</i> , <i>durmiéreis</i> , <i>durmiéren</i> .
Imperative.	<i>duerme</i> , sleep thou. <i>duerma</i> , let him sleep. <i>durmamos</i> , let us sleep. <i>dormid</i> , sleep ye. <i>duerman</i> , let them sleep.

E

Elegir, to elect, or choose. see *pedir*.—This verb changes *g* into *j* before *a* and *o*, in order to preserve the pronunciation of the infinitive.

embravecerse, to become furious. see *aborrecer*.

embrutecerse, to become brutish. see *aborrecer*.

emendar, to rectify. see *acertar*.

empedrar, to pave. see *acertar*.

empexar, to begin. see *acertar*.

emplumecer, to begin to have feathers. see *aborrecer*.

empobrecer, to grow poor. see *aborrecer*.

- emporcar*, to dirt. see *acordar*.
encabellecer, to begin to be hairy. see *aborreecer*.
encalvecer, to become bald. see *aborreecer*.
encanecer, to be grayhaired by old age. see *aborreecer*.
encarecer, to raise the price. see *aborreecer*.
encender, to light a fire. see *entender*.
encensar, to cense. see *acertar*.
encerrar, to shut in. see *acertar*.
encomendar, to recommend. see *acertar*.
encontrar, to meet. see *acordar*.
encordar, to put cords to an instrument. see *acordar*.
encrudecerse, to become cruel. see *aborreecer*.
encruelecer, to irritate. see *aborreecer*.
encubertar, to cover with a blanket. see *acertar*.
endentecer, to breed teeth. see *aborreecer*.
endurecer, to grow hard. see *aborreecer*.
enflaquecer, to grow lean. see *aborreecer*.
enfurecerse, to become furious. see *aborreecer*.
engrandecer, to grow, or enlarge. see *aborreecer*.
egreirse, to adorn oneself. see *pedir*.
engrosar, to grow big. see *acordar*.
enloquecer, to become mad. see *aborreecer*.
enlucir, to whiten with plaster. see *deslucir*.
enmocecer, to grow young again. see *aborreecer*.
enmohecerse, to grow mouldy. see *aborreecer*.
enmudecer, to grow dumb, or be silent. see *aborreecer*.
ennegrecer, to grow black, or brown. see *aborreecer*.
ennoblecer, to ennoble. see *aborreecer*.
enrarecer, to become rare. see *aborreecer*.
enriquecer, to grow rich. see *aborreecer*.
enrodar, to break upon the wheel. see *acordar*.
ensangrentar, to make bloody. see *acertar*.
ensoberbecerse, to grow proud. see *aborreecer*.

Infinit pres. *Entender*, to comprehend.
 Gerund. *entendiendo*, comprehending.
 Participle. *entendido*, comprehended.

Indicat. pres.	<i>entiendo, entiendes, entiende, entendemos, entendéis, entienden.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>entendía, entendías, entendía, entendíamos, entendíais, entendían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>entendí, entendiste, entendió, entendimos, entendisteis, entendieron.</i>
Future.	<i>entenderé, entenderás, entenderá, entenderémos, entenderéis, entenderán.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>entienda, entiendas, entienda, entendámos, entendáis, entiendan.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>entendería, entenderías, entendería, entenderíamos, entenderíais, entenderían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>entendiése, entendiéses, entendiése, entendiésemos, entendiéseis, entendiésen.</i>
Future.	<i>entendiere, entendiéres, entendiere, entendiéremos, entendiéreis, entendiéren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>entiende, comprehend thou. entienaa, let him comprehend. entendamos, let us comprehend. entended, comprehend ye. entiendan, let them comprehend.</i>

Enternecer, to move to pity. see *aborrecer*.

enterrar, to bury. see *acertar*.

entomecer, to swell. see *aborrecer*.

entontecer, to grow stupid. see *aborrecer*.

entorpecerse, to become lazy. see *aborrecer*.

entre ir, to hear imperfectly. see *oir*.

entretener, to entertain. see *tener*.

entristecer, to vex. see *aborrecer*.

entusilecer, to lose the use of one's limbs. see *aborrecer*.

envejecer, to grow old. see *aborrecer*.

enverdecer, to paint in green. see *aborrecer*.

envestir, to invest. see *pedir*.

envolver, to wrap up. see *valer*.

equivaler, to be of equal value. see *valer*.

Infinitive present.	<i>Erguir</i> , to erect.
Gerund.	<i>erguiendo</i> , erecting.
Participle.	<i>erguido</i> , erected.
Indicative present.	<i>yergo</i> , <i>yergues</i> , <i>yergue</i> , <i>erguimos</i> , <i>erguis</i> , <i>yerguen</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>erguía</i> , <i>erguías</i> , <i>erguía</i> , <i>erguíamos</i> , <i>erguíais</i> , <i>erguían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>erguí</i> , <i>erguíste</i> , <i>erguío</i> , <i>erguímos</i> , <i>erguísteis</i> , <i>erguíeron</i> .
Future.	<i>erguiré</i> , <i>erguirás</i> , <i>erguirá</i> , <i>erguiremos</i> , <i>erguiréis</i> , <i>erguirán</i> .
Subjunctive.	<i>yerga</i> , <i>yergas</i> , <i>yerga</i> , <i>irgamos</i> , <i>irgáis</i> , <i>yergan</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>erguiría</i> , <i>erguirías</i> , <i>erguiría</i> , <i>erguiríamos</i> , <i>erguiríais</i> , <i>erguirían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>irguiése</i> , <i>irguiésedes</i> , <i>irguiése</i> , <i>irguiésemos</i> , <i>irguiéscis</i> , <i>irguiésen</i> .
Future.	<i>irguiére</i> , <i>irguiéres</i> , <i>irguiére</i> , <i>irguiéremos</i> , <i>irguiéreis</i> , <i>irguiéren</i> .
Imperative.	<i>yergue</i> , erect thou. <i>yerga</i> , let him erect. <i>irgamos</i> , let us erect. <i>irgais</i> , erect you. <i>irgan</i> , let them erect.

Errar, to err, or mistake. see *acertar*.

escalentar, to warm. see *acertar*.

escarmentar, to reform one's conduct. see *acertar*.

escarnecer, to mock one. see *aborrecer*.

esclarecer, to clear up. see *aborrecer*.

escocer, to itch painfully. see *cocer*.

escribir, to write.—Part. *escrito*, is its only irregularity.

esforzar, to animate, or encourage. see *acordar*.

espavorecer, to affright. see *aborrecer*.

establecer, to establish. see *aborrecer*.

estercolar, to dung. see *acertar*.

estregar, to scour. see *acertar*.

estremecerse, to tremble. see *aborrecer*.

estreñir, to lie close. see *pedir*.

expedir, to dispatch. see *pedir*.

exponer, to expose. see *poner*.

extender, to spread. see *entender*.

extraer, to extract. see *traer*.

F

Fallecer, to die. see *aborrecer*.

favorecer, to favour. see *aborrecer*.

fenecer, to terminate. see *aborrecer*.

fortalecer, to fortify. see *aborrecer*.

forzar, to force. see *acordar*.

fregar, to rub one thing against another. see *acertar*.

freir, to fry.—Part. *frito*; the rest like *pedir*.

G

Gemir, to groan, or lament. see *pedir*.

governar, to govern. see *acertar*.

guarnecer, to furnish. see *aborrecer*.

H

Haber, to have.—This verb serves only in the compound tenses of other verbs. See its conjugation in the auxiliary *hacer*, to do; *haciendo*, doing; *hecho*, done.

Indicat. pres. *hago, haces, hace,*
hacemos, hacéis, hacen.

Imperfect. *hacía, hacías, hacía,*
hacíamos, hacíais, hacían.

Preterite. *hice, hiciste, hizo,*
hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron.

Future. *haré, harás, hará,*
haremos, hareis, harán.

Subjunctive. *haga, hagas, haga,*
hagamos, hagáis, hagan.

Imperfect. *haría, harías, haría,*
haríamos, haríais, harían.

Preterite.	<i>hiciése, hiciéses, hiciése,</i> <i>hiciésemos, hiciéseis, hiciesen.</i>
Future.	<i>hiciére, hiciéres, hiciere,</i> <i>hiciéremos, hiciéreis, hiciéren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>haz, do thou.</i> <i>haga, let him do.</i> <i>hagamos, let us do.</i> <i>haced, do ye.</i> <i>hagan, let them do.</i>

<i>Hder,</i>	to stink. see <i>entender.</i>
<i>helar,</i>	to freeze, (<i>neut. act. impers.</i>) see <i>acertar.</i>
<i>hender,</i>	to cleave, or split. see <i>entender.</i>
<i>herir,</i>	to wound. see <i>adherir.</i>
<i>herrar,</i>	to bind about with iron work. see <i>acertar.</i>
<i>heruir,</i>	to boil. see <i>adherir.</i>
<i>holgar,</i>	to be quiet, to do nothing. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>hollar,</i>	to trample under feet. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>humedecer,</i>	to moisten. see <i>aborrecer.</i>

I

<i>Impedir,</i>	to hinder. see <i>pedir.</i>
<i>imponer,</i>	to impose. see <i>pener.</i>
<i>inadvertir,</i>	to be inattentive. see <i>adherir.</i>
<i>indisponer,</i>	to indispose, or vex. see <i>poner.</i>
<i>inducir,</i>	to induce. see <i>conducir.</i>
<i>intervenir,</i>	to intervene. see <i>venir.</i>
<i>introducir,</i>	to introduce. see <i>conducir.</i>
<i>invernar,</i>	to winter. see <i>acertar.</i>
<i>invertir,</i>	to transpose. see <i>adherir.</i>
<i>invertir,</i>	to invest. see <i>pedir.</i>
Infinit. pres.	<i>Ir,</i> to go.
Gerund.	<i>yendo,</i> going.
Participle.	<i>ido,</i> gone.
Indicat. pres.	<i>vóy, vas, va,</i> <i>vámos, váis, van.</i>

Imperfect.	<i>iba, ibas, iba,</i> <i>ibamos, ibais, iban.</i>
Preterite.	<i>fui, fuiste, fué,</i> <i>fuimos, fuisteis, fueron.</i>
Future.	<i>iré, irás, irá,</i> <i>iremos, iréis, irán.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>vaya, vayas, vaya,</i> <i>vayamos, vayáis, vayan.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>iría, irías, iría,</i> <i>iríamos, iriais, irían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>fuése, fuéses, fuése,</i> <i>fuésemos, fuéseis, fuésen.</i>
Future.	<i>fuére, fuéres, fuére,</i> <i>fuéremos, fueréis, fuerén.</i>
Imperative.	<i>vé, go thou.</i> <i>vaya, let him go.</i> <i>vamos, let us go.</i> <i>id, go ye.</i> <i>vayan, let them go.</i>

L

Lucir, to shine. see *deslucir*.

LL

Llover, to rain. see the impersonal verb.

M

Magrecer, to grow lean. see *aborrecer*.

maldecir, to curse. see *bendecir*.

manifestar, to manifest. see *acertar*.

mantener, to maintain. see *tener*.

medir, to measure in general. see *pedir*.

mentar, to name. see *acertar*.

mentir, to lie. see *adherir*.

merecer, to deserve. see *aborrecer*.

merendar, to eat between dinner and supper. see *acertar*.

mohecerse, to grow mouldy. see *aborrecer*.

- moler*, to grind. see *absolver*.
mollecer, to grow soft. see *aborreecer*.
morder, to bite. see *absolver*.
morir, to die.—Part. *muerto*. see *dormir*.
mostrar, to show. see *acordar*.
mover, to move. see *absolver*.

N

- Nacer*, to be born. see *aborreecer*.
negar, to deny, or refuse. see *acertar*.
negreecer, to grow black. see *aborreecer*.
nevar, to snow. see the impersonal verbs in their proper place.

O

- Obedecer*, to obey. see *aborreecer*.
obscurer, to darken. see *aborreecer*.
obtener, to obtain. see *tener*.
ofreecer, to offer. see *aborreecer*.

Infinit. pres.	<i>Oir</i> , to hear.
Gerund.	<i>oyendo</i> , hearing.
Participle.	<i>oído</i> , heard.
Indicat. pres.	<i>oygo, oyes, oyé.</i> <i>oimos, óis, óyen.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>oia, oias, oia,</i> <i>oiamos, oiais, oian.</i>
Preterite.	<i>oí, oíste, oyó,</i> <i>oímos, oísteis, oyéron.</i>
Future.	<i>oiré, oirás, oirá,</i> <i>oirémos, oiréis, oirdn.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>oiga, oigas, oiga.</i> <i>oigámos, oigáis, oigán.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>oirta, oirtas, oirta,</i> <i>oirtamos, oirtais, oirtan,</i>
Præterite.	<i>oyése, oyéses, oyése,</i> <i>oyésemos, oyéseis, oyésen.</i>

Future. *oyere, oyéres, oyére,*
oyeremos, oyeréis, oyérén.

Imperative. *oye,* hear thou.
oiga, let him hear.
oigamos, let us hear.
oid, hear ye.
oigán, let them hear.

oponer, to oppose. see *poner.*

P

Pacer, to graze. see *aborrecer.*

padecer, to languish. see *aborrecer.*

palecer; to grow pale. see *aborrecer.*

parecer, to appear. see *aborrecer.*

parecerse, to be like. see *aborrecer.*

Infinit. pres. *Pedir,* to ask.

Gerund. *pidiendo,* asking.

Participle. *pedido,* asked.

Indicat. pres. *pido, pides, pide,*
pedimos, pedis, piden.

Imperfect. *pedía, pedías, pedía,*
pedíamos, pedíais, pedían.

Preterite. *pedí, pediste, pidió,*
pedimos, pedisteis, pidieron.

Future. *pediré, pedirás, pedirá,*
pediremos, pediréis, pedirán.

Subjunctive. *pida, pidas, pida,*
pidamos, pidáis, pidán.

Imperfect. *pediría, pedirías, pediría,*
pediríamos, pediríais, pedirían.

Preterite. *pidiese, pidieses, pidiese,*
pidiésemos, pidieseis, pidiesen.

Future. *pidiere, pidieres, pidiere,*
pidiéremos, pidiereis, pidieren.

Imperative. *pide,* ask thou.
pida, let him ask.

pidamos, let us ask.

pedid, ask ye.

pidan, let them ask.

pensar, to think. see *acertar*.

perder, to lose. see *entender*.

perecer, to perish. see *aborrecer*.

perniquebrar, to break the legs. see *acertar*.

persequir, to persecute. see *pedir*.

pertenecer, to belong to. see *aborrecer*.

pervertir, to pervert, or corrupt. see *adherir*.

placer, to please, has no other tenses or persons than what follow:—

Indic. pres. third pers. sing. *place*, he or it pleases.

Imperfect. third pers. sing. *placía*, he or it did please.

Preterite. third pers. sing. *plugo*, he or it pleased.

Future. third pers. sing. *placera*, he or it will please.

Subjunctive. third pers. sing. *plega*, may it please.

Imperfect. third pers. sing. *pluguiera*, he or it should please.

Preterite. third pers. sing. *pluguiese*, he or it might please.

Future. third pers. sing. *plugiere*, when it shall, &c.

plegar, to plait, or fold. see *acertar*.

poblar, to people. see *acordar*.

poder, to be able. (it has no imperative.) see *absolver*.

Infinit. pres. *Podrir*, to rot.

podriendo, rotting.

podrido, rotten.

Indicat. pres. *podro*, *podres*, *podre*,

podríamos, *podrís*, *podrán*.

Imperfect. *podría*, *podrías*, *podría*,

podríamos, *podrís*, *podrían*.

Preterite. *podrí*, *podriste*, *podrió*,

podríamos, *podristeis*, *podrieron*.

Future.	<i>podriré, podriras, podrira, podrirémos, podriréis, podriran.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>podra, podras, podra, podramos, podráis, podran.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>podría, podrias, podría, podríamos, podríais, podrían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>podriése, podriéses, podriése, podriésemos, podriéseis, podriésen.</i>
Future.	<i>podriére, podriéres, podriére, podriéremos, podriéreis, podriéren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>podre, rot thou. podra, let him rot. podrámos, let us rot. podrid, rot you. podran, let them rot.</i>
Infinit. pres.	<i>Poner, to put.</i>
Gerund.	<i>poniendo, putting.</i>
Participle.	<i>puesto, put.</i>
Indicat. pres.	<i>pongo, pones, pone, ponemos, ponéis, ponen.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>ponía, ponías, ponía, poníamos, poníais, ponían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron.</i>
Future.	<i>pondré, pondrás, pondra, pondrémos, pondréis, pondrán.</i>
Subjunctive.	<i>ponga, pongas, ponga, pongámos, pongáis, pongán.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>pondría, pondrias, pondría, pondríamos, pondríais, pondrían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>pusiése, pusiéses, pusiése, pusiésemos, pusiéseis, pusiésen.</i>
Future.	<i>pusiere, pusieres, pusiere, pusiéremos, pusiereis, pusiéren.</i>

- Imperative. *pon*, put thou.
ponga, let him put.
pongamos, let us put.
poned, put you.
pongan, let them put.
- Predecir*, to foretell. see *decir*.
preferir, to prefer. see *adherir*.
preponer, to prepose. see *poner*.
prescribir, to prescribe.—Part. *prescrito* is the only irregularity.
presentir, to foresee. see *adherir*.
presuponer, to presuppose. see *poner*.
prevalecer, to prevail. see *abhorrecer*.
prevenir, to anticipate. see *venir*.
prever, to foresee. see *ver*.
producir, to produce. see *conducir*.
proferir, to utter. see *adherir*.
promover, to promote. see *absolver*.
proponer, to propose. see *poner*.
proscribir, to banish.—Part. *proscrito* is the only irregularity.
proseguir, to continue. see *pedir*.
probar, to try. see *acordar*.
provenir, to issue. see *venir*.

Q

- Quebrar*, to fail, to be a bankrupt. see *acertar*.
- Infinit. pres. *Querer*, to love.
Gerund. *queriendo*, loving.
Participle. *querido*, loved.
Indicat. pres. *quiero*, *quieres*, *quiere*,
queremos, *queréis*, *quieren*.
Imperfect. *queria*, *querias*, *queria*,
queríamos, *queriais*, *querian*.
Preterite. *quise*, *quisiste*, *quiso*,
quisimos, *quisisteis*, *quisieron*.

Future.	<i>querré, querrás, querrá, querrémos, querréis, querrán.</i>
Subjunc. pres.	<i>quiera, quieras, quiera, querámos, queráis, quieran.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>querria, querrias, querria, querriamos, querriais, querrian.</i>
Preterite.	<i>quisiése, quisieses, quisiese, quisiésemos, quisieseis, quisiesen.</i>
Future.	<i>quisiere, quisieres, quisiere, quisiéremos, quisiereis, quisieren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>quiere, love thou. quiera, let him love. queramos, let us love. quered, love you. quieran, let them love.</i>

R

<i>Rebolcar,</i>	to tumble. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>rebolcarse,</i>	to wallow. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>recaer,</i>	to fall again. see <i>caer.</i>
<i>recocer,</i>	to bake again. see <i>cocer.</i>
<i>recomendar,</i>	to recommend. see <i>acertar.</i>
<i>recomponer,</i>	to set again in order. see <i>poner.</i>
<i>reconocer,</i>	to acknowledge. see <i>aborrecer.</i>
<i>reconvalecer,</i>	to recover from an illness. see <i>aborrecer.</i>
<i>recordar.</i>	to remember, to call to mind. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>recostarse,</i>	to lie on one side. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>recracer,</i>	to grow again. see <i>aborrecer.</i>
<i>reducir,</i>	to reduce. see <i>conducir.</i>
<i>referir,</i>	to refer. see <i>adherir.</i>
<i>reflorecer,</i>	to blossom again. see <i>aborrecer.</i>
<i>reforzar,</i>	to strengthen. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>regar,</i>	to water. see <i>acertar.</i>
<i>regir,</i>	to govern. see <i>pedir.</i>
<i>regoldar,</i>	to belch. see <i>acordar.</i>
<i>rehacer,</i>	to do again. see <i>hacer.</i>

- reir*, or *reirse*, to laugh, or jest at one. see *pedir*.
relucir, to shine. see *deslucir*.
remanecer, to appear suddenly. see *aborrecer*.
remendar, to mend, to patch. see *acertar*.
remorder, to bite repeatedly. see *absolver*.
remorderse, to repent, to grieve. see *absolver*.
remover, to remove, to exchange place. see *absolver*.
renacer, to be born again. see *aborrecer*.
rendir, to enslave. see *pedir*.
rendirse, to surrender oneself. see *pedir*.
renegar, to deny, or disown. see *acertar*.
renovar, to renew. see *acordar*.
reñir, to scold, or quarrel. see *pedir*.
reparecer, to appear again. see *aborrecer*.
repetir, to repeat. see *pedir*.
reponer, to put again. see *poner*.
reprobar, to reprove. see *acordar*.
requerir, to cajole, or wheedle. see *acertar*.
requerir, to require. see *adherir*.
resentirse, to resent, to be sensible of. see *adherir*.
rescontar, to compensate. see *acordar*.
resolver, to resolve. see *absolver*.
resollar, to breathe. see *acordar*.
resonar, to resound. see *acordar*.
restablecer, to repair, or restore. see *aborrecer*.
retemblar, to tremble continually. see *acertar*.
retener, to detain. see *tener*.
retentar, to be threatened with a relapse. see *acertar*.
reteñir, to dye again. see *pedir*.
retorcer, to twist again. see *cocer*.
retraerse, to take refuge. see *traer*.
retraer, to withdraw. see *traer*.
retrotraer, to recall to mind. see *traer*.
reventar, to burst. see *acertar*.
rever, to see again. see *ver*.
reverdecen, to paint green again. see *aborrecer*.

- reverter*, to overflow. see *entender*.
revestir, to invest. see *pedir*.
revolar, to fly again. see *acordar*.
revolcarse, to tumble. see *acordar*.
resolver, to overturn every thing. see *absolver*.
rodar, to roll. see *acordar*.
rogar, to pray. see *acordar*.

S

- Infinit. pres. *Saber*, to know.
 Gerund. *sabiendo*, knowing.
 Participle. *sabido*, known.
 Indic. pres. *sé, sabes, sabe,*
sábemos, sabéis, saben.
 Imperfect. *sabia, sabias, sabia,*
sabíamos, sabíais, sabían.
 Preterite. *súpe, supiste, supó,*
supimos, supisteis, supieron.
 Future. *sabré, sabrás, sabrá,*
sabríamos, sabréis, sabrán.
 Subjunc. pres. *sépa, sépas, sépa,*
sepámos, sepáis, sépan.
 Imperfect. *sabría, sabrías, sabría,*
sabríamos, sabríais, sabrían.
 Preterite. *supiése, supiéses, supiése,*
supiésemos, supiéseis, supiésen.
 Future. *supiére, supiéres, supiére,*
supiéremos, supiéreis, supiéren.
 Imperative. *sábe*, know thou.
sépa, let him know.
sepámos, let us know.
sabed, know ye.
sépan, let them know.
saber bien, to smell good, (in speaking of meat). see
saber.

Infinit. pres.	<i>salir</i> , to go out.
Gerund.	<i>saliendo</i> , going out.
Participle.	<i>salido</i> , gone out.
Indicat. pres.	<i>salgo</i> , <i>sales</i> , <i>sale</i> , <i>salimos</i> , <i>salis</i> , <i>salen</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>salía</i> , <i>salías</i> , <i>salia</i> , <i>salíamos</i> , <i>saliais</i> , <i>salían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>salí</i> , <i>saliste</i> , <i>salí</i> , <i>salimos</i> , <i>salisteis</i> , <i>salieron</i> .
Future.	<i>saldré</i> , <i>saldrás</i> , <i>saldrá</i> , <i>saldremos</i> , <i>saldréis</i> , <i>saldrán</i> .
Subjunc. pres.	<i>salgá</i> , <i>salgás</i> , <i>salgá</i> , <i>salgámos</i> , <i>salgáis</i> , <i>salgán</i> .
Imperfect.	<i>saldría</i> , <i>saldrias</i> , <i>saldría</i> , <i>saldríamos</i> , <i>saldríaís</i> , <i>saldrían</i> .
Preterite.	<i>saliése</i> , <i>saliéses</i> , <i>saliése</i> , <i>saliésemos</i> , <i>saliéseis</i> , <i>saliésen</i> .
Future.	<i>saliére</i> , <i>saliéres</i> , <i>saliére</i> , <i>saliéremos</i> , <i>saliéreís</i> , <i>saliéren</i> .
Imperative.	<i>sal</i> , go thou out. <i>salga</i> , let him go out. <i>salgámos</i> , let us go out. <i>salid</i> , go ye out. <i>salgan</i> , let them go out.

- Segar*, to reap. see *acertar*.
- seguir*, to follow. see *pedir*.—N. B. This verb and its compounds lose *u* before *a* and *o*; consequently we say *sigo*, *sigá*, in lieu of *siguo*, *sigua*, &c.
- sembrar*, to sow. see *acertar*.
- sentarse*, to sit down. see *acertar*.
- sentir*, to smell, or hear. see *adherir*.
- serrar*, to saw. see *acertar*.
- servir*, to serve. see *pedir*.
- sobreponer*, to put above. see *poner*.
- sobresalir*, to excell, or surpass. see *salir*.
- sobrevenir*, to come in unlooked-for. see *venir*.

- soldar*, to solder. see *acordar*.
sober, to be wont. see *absolver*.
soltar, to untie. see *acordar*.
sonar, to resound. see *acordar*.
sonarse (*las narices*), to blow one's nose. see *acordar*.
soñar, to dream. see *acordar*.
sonreír, to smile. see *pedir*.
sosegar, to repose, or rest. see *acertar*.
sosegarse, to allay one's passion. see *acertar*.
soterrar, to bury. see *acertar*.
substraer, to abridge. see *traer*.
suponer, to suppose. see *poner*.

T

- Temblar*, to tremble. see *acertar*.
tender, to spread, or stretch. see *entender*.
tener, to have, or to hold. see the *auxiliary verbs*.
teñir, to dye. see *pedir*.
tentar, to tempt. see *acertar*.
torcer, to twist. see *cocer*.
traducir, to translate. see *conducir*.

- Infinit. pres. *Traer*, to bring.
Gerund. *trayendo*, bringing.
Participle. *traydo*, brought.
Indicat. pres. *traygo, traes, trae,*
traemos, traéis, traén.
Imperfect. *traía, traías, traía,*
traíamos, traíais, traían.
Preterite. *traxe, traxiste, traxó,*
traximos, traxisteis, traxéron.
Future. *traeré, traerás, traerá,*
traerémos, traeréis, traerán.
Subjunc. pres. *traiga, traigas, traiga,*
traigamos, traigáis, traigán.
Imperfect. *traxería, traxerías, traxería,*
traxeríamos, traxeríais, traxerían.

- Preterite. *traxése, traxésés, traxése,*
traxésemos, traxéseis, traxésen.
- Future. *traxére, traxéres, traxére,*
traxéremos, traxéreis, traxéren.
- Imperative. *trae,* bring thou.
trayga, let him bring.
traygamos, let us bring.
traed, bring ye.
traygan, let them bring.
- Transcender,* to pass. see *entender.*
- transponer,* to transpose see *poner.*
- trascender,* to penetrate, or discover. see *entender.*
- trascolar,* to pierce, or bore. see *acordar.*
- trascordarse,* to forget. see *acordar.*
- trasegar,* to put topsy-turvy. see *acertar.*
- trasonar,* to be out of one's mind. see *acordar.*
- trasponer,* to transpose from one place to another. see *poner.*
- trocar,* to exchange. see *acordar.*—This verb changes *c* into *qu* before *e*.
- tronar,* to thunder. see the *impersonal verbs.*
- tropexar,* to trip in walking. see *acertar.*

V

- Infinit pres. *Valer,* to be worth.
- Gerund. *valiendo,* being worth.
- Participle. *valido,* been worth.
- Indicat. pres. *valgo, vales, vale,*
valémos, valéis, valen.
- Imperfect. *valía, valías, valia,*
vallamos, valiais valian.
- Preterite. *valí, valíste, vallo,*
valímos, valisteis, valiéron.
- Future. *valdré, valdrás, valdrá,*
valdrémos, valdréis, valdrán.

Subjunct. pres.	<i>valgá, valgás, valgá,</i> <i>valgámos, valgáis, valgán.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>valdría, valdrías, valdría,</i> <i>valdríamos, valdríais, valdrían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>valiése, valiéses, valiése,</i> <i>valiésemos, valiéseis, valiésen.</i>
Future.	<i>valiere, valieres, valiere,</i> <i>valiéremos, valiereis, valieren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>vale,</i> be thou worth. <i>valga,</i> let him be worth. <i>valgámos,</i> let us be worth. <i>valed,</i> be you worth. <i>valgan,</i> let them be worth.
Infinit. pres.	<i>Venir,</i> to come.
Gerund.	<i>veniendo,</i> coming.
Participle.	<i>venido,</i> come.
Indicat. pres.	<i>vengo, vienes, viene,</i> <i>venimos, venis, viénen.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>venía, venías, venía,</i> <i>veníamos, veníais, venían,</i>
Preterite.	<i>vine, veniste, vino,</i> <i>venimos, venisteis, viniéron.</i>
Future.	<i>vendré, vendras, vendra,</i> <i>vendrémos, vendréis, vendrán.</i>
Subjunc. pres.	<i>vengá, vengás, venga,</i> <i>vengámos, vengáis, vengán.</i>
Imperfect.	<i>vendría, vendrías, vendría,</i> <i>vendríamos, vendrías, vendrían.</i>
Preterite.	<i>viniése, viniéses, viniése,</i> <i>viniésemos, viniéseis, viniésen.</i>
Future.	<i>viniere, viniéres, viniere,</i> <i>viniéremos, viniéreis, viniéren.</i>
Imperative.	<i>ven,</i> come thou. <i>venga,</i> let him come. <i>vengámos,</i> let us come. <i>venid,</i> come you. <i>vengan,</i> let them come.

- Venirse*, to come. see *venir*.
vermejecer, to become red. see *aborrecer*.
verter, to pour. see *entender*.
vestir, to dress. see *pedir*.
vestirse, to dress oneself. see *pedir*.
volar, to fly. see *acordar*.
volcar, to turn all things upside down. see *acordar*.
volver, to come back, or send back. see *absolver*.
volverse, to become either good or bad. see *absolver*.

A collection of verbs whose infinitives end in cer, making the indicative in ezco, and the preterite in ci.

Infinitive.	Indicative.	Preterite.
<i>Adolecer</i> , to grow sick	<i>adolezco</i>	<i>adoleci</i>
<i>Agradecer</i> , to thank	<i>agradezco</i>	<i>agradeci</i>
<i>Apetecer</i> , to desire	<i>apetezco</i>	<i>apeteci</i>
<i>Compadecer</i> , to have pity	<i>compadezco</i>	<i>compadeci</i>
<i>Conocer</i> , to know	<i>conozco</i>	<i>conoci</i>
<i>Crecer</i> , to grow	<i>crezco</i>	<i>creci</i>
<i>Desfallecer</i> , to faint away	<i>desfallezco</i>	<i>desfalleci</i>
<i>Desvanecer</i> , to vanish	<i>desvanezco</i>	<i>desvaneci</i>
<i>Encarecer</i> , to grow dearer	<i>encarezco</i>	<i>encareci</i>
<i>Establecer</i> , to establish	<i>establezco</i>	<i>estableci</i>
<i>Enflaquecer</i> , to grow lean	<i>enflaquezco</i>	<i>enflaqueci</i>
<i>Empobrecer</i> , to grow poor	<i>empobrezco</i>	<i>empobreci</i>
<i>Enriquecer</i> , to grow rich	<i>enriquezco</i>	<i>enriqueci</i>
<i>Endurecer</i> , to grow hard	<i>endurezco</i>	<i>endureci</i>
<i>Engrandecer</i> , to aggrandize	<i>engrandezco</i>	<i>engrandeci</i>
<i>Entristecer</i> , to grow sad.	<i>entristezco</i>	<i>entristeci</i>
<i>Ennoblecere</i> , to ennoble	<i>ennoblezco</i>	<i>ennobleci</i>
<i>Ensoberbecer</i> , to grow proud	<i>ensoberbezco</i>	<i>ensoberteci</i>
<i>Enmudecer</i> , to grow dumb	<i>enmudezco</i>	<i>enmudeci</i>
<i>Fenezcer</i> , to finish	<i>fenezco</i>	<i>feneci</i>
<i>Fallecer</i> , to fail or die	<i>fallezco</i>	<i>falleci</i>
<i>Florecer</i> , to flourish	<i>florezco</i>	<i>floreci</i>
<i>Fortalecer</i> , to strengthen.	<i>fortalezco</i>	<i>fortaleci</i>
<i>Favorecer</i> , to favour	<i>favorezco</i>	<i>favoreci</i>
<i>Merecer</i> , to deserve	<i>merezco</i>	<i>mereci</i>
<i>Nacer</i> , to be born	<i>nazco</i>	<i>nuci</i>
<i>Obedecer</i> , to obey	<i>obedezco</i>	<i>obedeci</i>
<i>Pacer</i> , to feed	<i>pazco</i>	<i>paci</i>
<i>Padecer</i> , to suffer	<i>padezco</i>	<i>padeci</i>
<i>Parecer</i> , to appear	<i>parezco</i>	<i>pareci</i>
<i>Perecer</i> , to perish	<i>perezco</i>	<i>vereci</i>

SECTION VII.

Several ways of conjugating a verb with a negation.

Infinit. pres.	<i>No hablar,</i>	not to speak.
Indicat. pres.	<i>no hablo,</i>	I do not speak.
	<i>no hablas,</i>	thou dost not speak.
	<i>no habla,</i>	he does not speak.
	<i>no hablamos,</i>	we do not speak, &c.

Compound tenses.

no he hablado, I have not spoken, &c. ;—and so on for every tense and person.

With an interrogation.

Imperfect of the indicative, third person singular.

Cantaba el al concierto? Did he sing at the concert?

Compound tenses.

Há recibido, vm. una carta de su padre?

Have you received a letter from your father?

Habían ellos comprado la casa?

Had they bought the house?

With a negation and interrogation.

Indicative present.

No me entiende, vm? Do you not understand me?

No nos conocemos? Do we not know one another?

Compound tense.

No nos hemos conocido? Have we not known one another?

No se ha, vm. olvidado demi nombre? Have you not forgotten my name?

With an interrogation and a pronoun relative.

Indicative future tense.

Podrá, vm. vender los à nuestra utilidad?

Can you sell them to our advantage?

Querra, vm. acompañar nos mañana al campo?
Will you come to-morrow with us into the country?

SECTION VIII.

Of impersonal verbs.

Impersonal verbs are thus conjugated :

Indicative mood.

Pres. <i>Hay, y no hay,</i>	{ there is, <i>and</i> there is not. there are, <i>and</i> there are not.
Imp. <i>Habia, y no habia,</i>	{ there was, <i>and</i> there was not. there were, <i>and</i> there were not.
Pret. <i>Hubó, y no hubó,</i>	{ there was, <i>and</i> there was not. there were, <i>and</i> there were not.
Fut. <i>Habrà, y no habrà,</i>	{ there shall be, <i>and</i> there shall not be.

Subjunctive mood.

Pres. <i>Haya, y no haya</i>	{ there may be, <i>and</i> there may not be.
Imperf. <i>Habría, y no habría,</i>	{ there would be, <i>and</i> there would not be.
Pret. <i>Hubiése, y no hubiése,</i>	{ there might be, <i>and</i> there might not be.
Fut. <i>Hubiére, y no hubiére,</i>	{ there shall be, <i>and</i> there shall not be.

The compound tenses are formed by adding *habido* to each tense, as *hahabido*, there has been;—and so on for the rest.

The impersonal verb ser, to be.

Indicat. pres. <i>Es, y no es,</i>	it is, <i>and</i> it is not.
Imperfect. <i>Era, y no era,</i>	it was, <i>and</i> it was not.
Preterite. <i>Fué, y no fué,</i>	it was, <i>and</i> it was not.
Future. <i>Séra, y no séra,</i>	it shall be, <i>and</i> it shall not be.

Subjunc. pres.	<i>Séa, y no séa.</i> it may be, <i>and</i> it may not be.
Imperfect.	<i>Sería, y no sería,</i> it would, <i>and</i> it would not be.
Preterite.	<i>Fuése, y no fuése,</i> it might be, <i>and</i> it might not be.

The impersonal menester, it must.

Indicat. pres.	<i>Es menester. y no es menester,</i> it must, <i>and</i> it must not.
Imperfect.	<i>Era menester, y no era menester,</i> it was necessary, <i>and</i> it was not necessary.
Preterite.	<i>Fué menester, y no fué menester,</i> it was necessary, <i>and</i> it was not, &c.
Future.	<i>Séra menester, y no séra menester,</i> it will, <i>and</i> it will not be necessary.
Subjunc. pres.	<i>Séa menester, y no séa menester,</i> it may, <i>and</i> may not be necessary.
Imperfect.	<i>Sería, y no sería menester.</i> it would, <i>and</i> would not be necessary.
Preterite.	<i>Fuése, y no fuése menester,</i> it might, <i>and</i> it might not be necessary.

The other impersonals have infinitive, gerund, and participle; which shall be set down here for the further instruction of the pupil.

Indicative.	Infinitive.	Gerund.	Participle.
<i>ve,</i> it rains	from <i>llover</i>	<i>lloviendo</i>	<i>llovido</i>
<i>la,</i> it freezes	— <i>helar</i>	<i>helando</i>	<i>helado</i>
<i>niza,</i> it hails	— <i>granizar</i>	<i>granizando</i>	<i>granizado</i>
<i>ca,</i> it snows	— <i>nevar</i>	<i>nevando</i>	<i>nevado</i>
<i>ena,</i> it thunders	— <i>tronar</i>	<i>tronando</i>	<i>tronado</i>
<i>ampaguca,</i> it lightens	— <i>relampaguear</i>	<i>relampagueando</i>	<i>relampagueado</i>

Hace (it is) is used with an adjective, and some nouns denoting the disposition of the weather; as *hace calor,* it is hot; *hace frío,* it is cold; *hace viento,* it is windy, &c.

Indicative.	Infinitive.	Gerund.	Participle.
<i>Acaese</i> , it happens	from <i>acaecer</i>	<i>acaeciendo</i>	<i>acaecido</i>
<i>Convien</i> e, it becomes	— <i>convenir</i>	<i>conviniendo</i>	<i>convenido</i>
<i>Importa</i> , it matters	— <i>importar</i>	<i>importando</i>	<i>importado</i>
<i>Sembla</i> , it seems	— <i>semblar</i>	<i>semblando</i>	<i>semblado</i> .

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVERBS.

AN adverb is that part of speech which is joined to a verb, adjective, or participle, to express some circumstance, quality, degree, or manner of its signification.

Example.

Dios es infinitamente justo: castigara rigorsamente á los impios. God is infinitely just: he will rigorously punish the impious.

N. B. Most Spanish adjectives may be changed into adverbs by adding *mente* to the feminine termination of such adjectives as have two terminations; or to the common termination of such adjectives as have only one termination.

Example.

Masc. <i>Infinito</i> ,	Fem. <i>infinita</i> ,	<i>infinita-mente</i> .
<i>Bueno</i> ,	<i>buena</i> ,	<i>buena-mente</i> .
<i>Feliz</i> ,	<i>feliz</i> ,	<i>feliz-mente</i> .
<i>Fiel</i> ,	<i>fiel</i> ,	<i>fiel-mente</i> .

Different sorts of adverbs.

Besides the number of adverbs formed from adjectives, there are many others, which can be divided into fourteen classes, according to their signification; they are as follow:

Adverbs of time.

<i>Al presente</i>	at present	<i>hasta ahora</i>	till now
<i>presentemente,</i> <i>luego</i>	} presently	<i>entónces</i>	then
<i>ahora</i>		<i>siempre</i>	always
<i>hoy</i>	now	<i>presentemente</i>	suddenly
<i>mañana</i>	to-day	<i>temprano</i>	early
<i>antes</i>	to-morrow	<i>mucho ha</i>	long since
<i>aun</i>	before	<i>poco ha</i>	lately
<i>amenudo</i>	yet, even	<i>luego</i>	directly
<i>inmediatamente</i>	often	<i>nunca, jamas</i>	never
<i>de prisa</i>	directly	<i>mientras</i>	whilst
<i>hasta aqui</i>	quickly	<i>tarde</i>	late
	hitherto	<i>a la tarde</i>	in the evening.
<i>Ayer</i>	yesterday	<i>antes</i>	before
<i>ante-ayer</i>	} the day before yesterday	<i>recientemente</i>	recently
<i>antiguamente</i>		formerly	<i>nuevamente</i>
<i>Mañana</i>	to-morrow.	<i>de quando en</i>	} now and then
<i>despues de ma-</i> <i>nana</i>	} the day after to- morrow	<i>quando</i>	
<i>presto</i>		soon	<i>de aqui adc-</i> <i>lante</i>
<i>Primeramente</i>	first	<i>demasiado presto</i>	too soon
<i>amenudo</i>	often	<i>demasiado tarde</i>	too late
<i>raramente</i>	seldom	<i>temprano</i>	betimes
<i>derepente</i>	on a sudden	<i>aun no</i>	not yet
<i>repentinamente</i>	suddenly	<i>entonces</i>	then
<i>prestisimo</i>	the soonest	<i>despues</i>	since
<i>prontamente</i>	quickly	<i>otra-vez</i>	again
<i>luego que</i>	as soon as	<i>de nuevo</i>	anew
<i>nunca, jamas</i>	never	<i>de espacio</i>	leisurely
<i>siempre</i>	always	<i>quando</i>	when
<i>para siempre</i>	for ever and ever	<i>de dia</i>	by day
<i>de continuo</i>	continually	<i>de noche</i>	by night
<i>entretanto</i>	meanwhile	<i>dia y noche</i>	day and night
<i>lasmas veces</i>	most times	<i>de una vez</i>	at once
<i>usualmente</i>	usually	<i>mas que nunca</i>	more than ever
<i>ordinariamente</i>	ordinarily	<i>mas y mas</i>	more and more
<i>comunmente</i>	commonly	<i>oportunamente</i>	seasonably
<i>frecüentemente</i>	frequently	<i>diariamente</i>	daily
<i>casi siempre</i>	almost always	<i>de quando en</i>	} now and then
<i>casi nunca</i>	never hardly	<i>quando</i>	
<i>presto</i>	soon	<i>oportunamente</i>	opportunely
<i>tarde</i>	late		

Adverbs of place.

<i>A donde, donde</i>	where	<i>abajo</i>	below
<i>de donde</i>	from whence	<i>cerca</i>	near
<i>de aqui</i>	from hence	<i>junto</i>	adjoining
<i>de alli</i>	from thence	<i>enfrente</i>	facing
<i>aqui</i>	in this place	<i>lejos</i>	afar off
<i>alli, o ahi</i>	there	<i>encima</i>	upon
<i>arriba</i>	above	<i>debaxo</i>	underneath
<i>detras</i>	behind	<i>fuera</i>	out
<i>aculla</i>	yonder	<i>porfuera</i>	without
<i>delante</i>	before	<i>indirecto</i>	round about
<i>aparte</i>	aside	<i>alamano</i>	hard by
<i>dentro</i>	within	<i>maslejos</i>	further.

Adverbs of order.

<i>Primero</i>	} first, or firstly	<i>alrededor</i>	round about
<i>primeramente</i>		<i>alternativamente</i>	alternatively
<i>en segundo lugar</i>	secondly	<i>finalmente</i>	finally
<i>terceramente</i>	thirdly	<i>ordenadamente</i>	orderly
<i>ultimamente</i>	} lastly	<i>en confusion</i>	confusedly
<i>en conclusion</i>		<i>atropelladamente</i>	in a jumble
<i>antes</i>	before	<i>totalmente</i>	utterly
<i>despues</i>	after	<i>al reves, con lo</i>	} topsy turvy
<i>de seguido</i>	{ one after an- other	<i>de abaxo ar- riba</i>	
<i>juntamente</i>	together	<i>tambien</i>	} likewise.
<i>despues</i>	afterwards	<i>igualmente</i>	
<i>de costado</i>	abreast		

Adverbs of quantity and number.

<i>Quanto</i>	} how much how many	<i>caramente</i>	} dearly
<i>poco</i>		little	
<i>un poco</i>	a little, some	<i>barato</i>	cheap
<i>mucho</i>	much	<i>muy barato</i>	very cheap
<i>no mucho</i>	not much	<i>totalmente</i>	entirely
<i>bastantemente</i>	} enough	<i>por medio</i>	by half
<i>suficientemente</i>		<i>infinitamente</i>	infinitely
<i>poco á poco</i>	little by little	<i>completamente</i>	quite
<i>casi</i>	pretty near	<i>extranamente</i>	strangely
<i>cerca</i>	about	<i>admirablemente</i>	admirably
<i>tanto</i>	so much	<i>maravillosa- mente</i>	} wonderfully
<i>mas</i>	more	<i>absolutamente</i>	
<i>menos</i>	less	<i>medianamente</i>	tolerably
<i>ademas</i>	moreover	<i>quantas veces</i>	how many times
<i>alo mas</i>	at most	<i>una vez</i>	once
<i>alo menos</i>	at least	<i>dos veces</i>	twice
<i>en copia</i>	in plenty	<i>tres veces</i>	thrice
<i>abundantemente</i>	plentifully	<i>diez veces</i>	ten times

<i>amanollena</i>	plentifully	<i>veinte veces</i>	twenty times
<i>copiosamente</i>	largely	<i>cincuenta veces</i>	fifty times
<i>cáso</i>	dear	<i>cien veces</i>	a hundred times
		<i>mil veces</i>	a thousand times.

Adverbs of quality and manner.

<i>Bien</i>	well, right	<i>a su grado</i>	to your mind
<i>mal</i>	bad, wrong	<i>fuertamente</i>	by force
<i>muy bien</i>	very well	<i>abiertamente</i>	openly
<i>muy mal</i>	very bad	<i>atientas</i>	at random
<i>admirablemente</i>	admirably well	<i>merecidamente</i>	deservedly
<i>medianamente</i>	{ neither well nor bad	<i>injustamente</i>	wrongfully
		<i>seriamente</i>	seriously
<i>sabiamente</i>	wisely	<i>descuidadamente</i>	giddily
<i>justamente</i>	justly	<i>locamente</i>	silly
<i>lindamente</i>	{ prettily	<i>temerariamente</i>	rashly
		<i>a toda priesa</i>	headlong
<i>prudentemente</i>	prudently	<i>inadvertidamente</i>	inadvertently
<i>invariablemente</i>	constantly	<i>accidentalmente</i>	accidentally
<i>vigorosamente</i>	briskly	<i>estrechamente</i>	narrowly
<i>facilmente</i>	easily	<i>mortalmente</i>	mortally
<i>con negligencia</i>	carelessly	<i>liberalmente</i>	largely
<i>anticipadamente</i>	previously	<i>amigablemente</i>	amicably
<i>primeramente</i>	first of all	<i>en paz</i>	in peace
<i>sin mas ni mas,</i>	{ point blank, bluntly	<i>tranquilamente</i>	peaceably
		<i>exactamente</i>	exactly
<i>enteramente</i>	thoroughly	<i>rudamente</i>	rudely
<i>derechamente</i>	perpendicularly	<i>vigorosamente</i>	stoutly
<i>falsamente</i>	falsely	<i>aceleradamente</i>	in haste
<i>de buena gana</i>	heartily	<i>apiés</i>	on foot
<i>de mala voluntad</i>	grudgingly	<i>a caballo</i>	on horseback
<i>de caso pensado</i>	on purpose	<i>a la moda Es-</i> <i>panola,</i> <i>a la Espagnola</i>	{ after the Spanish fashion.
<i>voluntariamente</i>	wilfully		
<i>de buena gana</i>	willingly		
<i>a my grado</i>	to my mind		

Adverbs of affirmation.

<i>Si</i>	yes	<i>realmente</i>	indeed
<i>verdaderamente</i>	yes, indeed	<i>exactamente</i>	truly
<i>ciertamente</i>	sure, to be sure	<i>prontamente</i>	readily
<i>seguramente</i>	assuredly	<i>infalliblemente</i>	infallibly
<i>indubitablemente</i>	certainly	<i>indubitablemente</i>	undoubtedly!
<i>en verdad</i>	in truth		

Adverbs of negation and doubt.

<i>No, ni</i>	no, not	<i>a caso</i> <i>podría</i> <i>por ventura</i> <i>probablemente</i> <i>muy probable</i>	{ perhaps probably very likely.
<i>de ningún modo</i>	not at all.		
<i>tampoco</i>	neither		

Adverbs of comparison, &c.

<i>Asi</i>	thus	<i>peor</i>	worse
<i>èl mismo modo que</i>	} in the same manner as	<i>mejor</i>	better
<i>de este modo</i>		<i>de mejor en mejor</i>	better and better
<i>en parte</i>	} after that manner	<i>nimas ni menos</i>	neither more nor less
<i>tanto</i>		<i>de una parte y de otra</i>	on both sides
<i>enteramente</i>	partly	<i>universalmente</i>	universally
<i>separadamente</i>	as much	<i>generalmente</i>	generally
<i>alado</i>	altogether	<i>cortesmente</i>	genteelly
<i>luego</i>	separately	<i>de otra manera</i>	otherwise
<i>mas</i>	aside	<i>particularmente</i>	particularly
<i>menos</i>	out of hand	<i>al contrario</i>	on the contrary.
	more		
	less		

Adverbs of interrogation.

<i>Quando ?</i>	when ?	<i>quantas veces ?</i>	how often ?
<i>porquè ?</i>	why ?	<i>como ?</i>	how ?
<i>quanto ?</i>	how much ?	<i>donde ?</i>	where ?

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions, so called from the Latin *præpono*, I place before, are indeclinable words, which, in the Spanish language, always precede the noun, pronoun, or adverb which they govern.

Example.

Losque perseverarán en el amor de Dios hasta la muerte gozaran de la gloria del cielo. They, who will persevere in the love of God until death, will enjoy the glory of heaven.

The following list contains some words, alphabetically arranged, governing certain prepositions.

A

Abalanzarse á los peligros
abandonarse á la suerte
abocarse con los snyos
abochornarse de algo

to rush *on* dangers
to abandon oneself *to* chance
to confer *with* one's relations
to be vexed *with* any thing

abogar <i>por</i> alguno	to plead <i>for</i> any one
abordar una nave, <i>á</i> , or <i>con</i> otra	to approach one ship <i>to</i> another
aborrecible <i>á</i> las gentes	hateful <i>to</i> the people
aborrecido <i>de</i> todos	detested <i>by</i> all
abrasarse <i>en</i> deseos	to be inflamed <i>with</i> desires
abrirse <i>a</i> , or <i>con</i> , sus confidentes	to open one's self <i>to</i> one's confi- dents
abstenerse <i>de</i> comer	to abstain <i>from</i> eating
abundar <i>de</i> , or <i>en</i> , riquezas	to abound <i>with</i> , or <i>in</i> , riches
aburrido <i>de</i> su mala fortuna	wearry <i>with</i> one's ill fortune
abusár <i>de</i> la amistad	to abuse friendship
acabar <i>de</i> venir	to be just come
acaecer (algo) <i>á</i> algúno	something happening <i>to</i> any one
acaecer (algo) <i>en</i> tal tiempo	to happen <i>at</i> such a time
acalorarse <i>en</i> la disputa	to grow warm <i>in</i> a dispute
accedér <i>á</i> la opinion de otro	to accede <i>to</i> the opinion of an- other
accessible <i>á</i> los pretendientes	accessible <i>to</i> pretenders
acerca <i>de</i> este asunto	about this business
acertar <i>á</i> , or <i>con</i> , la casa	to find <i>out</i> the house
acogerse <i>á</i> algúno	to have recourse <i>to</i> any one
acomodarse <i>con</i> algúno	to settle oneself <i>with</i> any one
acomodarse <i>al</i> dictamen de otro	to conform oneself <i>to</i> another's opinion
acompañarse <i>con</i> otros	to keep company <i>with</i> others
aconsejarse <i>de</i> , or <i>con</i> , sabios	to be advised <i>by</i> wise men
acontecér <i>á</i> los incautos	to happen <i>to</i> the unwary
acordarse <i>de</i> algúna cosa	to remember any thing
acordarse <i>con</i> los contrarios	to agree <i>with</i> one's opponents
acostumbrarse <i>á</i> los trabajos	to accustom oneself <i>to</i> labour
acreditarse <i>de</i> necio	to pass <i>for</i> a fool
acrededor <i>á</i> , or <i>de</i> , la confianza	worthy <i>of</i> confidence
actuarse <i>en</i> los negocios	to be active <i>in</i> business
acusár <i>á</i> algúno	to accuse any one
acusarse <i>de</i> sus culpas	to accuse oneself <i>of</i> one's faults
adelantarse <i>á</i> otros	to advance <i>before</i> others
además <i>de</i> eso	besides that
adherirse <i>á</i> la opinion de otro	to adhere <i>to</i> the opinion of an- other
adolecér <i>de</i> enfermedad	to complain <i>of</i> one's own in- firmity
aferrarse <i>en</i> su opinion	to be positive <i>in</i> one's own opi- nion
aficionarse <i>á</i> leer	to be fond <i>of</i> reading
afirmarse <i>en</i> su dicho	to affirm what has been said
ageno <i>de</i> verdad	foreign <i>to</i> the truth
agradecido <i>á</i> los beneficios	grateful <i>for</i> benefits
agraviarse <i>de</i> algúno	to be affronted <i>with</i> any one
agregarse <i>á</i> otros	to unite oneself <i>to</i> others
agrio <i>al</i> gusto	sour <i>to</i> the taste
agudo <i>de</i> ingenio	witty, or <i>of</i> a sharp genius

ahitarse *de* manjares
 ahorcarse *en* las espaldas
 ahorrar *de* razones
 airarse *con* algúno
 ajustarse *con* algúno
 ajustarse *á* la razon
 alabarse *de* valiente
 alargarse *á* la ciudad
 alegrarse *de* algo
 alimentarse *con* poco
 alimentarse *de* esperanzas
 alindar *con* otra heredad

allanarse *á* lo justo
 alto *de* cuerpo
 amable *á* las gentes
 amancebarse *con* los libros
 amante *de* algo
 amanarse *á* escribir
 amoroso *con* los suyos
 ampararse *de* alguna cosa
 ancho *de* boca
 andar *con* el tiempo

andar *en* pleytos
 andar *por* tierra
 anhelar *á*, or *por*, mayor fortuna
 antes *de* ahora
 anticiparse *á* algúno
 aovar *en* el nido
 aparer *en* la mano
 aparecerse *á* algúno
 aparejarse *para* el trabajo
 apartarse *de* la ocasion

apasionarse *á* los libros
 apasionarse *de* algúno
 aprehugár *con* alguna cosa

apedreár *con* las palabras
 apegarse *á* alguna cosa
 apelár *de* la senténcia
 apelar *á* otro medio

apercebirse *de* armas
 apetecible *al* gusto
 apiadarse *de* los pobres
 aplicarse *á* los estudios
 apresurarse *en* los negocios
 aprobarse *en* alguna facultád
 apropiado *para* el officio

to surfeit oneself *with* food
 to get *upon* another's back
 to be sparing *of* one's words
 to grow angry *with* any one
 to make it up *with* any one
 to yield *to* reason
 to boast *of* bravery
 to hasten *to* the town
 to be rejoiced *at* any thing
 to subsist *upon* little
 to feed oneself *with* hopes
 to be contiguous *to* another's estate
 to submit *to* what is just
 to be *of* a high stature
 amiable *to* the people
 to be fond *of* books
 a lover *of* something
 to be clever *in* writing
 to be kind *to* one's relations
 to take possession *of* any thing
 to have *a* wide mouth
 to accommodate oneself *to* the time
 to go *to* law *with* any one
 to go *on* foot
 to wish *for* a better situation before now
 to anticipate any one
 to lay eggs *in* the nest
 to receive *with* the hand
 to appear suddenly *before* any one
 to prepare oneself *for* work
 to separate oneself *from* the occasion
 to be passionately fond *of* books
 to be enamoured *with* any one
 to undertake any thing *with* spirit
 to be foul-mouthed
 to adhere *to* any thing
 to appeal *from* a sentence
 to have recourse *to* other measures
 to provide oneself *with* arms
 desirable *to* the palate
 to have compassion *on* the poor
 to apply oneself *to* study
 to be quick *in* business
 to be approved *in* any faculty
 appropriated *for* the office

aquietarse *en* la disputa
 arder *en* amores
 ardersen *en* quimeras
 armarse *de* paciéncia
 arrecirse *de* frío
 arreglarse *á* las leyes
 arrepentirse *de* lo mal echo
 arrimarse *á* la paréd
 arrogarse (algo) *á* sumismo

arcojarse *al* peligro
 arroparse *con* ropas
 asarse *de* calor
 asegurarse *de* los peligros
 asesorarse *con* abogado
 asociarse *con* letrados
 asomarse *á*, or *por*, la ventana
 aspase *á* gritos
 atarse *en* inconvenientes
 atemorizarse *de* lo que dicen
 atender *á* la conversation
 atenerse *á* lo seguro
 atestiguar *con* otro
 atinár *á*, or *con*, la casa
 atraher (algo) *á* si
 atreverse *á* cosas grandes

atribuir (algo) *á* otro
 atribularse *en* los trabajos
 atropellarse *en* las acciones
 atufarse *de*, or *por*, poco
 aunarse *con* otro
 ausentarse *de* Madrid
 avenirse *con* otro
 aventajarse *á* otros
 avergonzarse *á* pedir
 avergonzarse *de* algo
 averiguarse *con* alguno
 aviarse *para* partir

B

Balancéar *a* tal parte
 balancéar *en* la duda
 balár *por* dinero
 bamboleár *en* la maroma
 banárse *en* agua
 barár *en* tierra
 barbeár *con* la pared
 bastardeár *de* su naturaleza
 bastardeár *en* acciones

to grow calm *in* the dispute
 to burn *with* love
 to be full *of* quarrels
 to arm oneself *with* patience
 to be benumbed *with* cold
 to conform oneself *to* the laws
 to repent *of* a bad action
 to lean *against* the wall
 to appropriate any thing *to* oneself
 to run *into* danger
 to cover oneself *with* clothes
 to be scorched *with* heat
 to shelter oneself *from* danger
 to seek advice *from* a lawyer
 to associate *with* learned men
 to look out *at* the window
 to be exhausted with roaring
 to be embroiled *in* a dilemma
 to be afraid *of* what is said
 to attend *to* the conversation
 to keep *to* the side *of* safety
 to testify *with* another
 to hit *upon* the house
 to attract any thing *to* oneself
 to animate oneself *to* great things
 to attribute any thing *to* another
 to be afflicted *with* pains
 to overhasten *in* any action
 to be affronted *at* a trifle
 to unite oneself *with* another
 to absent oneself *from* Madrid
 to agree *with* another
 to gain advantage *over* others
 to be ashamed *to* ask
 to be ashamed *of* any thing
 to agree *with* another
 to prepare *for* a journey

to hesitate *on* such a thing
 to fluctuate *in* doubts
 to wish *for* money
 to dance *on* the rope
 to bathe oneself *in* water
 to sink *into* the earth
 to reach the wall *with* one's chin
 to degenerate *from* one's nature
 to debase oneself *by* one's actions

batallar <i>con</i> los enemigos	to fight <i>with</i> the enemies
baxár á la cueva	to go down <i>to</i> the cellar
baxár <i>de</i> su autoridad	to recede <i>from</i> one's authority
bañar <i>hacia</i> el valle	to descend <i>towards</i> the valley
baxo <i>de</i> cuerpo	low <i>in</i> stature
benéfico <i>para</i> la salud	beneficial <i>to</i> the health
blanco <i>de</i> cara	having a white face
blando <i>de</i> corteza	having a soft skin
blasonár <i>de</i> valiente	to boast <i>of</i> bravery
blasfemar <i>de</i> la virtud	to blaspheme <i>against</i> virtue
bordar (algo) <i>de</i> plata	to embroider any thing <i>with</i> silver
bostezar <i>de</i> hambre	to gape <i>through</i> hunger
bostezar <i>de</i> genealogía	to boast <i>of</i> one's genealogy
bota <i>de</i> vino	a leathern flask <i>of</i> wine
boto <i>de</i> punta	blunt
bramar <i>de</i> colera	to roar <i>with</i> rage
beyánte <i>en</i> la fortuna	to be fortunate
bregar <i>con</i> otro	to quarrel <i>with</i> another
breár á ehasco	to jest <i>at</i> one
brindar <i>con</i> regalos	to offer presents <i>to</i> any one
brindar á la salud <i>de</i> otro	to drink <i>to</i> the health <i>of</i> another
bueno <i>de</i> comer	good <i>to</i> eat
bueno <i>para</i> todo	good <i>for</i> every thing
bufar <i>de</i> ira	to swell <i>with</i> anger
bullir <i>por</i> , or <i>en</i> , todas partes	to move <i>in</i> all parts
burlarse <i>de</i> algo	to make a jest <i>of</i> any thing

C

Cabér <i>en</i> la mano	to be contained <i>in</i> the hand
caer <i>en</i> tierra	to fall <i>upon</i> the ground
caer <i>en</i> error	to fall <i>into</i> a mistake
caer <i>en</i> lo que se dice	to understand what is said <i>of</i> any thing
caer <i>en</i> tal tiempo	to fall out <i>at</i> such a time
caer <i>de</i> lo alto	to fall <i>from</i> on high
caer á tal parte	to fall <i>on</i> such a side
caer <i>hacia</i> el norte	to fall <i>towards</i> the north
caer <i>sobre</i> los enemigos	to fall <i>upon</i> the enemies
calentarse <i>al</i> fuego	to warm oneself <i>at</i> the fire
calificar (á alguno) <i>de</i> docto	to qualify one <i>for</i> a learned man
callar la verdad á otro	to conceal the truth <i>from</i> another
calumniar (á alguno) <i>de</i> injusto	to calumniate any one <i>of</i> in- justice
cambiár <i>con</i> otro	to exchange <i>with</i> another
cambiár alguna cosa <i>por</i> otra	to exchange one thing <i>for</i> an- other
caminar á Sevilla	to travel <i>to</i> Seville
caminar <i>por</i> Francia	to travel <i>through</i> France
caminar <i>por</i> el monte	to walk <i>by</i> the mountain
cansarse <i>con</i> el trabajo	to fatigue oneself <i>with</i> labour

capaz <i>de</i> hacer algo	capable <i>of</i> doing something
capaz <i>para</i> su empleo	capable <i>of</i> his employment
capitular <i>á</i> alguno de mal hombre	to impeach any one <i>for</i> being a bad man
casar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to couple one thing <i>with</i> another
catequizar (á alguno) <i>para</i> el designo	to suborn any one <i>for</i> one's purpose
cautivar (á alguno) <i>con</i> favores	to overcome any one <i>with</i> favours
ceder alguna cosa <i>en</i> favór de otro.	to give up any thing <i>in</i> another's favour
cenirse <i>á</i> lo que se puede cerca <i>de</i> el palacio	to keep <i>within</i> bounds near <i>to</i> the palace
chancearse <i>con</i> alguno	to jest <i>with</i> any one
chapuzar algo <i>en</i> el agua chico <i>de</i> persona	to sink any thing <i>in</i> the water small <i>in</i> person
chocar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to drive one thing <i>against</i> another
circunscribirse <i>á</i> una cosa	to confine oneself <i>to</i> one thing
clamár <i>por</i> dinero	to cry out <i>for</i> money
clamorear <i>por</i> los muertos	to ring a peal <i>for</i> the dead
cobrar dinero <i>de</i> los deudores	to receive money <i>from</i> debtors
colegarse <i>con</i> alguno	to make an alliance <i>with</i> another
combatir <i>contra</i> alguno	to fight <i>against</i> any one
combinar unas cosas <i>con</i> otras	to combine things <i>with</i> others
comerse <i>de</i> envidia	to pine <i>with</i> envy
comutar algo <i>con</i> otra cosa	to exchange one thing <i>with</i> another
compatible <i>con</i> la justicia	compatible <i>with</i> justice
complacerse <i>de</i> algo	to be pleased <i>with</i> any thing
complacer <i>á</i> otro	to please another
componerse <i>con</i> los deudores	to compound <i>with</i> debtors
comprar algo <i>de</i> quien lo vende	to buy any thing <i>from</i> the seller
comprometerse <i>en</i> arbitros	to compromise <i>by</i> arbitration
comunicar <i>con</i> alguno	to commune <i>with</i> any one
concertar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to adjust one thing <i>to</i> another
concordar la copia <i>con</i> el original	to make the copy agree <i>with</i> the original
concurrir <i>á</i> alguna parte	to meet <i>at</i> some place
condenar <i>en</i> las costas	to condemn <i>in</i> the costs
condescender <i>á</i> los ruegos	to condescend <i>to</i> entreaties
condolecer <i>de</i> los trabajos	to be grieved <i>with</i> labours
conducir algo <i>á</i> Cadiz	to conduct any thing <i>to</i> Cadiz
confabularse <i>con</i> los contrarios	to converse <i>with</i> one's enemies
confederarse <i>con</i> alguno	to ally oneself <i>to</i> any one
conferir una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to compare one thing <i>with</i> another
confesar la culpa <i>al</i> juez	to confess one's faults <i>to</i> the judge

confiar alguna cosa á otro	to intrust another <i>with</i> any thing
confiarse <i>de</i> alguno	to rely <i>upon</i> any one
confinar alguno á tal parte	to confine any one <i>to</i> such a place
confirmarse <i>en</i> su dictamen	to be confirmed <i>in</i> one's opinion
conformarse <i>con</i> el tiempo	to conform oneself <i>to</i> the time
conforme á su opinion	conformable <i>to</i> his opinion
confrontar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to confront one thing <i>with</i> another
confundirse <i>de</i> lo que se ve	to be confounded <i>with</i> what one sees
congeniár <i>con</i> alguno	to be congenial <i>to</i> any one
conjeturar algo <i>por</i> senales	to conjecture any thing <i>by</i> signs
congratularse <i>con</i> sus amigos	to congratulate oneself <i>with</i> one's friends
conjurarse <i>contra</i> alguno	to conspire <i>against</i> any one
consagrarse á Dios	to consecrate oneself <i>to</i> God
consentir <i>en</i> algo	to agree <i>in</i> any thing
consolarse <i>con</i> los suyos	to comfort oneself <i>with</i> one's relations
conspirar <i>contra</i> alguno	to conspire <i>against</i> any one
constar <i>por</i> testimonios	to appear <i>by</i> evidence
consultar alguna cosa <i>con</i> letrados	to consult something <i>with</i> learned men
contaminarse <i>con</i> los vicios	to contaminate oneself <i>with</i> vices
contaminarse <i>de</i> heregía	to contaminate oneself <i>with</i> heresy
contemporizar <i>con</i> alguno	to temporize <i>with</i> any one
contender <i>sobre</i> tal cosa	to dispute <i>upon</i> such a subject
contenérse <i>en</i> palabras	to be sparing <i>in</i> words
contestár á la pregunta	to answer <i>to</i> the question
contrapesar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to counterpoise one thing <i>with</i> another
contraponer esto á aquello	to put this <i>overagainst</i> that
contravenir á la ley	to transgress <i>against</i> the law
contribuir <i>con</i> algo	to contribute <i>with</i> any thing
convalecer <i>de</i> la enfermedad	to recover <i>from</i> an illness
convencerse <i>de</i> lo contrario	to be convinced <i>of</i> the contrary
conversar <i>con</i> alguno	to speak <i>with</i> any body
convertirse á Dios	to be converted <i>to</i> God
convidarse á los trabajos	to make oneself ready <i>to</i> work
cooperar á alguna cosa	to cooperate <i>in</i> any thing
corréponder á los beneficios	to be grateful <i>for</i> favours received
corresponder <i>con</i> los amigos	to correspond <i>with</i> one's friends
crecer <i>en</i> virtudes	to increase <i>in</i> virtues
creér algo por fé <i>en</i> Dios	to believe something by faith <i>in</i> God
creérse <i>de</i> alguna cosa	to be convinced <i>of</i> any thing
eucharetear <i>en</i> todo	to intermeddle <i>in</i> every thing
cuidar <i>de</i> alguno	to take care <i>of</i> any body

cumplir *con* alguno
curarse *de* alguna cosa
curtirse *al* ayre

to settle *with* any body
to be cured *of* any thing
to tan *by* the air

D

Dar algo *de* comer
darse *á* estudiar
deber dinero *á* alguno
decaer *de* la autoridad

decir algo *á* otro
declararse *por* tal partido

dedicar tiempo *al* estudio
deducir una cosa *de* otra
deferir *á* otro dictamen
defraudar alguno *de* su autoridad
degenerar *de* su nacimiento
delatarse *al* juez
deleytarse *con* la vista
deliberar *sobre* tal cosa
depender *de* alguno
deponer *á* alguno *de* su empleo

depositar algo *en* alguna parte
derivar *de* otra autoridad

desabrirse *con* alguno
desagradecido *al* beneficio
desahogarse *con* alguno

desavenirse unos *de* otros
desayunarse *de* alguna noticia
descabezarse *en* alguna cosa
descansarse *de* la fatiga
descantillár *de* alguna cosa

descargarse *de* la culpa
descender *de* buen linage
descolgarse *de* los montes
descomponerse *con* alguno
descontar algo *de* alguna suma

desdecir *de* su caracter
desembarazarse *de* lo que estorba
desenfrenarse *en* vicios
desertar *del* regimiento
desesperar *de* la pretension
desfalcar algo *de* alguna cosa
desgajarse *de* los montes

to give something *to* eat
to give oneself *to* study
to be indebted *to* any body
to decrease *from* one's authority

to say any thing *to* another
to declare oneself *for* such a party

to employ one's time *in* study
to infer one thing *from* another
to adopt the advice *of* another
to defraud one *of* his authority
to degenerate *from* one's birth
to accuse oneself *to* a judge
to please oneself *with* the sight
to deliberate *upon* any thing
to depend *upon* any body
to depose any one *from* his employment

to put something *in* any place
to derive *from* another's authority

to be at variance *with* any body
ungrateful *to* benefits
to communicate one's trouble *to* another

to disagree *with* others
to take notice *of* any thing
to labour *in* vain
to relieve oneself *from* fatigue
to break off the corner *of* any thing

to free oneself *from* the fault
to come *from* a good family
to descend *from* the mountains
to disagree *with* another
to discount one sum *from* another

to deviate *from* one's character
to get rid *of* lumber
to abandon oneself *to* vices
to desert *from* a regiment
to despair *of* one's pretension
to take away *from* another thing
to fall *from* the mountains

desterrar á alguno <i>de su patria</i>	to banish any one <i>from his country</i>
destrizarse <i>de enfado</i>	to consume oneself <i>with anger</i>
devolver la causa <i>al juêz</i>	to let the cause devolve <i>to the judge</i>
dexar <i>de escribir</i>	to leave <i>off writing</i>
destinguir una cosa <i>de otra</i>	to distinguish one thing <i>from another</i>
despedirse <i>de alguno</i>	to take leave <i>of any one</i>
despertar <i>del sueno</i>	to awake <i>from sleep</i>
desquiciar a alguno <i>de su poder</i>	to deprive any one <i>of his authority</i>
destínar algo <i>para tal cosa</i>	to destine something <i>for such an end</i>
desvergonzarse <i>con alguno</i>	to take liberties <i>with another</i>
determinarse <i>á partir</i>	to take a resolution <i>of setting out</i>
diferir algo <i>á otro tiempo</i>	to defer any thing <i>to another time</i>
dimanar <i>de alguna cosa</i>	to originate <i>from something</i>
digustarse <i>por algo</i>	to be disgusted <i>with any thing</i>
disponer <i>de los bienes</i>	to dispose <i>of goods</i>
disponerse <i>á alguna cosa</i>	to be prepared or ready <i>for any thing</i>
disputar <i>sobre algo</i>	to dispute <i>on something</i>
disentir <i>de otro dictamen</i>	to dissent <i>from another's opinion</i>
disuadir á alguno <i>de alguna cosa</i>	to dissuade any one <i>from any thing</i>
dístraherse <i>en la conversacion</i>	to wander <i>in conversation</i>
dívertirse <i>en jugar</i>	to be diverted <i>with play</i>
dividir alguna cosa <i>de otra</i>	to divide one thing <i>from another</i>
dolerse <i>de lo mal echo</i>	to repent <i>of a bad action</i>
dotado <i>de ciencia</i>	endowed <i>with learning</i>
dudar <i>de algo</i>	to doubt <i>of any thing</i>
durar <i>hasta tal tiempo</i>	to last <i>till such a time</i>
duro <i>de entendimiento</i>	difficult <i>of comprehension</i>

E

Echar algo <i>por tierra</i>	to throw any thing <i>on the ground</i>
elevarse <i>al cielo</i>	to raise oneself <i>to the skies</i>
embobarse <i>en algo</i>	to be surprised <i>with any thing</i>
embutir alguna cosa <i>en otra</i>	to inlay any thing <i>with another</i>
empaparse <i>en agua</i>	to be damp <i>with water</i>
emparejar <i>con alguno</i>	to be equal <i>with another</i>
emparentar <i>con gente ilustre</i>	to be connected <i>with illustrious families</i>
empenarse <i>en algo</i>	to engage oneself <i>in any thing</i>
empenarse <i>por alguno</i>	to take part <i>with another</i>

emplearse <i>en</i> algo	to be employed <i>in</i> any thing
enamorarse <i>de</i> alguna dama	to fall in love <i>with</i> any lady
encaminarse <i>á</i> alguna parte	to travel <i>to</i> any part
encaramarse <i>por</i> la pared	to ascend <i>by</i> the wall
encargarse <i>de</i> algun negocio	to charge oneself <i>with</i> any business
encasquetarse <i>en</i> su opinion	to be obstinate <i>in</i> one's opinion
encenderse <i>en</i> ira	to kindle <i>with</i> anger
encomendarse <i>á</i> Dios	to recommend oneself <i>to</i> God
enconarse <i>con</i> alguno	to be enraged <i>at</i> any one
enfermar <i>del</i> pecho	to grow infirm <i>in</i> the breast
enfrascarse <i>en</i> los negocios	to be entangled <i>in</i> business
engolfarse <i>en</i> cosas grandes	to be immersed <i>in</i> things of consequence
enterarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa	to be well informed <i>with</i> any thing
entrár <i>en</i> alguna parte	to enter <i>into</i> any part
entremeterse <i>en</i> cosas de otro	to meddle <i>with</i> another's affairs
enviar algo <i>á</i> alguno	to send something <i>to</i> any one
equivocarse <i>en</i> algo	to equivocate <i>in</i> any thing
escapar <i>de</i> la prisión	to escape <i>from</i> a prison
esconderse <i>en</i> alguna parte	to hide oneself <i>in</i> any place
escribir cartas <i>á</i> alguno	to write letters <i>to</i> any body
excusarse <i>de</i> hacer algo	to excuse oneself <i>from</i> doing any thing
espantarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa	to be terrified <i>at</i> any thing
estampar <i>en</i> papel	to imprint <i>on</i> paper
estar á orden <i>de</i> otro	to be <i>under</i> another's authority
estar <i>de</i> viage	to be <i>on</i> a journey
estar <i>para</i> partir	to be ready <i>to</i> set out
estrecharse <i>con</i> cada uno	to make oneself intimate <i>with</i> every body
exceder <i>en</i> algo <i>á</i> otro	to excel any one <i>in</i> any thing
excluir alguno <i>de</i> alguna parte	to dismiss any one <i>from</i> any place
eximir á alguno <i>de</i> algun empleo	to exempt any one <i>from</i> his obligation
exonerar á alguno <i>de</i> su empleo	to dismiss one <i>from</i> his place
expeler á alguno <i>de</i> casa	to expel any one <i>from</i> the house
experto <i>en</i> las leyes	skilled <i>in</i> the laws
extrahér una cosa <i>de</i> otra	to extract one thing <i>from</i> another
extraviarse <i>de</i> la carrera	to deviate <i>from</i> one's purpose

F

Facil <i>de</i> digerir	easy <i>to</i> digest
faltar <i>á</i> la palabra	to fail <i>in</i> one's promise
falto <i>de</i> dinero	to be in want <i>of</i> money
fastidiarse <i>de</i> algo	to be disgusted <i>with</i> any thing
fatigarse <i>en</i> algo	to be fatigued <i>by</i> any thing
favorable <i>para</i> todos	favourable <i>to</i> all

favorecerse *de* alguien
fiar algo *á* alguno
fiel *con* sus amigos
fixar *en* la pared
flexible *á* la razon
fluctuar *en* la duda
fortificarse *en* alguna parte
franquearse *á* otro
frisar uno *con* otro

fuera *de* casa
fundarse *en* la razon

to be helped *by* any body
to trust any thing *to* any one
faithful *to* his friends
to fix any thing *in* the wall
pliant *to* reason
to fluctuate *in* doubt
to strengthen oneself *on* any side
to open oneself *to* another
to assimilate one thing *with* another
out *of* the house
to be founded *in* reason

G

Girar *de* una parte *á* otra
girar *por* tal parte
gloriarse *de* algo
gordo *de* talle
gozar *de* alguna cosa
grangear la voluntad *de* otro
guardarse *de* lo malo
guarecerse *de* alguna cosa
guarecerse *en* alguna parte
guarnecer alguna cosa *con* otra

guiarse *por* algúno
guindarse *por* la pared
guiado *de* alguno
gustar *de* algo

to reel *from* one side *to* another
to reel *on* such a side
to boast *of* any thing
fat *or* lusty
to be delighted *with* any thing
to gain the affection *of* another
to guard oneself *from* evil
to take shelter *from* any thing
to take shelter *in* any place
to garnish one thing *with* another
to guide oneself *by* any one
to descend *by* the wall
guided *by* any one
to taste *of* any thing

H

Habil *en* la ciencia
habilitar *á* uno *para* alguna cosa

habitar *con* algúno
habitar *en* tal parte
habituarse *á* alguna cosa
hablar *de* alguna cosa
hacer *á* todo
hacer *de* valiente
hacer *por* algúno
hallar algo *en* tal parte
hartarse *de* comida
hallarse *en* la fiesta
hallarse *en* la casa
henchir el cantaro *de* agua
herir *á* alguno *en* la estimacion
heido *de* la injuria
hermanar una *con* otra
he vir un pueblo *de* gente

able *in* knowledge.
to enable any body *for* any thing
to dwell *with* any one
to dwell *in* such a place
to accustom oneself *to* something
to speak *of* any thing
to be ready *for* any thing
to pretend *to* courage
to do *for* any one
to find any thing *in* such a place
to gorge oneself *with* food
to be present *at* the feast
to be *in* the house
to fill the pitcher *with* water
to hurt any one *in* his reputation
hurted *by* injury
to agree one thing *with* another
to be crowded *with* people

hocicar <i>en</i> tierra	to bore into the earth <i>with</i> the snout
holgarse <i>con</i> algo	to rejoice <i>at</i> any thing
huir <i>de</i> alguno	to fly <i>from</i> any body
humanarse <i>á</i> alguna cosa	to familiarize oneself <i>to</i> any thing
humilliar <i>se á</i> alguno	to humble oneself <i>before</i> any one
hundir algo <i>en</i> el agua	to plunge any thing <i>into</i> the water

I

Idóneo <i>para</i> todo	fit <i>for</i> any thing
igual <i>con</i> otro	equal <i>to</i> another
igualár una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to equal one thing <i>with</i> another
ibuir <i>á</i> alguno <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to instruct any one <i>to</i> any thing
impelér alguno <i>á</i> alguna cosa	to compel any one <i>in</i> any thing
impelido <i>de</i> la necesidad	impelled <i>by</i> necessity
impenetráble <i>á</i> los mas perspicaces	impenetrable <i>to</i> the most penetrating
implicarse <i>en</i> algo	to interneddle <i>in</i> any thing
importunado <i>de</i> ruegos	importuned <i>with</i> entreaties
imprimir algo <i>en</i> el animo	to imprint any thing <i>on</i> the mind
imputar la culpa <i>á</i> otro	to impute the fault <i>to</i> another
incansable <i>en</i> los trabajos	unwearied <i>with</i> labours
inapeable <i>de</i> su opinion	obstinate <i>in</i> his opinion
incesante <i>en</i> sus tareas	indefatigable <i>in</i> his labours
incidir <i>en</i> culpa	to fall <i>into</i> a fault
incítar <i>á</i> otro	to incite any one <i>to</i> any thing
incluir <i>en</i> el numero	to include <i>in</i> the number
incompatible <i>con</i> el mando	incompatible <i>with</i> the command
incomprehensible <i>á</i> los hombres	incomprehensible <i>to</i> men
inconstante <i>en</i> alguna cosa	unsettled <i>in</i> any thing
inconstante <i>en</i> su proceder	inconstant <i>in</i> his proceedings
incorporar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to incorporate one thing <i>with</i> another
increíble <i>á</i> muchos	incredible <i>to</i> many
indeciso <i>en</i> resolver	undecided <i>in</i> resolving
indignarse <i>contra</i> algo	to be angry <i>at</i> something
indisponer <i>á</i> uno <i>con</i> otro	to indispose one <i>with</i> another
inducir <i>á</i> uno <i>á</i> pecar	to induce one <i>to</i> sin
inductivo <i>de</i> error	leading <i>to</i> error
infecto <i>de</i> heregía	infected <i>with</i> heresy
inficionada <i>de</i> viruelas	infected <i>with</i> the small-pox
inflexible <i>á</i> la razon	inflexible <i>to</i> reason
influir <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to have an influence <i>over</i> any thing
ingrato <i>á</i> los favores	ungrateful <i>for</i> favours
inhabil <i>para</i> el empleo	unfit <i>for</i> the employment
insensible <i>á</i> las injurias	insensible <i>to</i> injuries
inseparable <i>de</i> la virtud	inseparable <i>from</i> virtue
insertar algo <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to ingraft one thing <i>on</i> another
insipido <i>al</i> gusto	insipid <i>to</i> the taste

insistir <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to insist <i>upon</i> any thing
interesarse <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to interest oneself <i>in</i> any thing
interpoliar unas cosas <i>con</i> otras	to mingle one thing <i>with</i> another
interponerse <i>con</i> alguno	to interfere <i>with</i> any one
intervenir <i>en</i> las cosas	to interpose <i>between</i> things
introducirse <i>con</i> los que mandan	to introduce oneself <i>to</i> the commanders
invaido <i>por</i> los contrarios	invaded <i>by</i> the enemies
invertir dinero <i>en</i> otro uso	to convert money <i>to</i> another use
ir de Madrid <i>hacia</i> Cadiz	to go from Madrid <i>towards</i> Cadiz
ir <i>contra</i> alguno	to go <i>against</i> any one
ir <i>por</i> pan	to go <i>for</i> bread
ir <i>por</i> el camino	to go <i>in</i> the way
ir <i>tras</i> de alguno	to go <i>behind</i> another

J

Jactarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa	to boast <i>of</i> any thing
jugar <i>á</i> tal juego	to play <i>at</i> such a game
jugar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to bet one thing <i>with</i> another
justificarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa	to justify oneself <i>of</i> any thing
juntar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to join one thing <i>to</i> another
juzar <i>de</i> alguna cosa	to judge <i>of</i> any thing

L

Ladeár una cosa <i>á</i> tal parte	to lay any thing <i>on</i> such a side
lamentarse <i>de</i> algo	to lament <i>of</i> any thing
lanzar algo <i>á</i> otra parte	to push any thing <i>to</i> another place
lastimarse <i>de</i> alguno	to take pity <i>on</i> any one
leer los pensamientos de otro	to read the thoughts <i>of</i> any one
lexos <i>de</i> tierra	far <i>from</i> land
libertár <i>á</i> alguno <i>del</i> peligro	to deliver any one <i>from</i> danger
lidiar <i>con</i> alguno	to quarrel <i>with</i> another
llegar <i>á</i> puerto	to arrive <i>to</i> a port
llevar algo <i>á</i> alguna parte	to carry any thing <i>to</i> any place
llevarse <i>de</i> alguna pasion	to be carried away <i>by</i> passion
luchar <i>con</i> alguna	to wrestle <i>with</i> another
ludir una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to rub one thing <i>against</i> another

M

Malquitarse <i>con</i> alguno	to break <i>with</i> another
mancomunárse <i>con</i> otros	to herd <i>with</i> others
mantenér conversacion <i>á</i> alguno	to maintain conversation <i>with</i> another
maquinar <i>contra</i> alguno	to machinate <i>against</i> any one
maravillarse <i>de</i> algo	to wonder <i>at</i> any thing
matarse <i>á</i> trabajar	to kill oneself <i>with</i> labour
matizár <i>con</i> colores	to shade <i>with</i> colours
mediár <i>por</i> alguno	to mediate <i>for</i> any one

medirse *en* las palabras
mejorar la fortuna *de* alguno

to be moderate *in* words
to increase the fortune *of* another

merecer *de* alguno
mesurarse *en* las acciones

to merit *from* another
to be cautious *in* one's actions

metér dinero *en* el cofre

to put money *into* the chest

mirár *de* lejos

to look *at* a distance

mirár *por* alguno

to look *for* any one

mofarse *de* alguno

to make game *of* any one

molerse *á* trabajar

to fatigue oneself *with* working

molestar a alguno *con* visitas

to molest any one *with* visits

morirse *de* frío

to be starved *with* cold

motivar á alguno *con* razones

to persuade any one *by* reasons

moverse *de* una parte *á* otra

to move from one side *to* another

mudar *de* casa.

to remove from one house *to* another.

N

Nacer *de* alguna parte

to be *from* any part

nacer *con* fortuna

to be born *to* a fortune

nacer *para* el trabajo.

to be born *to* work

nadar *en* el rio

to swim *in* the river

navegar *á* Indias

to sail *to* the Indies

negarse *á* la comunicacion

to deny oneself *to* company

nímio *en* el proceder

overnice *in* actions

ninguno *de* los presentes.

none *of* those who are present

nivelarse *á* lo justo

to direct oneself *by* justice

nómbra á alguno *para* un empleo

to nominate one *to* an employment

notificar alguna cosa *á* alguno

to notify any thing *to* any one.

nutrir alguno *con* esperanza

to feed one *with* hope

O.

Obligar *á* alguna cosa.

to oblige any one *to* any thing.

obstinarse *en* alguna cosa.

to be obstinate *in* any thing

obtenér alguna gracia *de* alguno.

to obtain a favour *from* any one.

ocultar algo *de* alguno.

to conceal any thing *from* any one

ocuparse *en* estudiar.

to be occupied *in* study

ofenderse *de* algo

to be offended *at* any thing

ofrecer algo *á* alguno

to offer any thing *to* any one

ofrecerse *á* los peligros.

to offer oneself *to* danger

oler algo *á* otra cosa.

to have the smell *of* a strange thing.

olvidarse *de* lo pasado.

to be forgetful *of* what is past

opinar *sobre* alguna cosa.

to hold an opinion *on* any thing.

oponerse *á* una empresa

to oppose *to* an undertaking

oprimir á otro *con* el poder.

to oppress another *by* power

optar *á* los empleos.

to be a candidate *for* employment.

ordenarse *de* sacerdoteto be ordained *into* the priest-
hoodorillar *d* alguna parteto draw *to* any side

P

Pagar *con* palabrasto pay *with* wordspagar *en* dineroto pay *in* cashpagarse *de* buenas razonesto be satisfied *with* good reasonspaladearse *con* alguna casato please one's palate *with* any
thingpaliar algo *con* otra cosato palliate one thing *with* anotherpalmejar *á* algunoto shake hands *with* any bodyparar *en* casato stay *at* homeparar *á* la puertato stop *at* the doorpararse *con* algunoto make a stay *with* anotherparco *en* la comidasparing *in* victualsparecer *en* alguna parteto appear *in* any placepartir *d*, or *para*, Franciato set off *for* Francepartirse *de* Españato set off *from* Spainpartir *entre* los amigosto share *between* friendspasar *de* Sevillato go further *than* Sevillepasar *á* Madridto go *to* Madridpasearse *con* otroto walk *with* anotherpecar *de* necioto sin *through* ignorancepedir algo *á* algunoto ask something *from* any onepegar *contra* la paredto beat *against* the wallperecer *de* hambreto perish *with* hungerpermanecer *en* alguna parteto remain *in* any placepertrecharse *de* lo necesarioto be furnished *with* what is ne-
cessaryplagar *por* algo -to long *for* any thingplagarse *de* granosto be plagued *with* pimplespoblar *en* buen puestoto settle *in* a good situationponerse *d* escribirto prepare oneself *for* writingportarse *con* decenciato conduct oneself *with* decencyposeido *de* temorpossessed *with* fearpostrarse *en* camato be confined *to* one's bedprecedido *de* algunopreceded *by* any onepreferir *á* otroto prefer *to* anotherpreocuparse *de* algoto be preoccupied *with* any thingprender *de* algoto cut off *from* any thingpresidir *en* algun tribunalto preside *in* any tribunalpresumir *de* doctoto set up *for* a learned manprivar *con* algunoto be intimate *with* any oneproceder *contra* algunoto proceed *against* any oneprocurar *por* algunoto procure *for* any oneproejar *contra* las olasto row *against* the wavesproporcionarse *para* algoto proportion oneself *to* any
thingprorumpir *en* lagrimasto burst *into* tearsprovenir *de* otra cosato proceed *from* another cause

proximo á morir
 pujar *contra* la dificultad
 purgar *de* sospecha

at the point *of* death
 to strive *against* difficulty
 to clear *from* suspicion

Q

Quadrar alguna cosa *con* otra
 qual *de* los dos
 quebrantar las piernas á alguno
 quebrantarse *de* dolor
 quebrar el corazon á alguno
 quedar *por* andar
 quedarse *en* casa
 quedarse *en* el sermón
 quejarse *de* algóno
 quemarse *de* alguna palabra
 quemarse *por* alguna cosa
 querellarse *de* alguna
 querido *de* todos
 quien *de* ellos
 quitar algo á alguno
 quitar alguna cosa *de* alguna
 parte
 quitarse *de* quimeras

to fit one thing *to* another
 which *of* the two
 to break the legs *of* another
 to be worn out *with* grief
 to break the heart *of* any one
 to have *to* walk further
 to stay *at* home
 to stop short *in* a discourse
 to complain *of* any one
 to be offended *with* any word
 to heat oneself *for* any thing
 to complain *of* any one
 beloved *by* every body
 which *of* them
 to take any thing *from* any one
 to take any thing *from* any place
 to free oneself *from* chimeras

R

Rabiar *de* hambre
 radicarse *en* la virtud
 raer alguna cosa *de* otra
 rayar *en* virtud
 razonar *con* alguno
 rebaxar una cantidad *de* otra
 recaer *en* la enfermedad
 recatarse *de* alguno
 recibir á alguno *en* su casa
 reclinarse *sobre* algo
 recluir á alguno *en* alguna parte
 recobrase *de* la enfermedad
 recompensar agravios *con* bene-
 ficios
 reconciliarse *con* los enemigos
 reducir algo á la mitad
 remplazar á alguno *en* su empleo
 referirse á alguna cosa
 reglarse á lo justo
 reirse *de* otro
 remirarse *en* alguna cosa

to rage *with* hunger
 to be rooted *in* virtue
 to rasp one thing *from* another
 to excel *in* virtue
 to reason *with* any one
 to abate one sum *from* another
 to relapse *in* sickness
 to be cautious *of* any one
 to receive any one *into* one's
 house
 to lean *upon* any thing
 to shut any one up *in* any place
 to recover oneself *from* an ill-
 ness
 to reward ingratitude *with* be-
 nefits
 to be reconciled *with* the ene-
 mies
 to reduce any thing *to* the half
 to replace any one *in* his em-
 ployment
 to refer oneself *to* any thing
 to regulate oneself *to* what is
 right
 to make a jest *of* another
 to examine oneself *in* any thing

readirse á la razon
 repartir algò *entre* muchos
 resbalar de las manos
 residir *en* poblado
 resolverse á alguna cosa
 responder á la pregunta
 restár una cantidad *de* otra

retirarse *de* alguna parte
 restituirse á su patria
 retroceder *hacia* tal parte
 reventar *de* risa
 revestirse *de* autoridad
 revolcarse *en* los vicios
 revolver á el enemigo
 robar algo á algúno
 rogar alguna cosa á algúno
 romper *por* alguna parte
 rozarse *en* lá conversation
 rozarse una cosa *con* otra

S

Saber *de* memoria
 sacar algo *de* algúna parte
 sacrificar algo á Dios
 sacrificarse *por* alguno.
 salir á algúna parte
 salir *de* algùn peligro
 saltar *de* el suelo
 salvar á alguno *de* el peligro
 sanar *de* la enfermedad
 satisfacer *por* la injuria.

segregar á algúno á algúna parte

seguirse una cosa *de* otra
 semejar una cosa á otra
 sentarse *en* la mesa.
 sentenciar á las galéras
 sentirse *de* algo
 separar una cosa *de* otra

servirse *de* alguna cosa.
 sincerarse *de* algo
 sitiado *de* enemigos
 situarse *en* alguna parte
 sobrellevar los trabajos *con* pa-
 ciéncia
 sobresalir *en* lucimiento
 sojuzgado *de* enemigos
 someterse á alguno

to yield *to* reason
 to divide any thing *between* many
 to slip away *from* the hands
 to dwell *in* a town
 to resolve *upon* any thing
 to answer *to* a question
 to subtract one sum *from* an-
 other

to retire oneself *from* any place
 to return *to* one's country
 to recede *towards* such a place
 to burst *with* laughter
 to be invested *with* authority
 to wallow *in* vices
 to return *to* the enemy
 to take any thing *from* any one
 to ask any thing *of* any one
 to break *in* any place
 to stammer *in* conversation
 to rub one thing *with* another

to know any thing *by* heart
 to take any thing *from* any place
 to sacrifice any thing *to* God
 to sacrifice oneself *for* any one
 to go out *to* any place
 to escape *from* danger
 to leap *from* the ground
 to save any one *from* danger
 to cure *of* a disease
 to make satisfaction *for* an in-
 jury

to separate any one *from* any
 side

one thing to follow *from* another.
 to liken one thing *to* another
 to sit down *to* table
 to condemn *to* the galleys
 to be sensible *of* any thing
 to separate one thing *from* an-
 other

to make use *of* any thing
 to clear oneself *from* any thing
 besieged *by* enemies
 to station oneself *in* any place
 to undergo labours *with* patience
 to surpass *in* splendour
 subdued *by* enemies
 to submit oneself *to* any one

sonar alguna cosa <i>en</i> tal parte	to report anything <i>in</i> such a place
sorprender á alguno <i>con</i> alguna cosa	to surprise any one <i>with</i> any thing
sospechar algo <i>de</i> alguno	to suspect any one <i>of</i> any thing
subir á alguna parte	to go up <i>to</i> any place
subsistir <i>en</i> el dictamen	to be positive <i>in</i> an opinion
substituir <i>por</i> alguno	to substitute <i>for</i> another
substraherse <i>de</i> la obediencia	to withdraw <i>from</i> subordination
suceder á alguno <i>en</i> su empleo	to succeed any one <i>in</i> his employment
sufrir los trabajos <i>con</i> paciencia	to suffer troubles <i>with</i> patience
sujetarse á alguno	to subject oneself <i>to</i> any one
sumirse <i>en</i> alguna parte	to sink any thing <i>in</i> any part
sumiso á la voluntad <i>de</i> otro	submissive <i>to</i> the will <i>of</i> another
supeditado <i>de</i> los contrarios	suppressed <i>by</i> the enemies
suplicar <i>de</i> la sentencia	to petition <i>against</i> the sentence
surgir la nave <i>en</i> el puerto	to come to anchor <i>in</i> any port
surtir <i>de</i> viveres	to supply <i>with</i> victuals
suspenso <i>en</i> el ayre	suspended <i>in</i> the air
suspirar <i>por</i> el mando	to aspire <i>after</i> command
sustentarse <i>de</i> esperanzas	to sustain oneself <i>with</i> hopes.

T

Tachar á alguno <i>de</i> ligero	to accuse one <i>of</i> inconstancy
temblar <i>de</i> frio	to tremble <i>with</i> cold
temeroso <i>de</i> la muerte	fearful <i>of</i> death
temible á los contrarios	dreadful <i>to</i> his enemies
templarse <i>en</i> comer	to be moderate <i>in</i> eating
tener a uno <i>por</i> otro	to take one <i>for</i> the other
tenerse <i>en</i> pié	to keep <i>on</i> foot
tenir <i>de</i> azul	to dye <i>in</i> blue
tirar á tal parte	to draw <i>on</i> such a side
tiritar <i>de</i> frio	to shiver <i>with</i> cold
titubear <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to stagger <i>in</i> any thing
tocar <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to touch <i>upon</i> any thing
tocado <i>de</i> loco	touched <i>with</i> madness
tomar algo <i>con</i> las manos	to take any thing <i>with</i> the hands
torcido <i>de</i> cuerpo	deformed <i>of</i> body
trabajar <i>en</i> alguna cosa	to labour <i>in</i> any thing
trabar una cosa <i>con</i> otra	to join one thing <i>with</i> another
trabucarse <i>en</i> las palabras	to mistake <i>in</i> one's words
traher algo <i>de</i> alguna parte	to draw any thing <i>from</i> any place
transferir algo <i>en</i> alguna persona	to transfer any thing <i>to</i> any person
transfigurarse <i>en</i> otra cosa	to transfigure oneself <i>into</i> another thing
transformar una cosa <i>en</i> otra	to transform one thing <i>into</i> another
transitar <i>por</i> alguna parte	to pass <i>by</i> any place
transpirar <i>por</i> todas partes	to transpire <i>on</i> every side

traspasar alguna cosa á alguno	to transfer something <i>to</i> another
tratár con alguno	to treat <i>with</i> any one
tratar de alguna cosa	to treat <i>of</i> any thing
traveseár con alguno	to behave improperly <i>towards</i> another
triunfar de los enemigos	to triumph <i>over</i> the enemies
trocár una cosa con otra	to change one thing <i>for</i> another
tropezár en alguna cosa	to stumble <i>on</i> any thing

U

Ultimo de entre todos	the last <i>of</i> all
uniformar una cosa con otra	to make one thing uniform <i>to</i> another
unir una cosa á otra	to unite one thing <i>with</i> another
uno de entre muchos	one <i>amongst</i> many
usar de las armas	to make use <i>of</i> arms
util para tal cosa	useful <i>for</i> such a thing
utilizarse en alguna cosa	to make advantage <i>of</i> any thing

V

Vacar á los trabájos	to have leisure <i>from</i> work
vaciarse de alguna cosa	to be emptied <i>from</i> any thing
vacilar en la conversacion	to wander <i>in</i> conversation
vagar por el mundo	to wander <i>through</i> the world
valerse de alguno	to make use <i>of</i> any one
valuar algo á tal precio	to value any thing <i>at</i> such a price
vanagloriarse de alguna cosa	to be puffed up with pride <i>for</i> any thing
velar sobre alguna cosa	to watch <i>over</i> any thing
vencerse á alguna cosa	to conquer oneself <i>in</i> any thing
vengarse de alguno	to revenge oneself <i>of</i> any one
venir de alguna parte	to come <i>from</i> any place
venir con alguno	to come <i>with</i> another
vestirse á la moda	to dress oneself <i>after</i> the fashion
vestirse de seda	to be clothed <i>in</i> silk
vigilar sobre los subditos	to watch <i>over</i> the subjects
violentarse en alguna cosa	to be violent <i>in</i> any thing
visible para todos	visible <i>to</i> all
vivir con alguno	to live <i>with</i> any one
vivir de su oficio	to live <i>by</i> one's employment
vivir en tal parte	to live <i>in</i> such a place
volar al cielo	to fly <i>to</i> heaven
volar por el ayre	to fly <i>in</i> the air
volver de tal parte	to return <i>from</i> such a place
volverse por la verdad	to be a defender <i>of</i> the truth
votár en en pleyta	to give one's opinion <i>about</i> the process
votár por alguno	to vote <i>for</i> any one

Z

Zabullirse <i>en</i> el agua	to plunge <i>into</i> the water
zafarse <i>de</i> algúno	to avoid any one
zambucarse <i>en</i> alguna parte	to hide oneself <i>in</i> any place
zampuzarse <i>en</i> el agua	to dive <i>into</i> the water
zapatearse <i>con</i> alguno	to make a noise <i>with</i> another
zozóbrar <i>en</i> la tormenta	to be afflicted <i>with</i> the storm.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are indeclinable words used in a sentence to join together the different parts of speech, as

Habla poco y piensa bien, si deseas ser considerado, como hombre de ingenio.

Speak little *and* think much, *if* thou dost wish to be looked upon *as* a man of sense.

In this sentence *y*, *si*, and *como* are three conjunctions, which show the dependence of the words which compose it.

Conjunctions are simple or compound: the simple consist of one word, as *y*, *e*, *ó*, *ú*, *tan*, *mi*, &c.; the compound are formed of two or more words, such as *paraque de*, *modoque*, *porquanto*, &c. Both simple and compound may be divided into *ten species*, called

1. Copulative. As *y*, *e*, and ; *como*, as ; *de suerte que*, so that, &c.
2. Disjunctive. As *ó*, *ú*, or ; *sino*, else ; *ni*, neither, &c.
3. Adversative. As *no obstante que*, nevertheless, &c.
4. Conditional. As *si*, if ; *contalque*, provided that, &c.
5. Concessive. As *sea asi*, granted ; *en efecto* really, &c.
6. Comparative. As *como tambien*, as well as, &c.
7. Causal. As *porque*, because, &c.
8. Interrogative. As *quando?* when? *porque?* why? &c.
9. Continuative. As *ademas*, moreover ; *aunque*, yet, &c.
10. Concluding. As *pues*, therefore ; *asi*, thus, &c.

The above explanation being too concise for many beginners, I will dispose the conjunctions in three series. The *first* contains the conjunctions which govern the infinitive mood; the *second*, those that govern the subjunctive; and the *third* comprehends some others, &c.

1. *Conjunctions which govern the infinitive.*

<i>Afin de</i>	in order to	<i>por falta de</i>	for want of
<i>amenos de</i>	unless	<i>hasta</i>	till
<i>antes de</i>	before	<i>antes de</i>	rather than
<i>en lugar de</i>	instead of	<i>por temor de</i>	for fear of
<i>lejos de</i>	far from		

2. *Conjunctions governing the subjunctive.*

<i>Afin que</i>	that	<i>no obstante que</i>	for all that
<i>amenos que</i>	unless	<i>no que</i>	not that
<i>antes que</i>	before that	<i>puesto que</i>	suppose that
<i>en caso que</i>	in case that	<i>con condicion</i>	} provided
<i>bien que</i>	though	<i>que</i>	
<i>por temor que</i>	for fear	<i>aunque</i>	though
<i>para que</i>	lest	<i>sin que</i>	without that
<i>supuesto que</i>	if	<i>sea que</i>	whether
<i>como que</i>	though	<i>supuesto que</i>	suppose that
<i>hasta que</i>	till	<i>plege a Dios que</i>	God grant that
<i>por lo que</i>	as for	<i>porque</i>	why that

3. *Conjunctions which govern neither the infinitive nor the subjunctive.*

<i>Porque</i>	because	<i>porque</i>	for
<i>asi</i>	thus	<i>por esto</i>	therefore
<i>asi que</i>	as	<i>como</i>	as
<i>de verdad</i>	indeed	<i>mas</i>	besides
<i>y, é</i>	and	<i>por quanto</i>	whereas
<i>en efecto</i>	indeed	<i>de manera que</i>	whereas
<i>en fin</i>	in short	<i>des de que</i>	since
<i>despues</i>	afterwards	<i>mas</i>	moreover
<i>despues que</i>	whereas	<i>pues</i>	then
<i>a lo menos</i>	at least	<i>segun</i>	according as
<i>asi, tambien</i>	also	<i>si</i>	if
<i>como tambien</i>	as well as	<i>sibien que</i>	so that
<i>luego que</i>	as soon as	<i>sino fuera que</i>	except that
<i>ademas</i>	moreover	<i>si no</i>	else
<i>tanto que</i>	as much	<i>al instante que</i>	as soon as
<i>entanto que</i>	however	<i>segun que</i>	according as

<i>por antonces</i>	then	<i>ademas</i>	moreover
<i>por que</i>	why	<i>pero</i>	but
<i>no obstante</i>	however	<i>sin ambargo</i>	without doubt
<i>desde</i>	then	<i>contodo eso</i>	nevertheless
<i>puesque</i>	since	<i>ni</i>	nor
<i>quando</i>	when	<i>nomas</i>	neither
<i>sobre que</i>	whereupon	<i>ó, ú</i>	or
<i>entretanto</i>	whilst	<i>ademas</i>	besides
<i>aunque</i>	although	<i>mientras</i>	while
<i>sobré todo</i>	especially	<i>no que</i>	not that
<i>tanto que</i>	as long as	<i>hasta</i>	till.
<i>no obstanteque</i>	however		

Observation.

Observe, that many adverbs become *prepositions* when they govern a noun, a pronoun, or a verb; as: *vayá, vmd. delante* (adverb); *vaya, vmd. delante de mi* (preposition). Some prepositions in their turn become conjunctions, when they are used to join different parts of speech, as *hace, vmd. eso por mi* (preposition); *lo haré para placer á vmd.* (conjunction).

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are indeclinable words used to express the different affections of the mind, either of *joy, grief, fear, aversion, derision, surprise, &c.*

1. *Of joy*, as *bravo! muy bien!* very well! &c.
2. *Of grief*, as *ay! alas! O lastima! ha!* &c.
3. *Of fear*, as *O ay! ha! ah! ha!* &c.
4. *Of aversion*, as *que verguenza!* fye upon you! &c.
5. *Of derision*, as *oh! ho! porqueria!* pshaw! &c.
6. *Of surprise*, as *valgame Dios!* bless me! &c.
7. *Of encouragement*, as *alegre!* cheer up! *vamos!* come on! &c.
8. *Of stopping*, as *hola!* hold! *poco a poco!* gently! *de espacio!* softly! &c.

PART III.

OF

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the regular construction of the different parts of speech conformably to the rules of grammar and the genius of a language.

Construction supposes three things in every tongue: thê UNION of words, their CONCORD, and DISPOSITION. These objects are carefully explained in the following rules, which point out the difference in each language with accuracy and precision.

Syntax is here divided into twenty chapters, some of which are subdivided into sections.

CHAPTER I.*

Use of the articles.

Rule 1. Uno, una, a, an.

The indefinite article *uno*, masc. *una*, fem. (in English *a* or *an*), serves, in both languages, to express a substantive singular in an indeterminate manner. *Example:*

Un hombre, a man; *una muger*, a woman; *un amigo*, a friend; *una casa*, a house.

La Inglaterra es un país fértil;—*un hombre sabio*.

England is *a* fruitful country;—*a* wise man.

* The learner must not begin the second chapter of syntax till he understands the rules of the first; nor the third before he knows the second; and so on for all the others. It would be proper for him to repeat at least once a week the principal rules which he has already learnt, lest he should forget them.

Rule 2. El, lo, la, los, las, the.

The definite article *el*, masc. *la*, fem. *lo*, neut. *los*, masc. plur. *las*, fem. plur. (in English, *the*) is used, in both languages, before a substantive taken in a particular and specified sense; that is, before a noun which denotes an individual distinction. *Example:*

La casa de mi padre, the house of my father; el libro que tengo, the book which I have.

Los hombres que vmd. ha enviado á la fabrica han insultado á las mugeres que estaban trabajando.

The men you have sent to the manufactory have insulted the women that were working.

Rule 3. A or an, translated by el, lo, la, los, las.

The English make use of the indefinite article *a* or *an* before nouns of *measure, weight, and number*, when they want to express how much a thing is worth or sold for; the Spanish, on the contrary, use the definite article *el, lo, la, los, las*, in such cases.

Measure. Este encare vale un escudo la vara.

This lace is worth a crown a yard.

El carbon cuesta dos shelines la fanega.

Coals cost two shillings a bushel.

Weight. La manteca se vende á diez peniques la libra.

Butter is sold for ten pence a pound.

Number. Los huevos valen quince peniques la docena.

Eggs are worth fifteen pence a dozen.

SECTION II.

Article used in Spanish and not in English.

Rule 4. El, lo, la, not the.

The definite article *el, la, los, las*, is used in Spanish, and not in English, before all substantives taken in the whole extent of their signification. *Example:*

Los hombres son mortales; Dios abhorrece á los pecadores.

Men are mortal; God hates sinners.

La virtud es amable; el vicio es abominable.

Virtue is amiable; vice is odious.

The words *men*, *sinner*, *virtue*, and *vice*, are taken in a general sense; because all men are mortal, God hates all sinners, all virtues are amiable, and all vices odious.

Rule 5. El, lo, la, los, las, not the.

The definite article *el, lo, la, los, las*, is used in Spanish, and not in English, before the names of kingdoms, countries, and provinces. *Example:*

La Francia y la Inglaterra son dos reynos poderosos.

France and England are two powerful kingdoms.

He pasado por la España, la Suiza, y la Alemania.

I have passed through Spain, Switzerland, and Germany:

These nouns usually take no article when they are in the genitive case, or after the preposition *EN*. *Example*:*

Los reynos de Francia y de Inglaterra son poderosos.

The kingdoms of France and of England are powerful.

He viajado en España, en Italia, en Alemania, y en Rusia.

I have travelled *in* Spain, *in* Italy, *in* Germany; and *in* Russia.

There are, however, some names of kingdoms and provinces which take an article in the genitive case as well as in other cases: Such are *el* Bengal, *el* Mexico, *el* Japan, &c. which make in the genitive, *del* Bengal, *del* Mexico, *del* Japan, &c.

N. B. When the names of kingdoms and republics are the same as those of their capital towns, they are considered as proper names, and as such take no article; of

* The names of kingdoms, provinces, &c. are usually preceded by *de*, when they are in the genitive or ablative case.

this sort are *Genova, Napoles, Venecia* : thus one must say, *Venecia es una republica*, and not *la Venecia*, &c.

Rule 6. El, lo, la, los, las, without *the* in English.

The definite article *el, lo, la, los, las*, is used in Spanish before adjectives substantively used, whether expressed in English or not, as

Los cuidadosos son alabados, y los perezosos castigados.

The industrious are praised, and the slothful punished.

El negro y el roxo son dos colores opuestos.

Black and red are two opposite colours.

Rule 7. De, del, de la, algunos, algunas, unos, unas, some, called the Partitive Article.

The article partitive, whose use is to express a part of any thing, is often omitted in Spanish :

1st. Before a substantive singular taken in a general and indeterminate sense, as *De me vm. pan*, Give me some bread ; *Como carne*, I eat some meat.

2d. When the article is put before a substantive singular taken in a limited sense, then it is expressed by the genitive of the definite article, as *De me usted del pan de mi hermano*, Give me some of my brother's loaf ; *De me vmd. de su carne*, Give me some of your meat.

3d. When this article is before a substantive plural taken in a limited sense, the same article *de* is made use of, as *De me vm. de sus manzanas*, Give me some of your apples.

4th. On the contrary, if we understand by the article *some*, several things of the same kind, then the word *some* is expressed in Spanish by *algunos* or *unos*, masc. plur. *algunas* or *unas*, according to the gender to which it refers, as *De me vm. unas*, or *algunas, ciruelas*, Give me some plums ; *Preste me vm. unos libros*, Lend me some books.

He comprado papel, tinta, y plumas,

I have bought some paper, ink, and pens.

Rule 8. Where the article is required.

Every noun which is the nominative or the case of a verb must have in Spanish one of the three articles; either *definite, indefinite, or partitive*. *Example:*

El oro y la plata no pueden hacer á los hombres felices.

Gold and silver cannot render men happy.

La España produce vino, granos, y azeitunas.

Spain produces wine, grains, and olives.

N. B. I do not comprehend in this rule the proper names of persons and towns, the substantive preceded by a pronoun, nor an adjective of number; neither of which have an article; as will be seen in rules 14 and 15.

Rule 9. Repetition of the article.

The articles are repeated in Spanish before every substantive, and agree with them in gender and number; in English, on the contrary, they are indeclinable. *Example:*

El genio de la lengua Española consiste en la claridad, la fuerza, la elegancia, y la pureza.

The genius of the Spanish tongue consists in clearness, strength, elegance, and purity.

SECTION III.

*Articles in English, and not in Spanish.**Rule 10. The, not el, la, lo, los, las.*

The definite article (THE) is used in English, and not in Spanish, before the ordinal number, *the first, the second, the third, the fourth, &c.* used in quotations. *Example:*

Libro primero, capítulo septimo, parte duodécima.

Book *the first*, chapter *the seventh*, section *the twelfth*.

Carlos primero, Felipe ségundo, Jorge tercero.

Charles *the first*, Philip *the second*, George *the third*.

Rule 11. A, not uno, or una.

The indefinite article (*a* or *an*) is used in English, and not in Spanish, before nouns which express the time, profession, trade, country, or any other substantive antecedent. *Example :*

No es su hermano medico?

Is not his brother *a* physician ?

Es, vm. Español? Are you a Spaniard ?

Rule 12. A, not uno, or una.

The indefinite article (*a* or *an*) is also used in English, and not in Spanish, in the four following cases :

1. Before a substantive used in opposition to another, as :

El rey fué recibido en triunfo, honraque el merecia bien.

The king was received in triumph, *an* honour he well deserved.

2. Before a substantive which explains the thing spoken of, as :

He leído hoy el Delinqüente Honrado, comedia estimada.

I have read to-day The Honest Criminal, *an* esteemed comedy.

3. In the title of a book, or any performance, as :

Gramatica sobre la lengua Española.

A grammar on the Spanish language.

4. After the word *what*, used to express surprise, as :

Que ruido hace, vm!

What *a* noise you make !

SECTION IV.

No article in Spanish nor in English.

Rule 13. No article in either language.

No article is used in Spanish or in English before the name of God (*Dios*), nor before proper names of hea-

then deities, men, women, towns, villages, days, or months. *Example :*

Dios esta presente en todas partes.

God is present every where.

*Ciceron y Demosthenes fuéron dos grandes oradores *.*

Cicero and Demosthenes were two great orators.

Londres y Madrid son dos gran des capitales.

London and Madrid are two capital cities.

Jupiter y Venus fuéron divinidades paganas.

Jupiter and Venus were heathen divinities.

Some, but few, proper names of persons take an article in Spanish ; such are, *el Ariosto, el Taso, el Titien,* &c. Some names of kingdoms, provinces, and towns take also an article ; such are, *la China, el Chih, el Perú, las Indias, el Brigo,* &c.

Rule 14. No article before pronouns.

No article is used in Spanish or in English before a substantive preceded by any pronoun whatever, as :

Mi amigo vendrá mañana.

My friend will come to-morrow.

Esta casa es nueva. This house is new.

Que hora es ahora? What o'clock is it now ?

N. B. The definite article *el, lo, la, los, las,* is used in Spanish before the cardinal numbers, *one, two, three,* &c. when they are substantively used, or followed by a relative pronoun, but not in other cases : thus one may say, with an article, *Vuelva me, vm. las veinte guineas que le presté el diez de Enero pasado.* Return me the twenty guineas I lent you the tenth of last January.

Rule 15. The preposition de.

No article, but the preposition *de,* is used in Spanish

* The article should be used before proper names, if they are in the plural, or particularized, as *El Dios de los Christianos es omnipotente,* the God of Christians is omnipotent.

after the words *especie, suerte, genero, mixtura*, or any other of the same signification, as

El hombre es sugeto á todas suertes de enfermedades.

Man is subject to all sorts of infirmities.

El rezelo es una mixtura de amor y de odio, de temor y de desesperamiento.

Jealousy is a mixture of love and hatred, of fear and despair.

Rule 16. Transposition of words.

No article but the preposition *de* is used before the latter of two substantives, when it expresses the *nature, matter, species, quality*, or the contrary, of the first. Example: *El dolor de cabeza*, the head-ach; *el dolor de muelas*, the tooth-ach; *un reloj de oro*, a gold watch; *medias de seda*, silk stockings; *Lana de España*, Spanish wool; *vino de Borgoña*, Burgundy wine.

The English often make a transposition of words, and place the genitive case the first. This transposition is not allowed in Spanish, and the order must be reversed. Thus we say: *La guardia del rey*, the king's guard; *una criada de camera*, a chambermaid.

La colera de Diana fué la causa de la muerte de Acteon.
Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's death.

Rule 17. The preposition de.

No article, but the preposition *de*, is used in Spanish after the following words: *digno*, worthy; *lleno*, full;—as well as after adjectives governing the genitive case. Example: *Vmd. es digno de alabanzas*, you are praise-worthy; *lavida humana está llena de miserias*, human life is full of miseries.

Rule 18. Cases where no article is used.

No article is used in either language before nouns taken in a vague and indeterminate sense; nor before

those which form but one idea with the verb which precedes them, which is known when they are or could be expressed by one word in English; as in the following *Examples*:

Tener compasion de los infelices.

To pity the unfortunate.

Visitar á un amigo. To visit a friend.

The article is not used after the prepositions *sin*, *con*, or *por*, when the following noun is at the end of a sentence, or is not specified. *Example*:

Vnd. habla con elegancia. You speak elegantly.

Vencer sin peligro, es triunfar sin gloria.

To conquer without danger, is to triumph without glory.

He viajado por tierra y por mar.

I have travelled by land and by sea.

CHAPTER II.

SYNTAX OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Rule 19. Two substantives in the same case.

WHEN there is a conjunction between two nouns, they must be put in the same case; and if a substantive is preceded by a preposition, that preposition is usually repeated in Spanish before all others governed by it, as

Su consejo fué gustoso al rey, al ministro, y al parlamento.

His advice pleased the king, the minister, and the parliament.

Un hambre sin religion está en un estado de duda y de confusion, de temor y de desconfianza.

A man without religion is in a state of doubt and confusion, fear and distrust.

Rule 20. The latter of two substantives is put in the genitive case.

The latter of two substantives is generally put in the genitive case in Spanish, though it be in the dative in English. *Example :*

Los impíos son enemigos de la virtud.

Impious men are enemies to virtue.

El perro es el amigo del hombre.

The dog is a friend to man.

Rule 21. A noun collective general.

A noun collective general, that is to say, representing the whole object, such as the words *pueblo, nacion, exercito, armada, &c.* requires that the *adjectives, pronouns, and verbs* to which it refers should always be in the singular, as

El grande exercito Frances fué totalmente deshecho.

The great French army *was* totally defeated.

Toda la armada está en mar ; partió ayer de mañana.

The whole fleet *is* at sea ; *it set sail* yesterday morning.

Rule 22. A noun collective partitive.

A noun collective partitive, that is, which represents only one part of the whole, such as *cantidad, multitud, &c.* followed by a genitive plural, governs the verb and the pronoun in the singular, if it is preceded by a definite article ; but if not, it governs them in the plural. *Example :*

La multitud de los extrangeros hace el pan muy caro.

(Sing.)

The multitude of foreigners *make* bread very dear.

Un gran número de los Christianos se extravian cada dia. (Plur.)

A multitude of Christians *are led astray* every day.

The reason of this difference is, that the collective is a

substantive when preceded by *el, la, los, las*, and a kind of adjective when not; in the first case the verb agrees with the collective, and in the second with the substantive which comes after the collective.

N. B. The verb is always put in the plural after the words *la mayor parte, mucho numero*, unless they are followed by a substantive singular. *Example*:

La mayor parte lo dicen, the greatest portion say so;
la mayor parte del mundo lo dice, the greatest portion of the world say so.

CHAPTER III.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

THIS chapter, for the sake of order and perspicuity, is divided into four sections. The *first* explains the concord and right placing of the adjectives; the *second* treats of their government; the *third* has for its object the adjectives of dimension; and the *fourth* comprehends whatever concerns the construction of comparatives and superlatives.

SECTION I.

Of the concord and right and position of the adjectives.

Rule 23. All adjectives are declinable.

All adjectives are declinable in Spanish, and agree in gender and number with the substantive to which they are joined or relative. *Example*:

Un hombre pio, una muger pia, doncellas pias.

A pious man, a pious woman, pious girls.

Este retrato es caro, pero es hermoso.*

This picture is *dear*, but it is *fine*.

* See how to form the feminine of adjectives, page 26, and their plural formed from the singular like substantives, page 20.

Esa casa es cara, pero es hermosa.

That house is dear, but it is fine.

Rule 24. Adjectives agree with the last substantive.

When an adjective or a participle refers to several substantives singular, we generally put them in the plural, if they are separated from the substantive by any verb; and in the singular if they are not: as

La puerta y la ventana estaban cerradas. (Plur.)

The door and the window were shut.

He hallado la puerta y la ventana cerrada. (Sing.)

I have found the door and the window shut.

The reason of this difference is, that in the first case the adjectives after a passive voice ought to agree with both substantives; whereas in the second it agrees with the last only: in both cases they are placed after the substantive.

Rule 25. Adjectives agree with the most worthy gender.

Two or more substantives singular of different genders require their adjective in the masculine termination of the plural number. *Example:*

Su madre y su hermano son eruditos.

Your mother and brother are learned.

Mi hermano y mi hermana son tontos.

My brother and sister are foolish.

Rule 26. Where adjectives ought to be placed.

When two or more adjectives refer to the same substantive, they usually follow it in Spanish with a conjunction before the last adjective, though sometimes left out in English; as

Un hombre ingenioso y sensible.

An ingenious sensible man.

Un libro largo y enfadoso. A long tedious book.

Una muger sabia y virtuosa. A wise virtuous woman.

Un principe joven y liberal. A young liberal prince.

Rule 27. Adjectives placed before substantives.

The adjectives *bello*, fine ; *bueno*, good ; *grande*, great ; *malo*, bad ; *mejor*, better ; *menos*, less ; *pequeño*, little ; *santo*, holy ; *viejo*, old ; those of number, and all the *possessive, demonstrative, or indetermined* pronouns (which some grammarians consider as mere adjectives) precede in Spanish, as in English, the substantive to which they are joined. *Example :*

Hemos perdido un gran general en esta guerra.

We have lost a *great* general in this war.

Mi querido padre está en el campo con mi querida prima.

My *dear* father is in the country with my *dear* cousin.

Su mala accion les ha procurado una mejor situacion.

His *bad* action has procured them a *better* situation.

This rule is not absolutely a general one.

Rule 28. Adjectives placed after the substantives.

The adjectives not mentioned in the preceding rule are usually placed in Spanish after the substantive which they qualify ; in English, on the contrary, they are always placed before. *Example :*

Las personas agradecidas son semejantes á las tierras fertiles que dan mas que han recibido.

Grateful people are like those *fruitful* lands which give more than they receive.

El bien publico es preferible al interes particular.

Public good is preferable to *private* interest.

Again, adjectives derived from verbs are also put after the substantive, as

Un pensamiento embrollado es como un diamante cubierto de cieno.

An *embroided* thought is like a precious stone covered with dirt.

SECTION II.

Rule 29. Adjectives governing the dative case.

Adjectives which denote *aptness, fitness, inclination, readiness*, or any *habit*, govern in Spanish the noun in the dative case, and most commonly the verb in the infinitive preceded by *á* or *para*. *Example* :

El es propio para todo. He is fit for any thing.

Ha aprendido á bailar en dos meses.

He has learnt dancing in two months.

Un espíritu perturbado no es propio para cumplir con sus obligaciones.

A disturbed mind is not fit to discharge its duties.

El es astuto para engañar á otros á creer, y tener por cierto lo que no es.

He is cunning for deceiving others, making them believe for certain what is not.

Rule 30. Adjectives followed by en or hacia.

Some adjectives are followed in Spanish by the preposition *en*; and in English by the preposition *in* : such are; *curioso en*, curious in; *exacto en*, exact in; *habil en*, skilful in; *paciente en*, patient in; *zelado en*, zealous in; and sometimes by *to*. *Example* :

Soy exacto en mis obligaciones.

I am exact in my obligations.

El es paciente en sus aficciones.

He is patient in his troubles.

Es menester de ser cortés hacia cada uno.

We must be civil to every body.

Un hombre malo es ingrato hacia Dios, y con los hombres.

A wicked man is ungrateful to God and to every body.

SECTION III.

Rule 31. *Adjectives of dimension.*

De altura ó alto, *high*; de profundo ó profundidad, *deep*.

The adjectives of dimension are rendered in Spanish by an adjective or by a substantive, thus: *high* can be expressed by *de alto* or *de altura*; *long*, by *de largo* or *de largueza*; *deep*, by *de profundo* or *de profundidad*; and in general the substantive is more elegantly used than the adjective.

You must remember always to put the preposition *de* before the words of dimension and of number, if they are not preceded by a verb. *Example*:

Una torre de docientos piés de alto ó de altura.

A tower two hundred feet high.

Una mesa de seis piés de largo ó de largueza de tres piés de ancha ó anchura.

A table six feet long and three feet wide.

Un rio de veinte piés de profundidad y quatro piés de largueza.

A river twenty feet deep and four wide.

Rule 32. *Tener, instead of to be, before the adjectives of dimension.*

To express the *height, depth, or breadth* of an object, the English make use of the verb *to be*, and the Spaniards of the verb *tener*, as they always do before a word of number.

N. B. The preposition *de* is left out after the verb *tener*, but it remains before the word of dimension.

Example:

Esta torre tiene docientos piés de altura.

This tower *is* two hundred feet high.

Esta mesa tiene seis piés de largueza.

This table *is* six feet long.

Este rio tiene veinte piés de profundidad.

This river is twenty feet deep.

SECTION IV.

Of comparatives and superlatives.*

Rule 33. As, expressed by tan, como, no menos que, after a comparative.

The word *as*, used in English after a comparative of equality or inferiority, is always expressed in Spanish by *tan, como, no menos que*. *Example:*

Vm. es tan prudente como sus hermanas.

You are as prudent as your sisters.

No soy menos rico que vmd. I am as rich as you.

No tengo menos libros que ellos.

I have as many books as they.

Of inferiority.

El es menos docto que su hermano.

He is not so learned as his brother.

Rule 34. By, expressed by de, after the comparative.

The word *by*, which, when used with comparatives, denotes how much a thing exceeds another, is always expressed by *de*. *Example:*

Soy mas alto que vm. de toda la cabeza.

I am taller than you by the whole head.

El es mas joven que su primo de cinco años.

He is younger than his cousin by five years.

* See, in page 28, how many sorts there are of comparatives and superlatives, and how to form them from the adjectives.

Rule 35. Than, expressed by *que* or *de*, after a comparative.

The word *than*, used after a comparative, is expressed in Spanish by *que* when it is followed by a noun or pronoun. *Example:*

El es mas dichoso que vmd.

He is more fortunate than you.

El todo es mas grande que sus partes.

The whole is greater than its parts.

The word *than* is always expressed by *de* before the cardinal numbers, *uno, dos, tres, &c.* because there is then no comparison of objects. *Example:*

Tengo mas de diez y seis años.

I am more than sixteen years of age.

Tiene vmd mas. de docientas guineas.

You have more than two hundred guineas.

Rule 36. Than, expressed by *que de* or *que no* after a comparative.

The word *than*, used with comparatives, is usually expressed by *que de* before an infinitive mood, and by *que no* before a verb in the indicative, as

Es mas noble de perdonar que de vengarse.

It is more noble to forgive than to revenge one's self.

Las riquezas son mas dañosas que no es la pobreza incomoda.

Riches are more dangerous than poverty is troublesome.

Note 1. If the first infinitive is preceded by the preposition *á*, then the word *than* is expressed by *que á*, as

El es mas inclinado á dañar que á obligar.

He is more inclined to hurt than to oblige.

Note 2. The word *than* is expressed by *que* before an

indicative mood, if there is a conjunction between the word *than* and the verb. *Example :*

El aprende mas presto que quando estaba en el colegio.

He learns quicker *than* when he was at college.

Mi hermano se restablece mas presto que si estuviera en la ciudad.

My brother recovers sooner *than* if he was in town.

Rule 37. The more, expressed by quanto mas.

The English make use of the definite article, before the comparatives of proportion, and the Spaniards of *quanto mas* and *tanto mas*, when the word *the more* is repeated in a sentence, and the second being a consequence of the first. *The less* is expressed by *menos*.

Example :

Quanto mas vm. estudiará, tanto mas será docto.

The more you study, *the more* you will be learned.

Quanto mas conozco a los hombres, menos amo la vida.

The more I know mankind, *the less* I value life.

Rule 38. The more is again expressed by quanto mas, and the less by menos.

If a comparative of proportion is made with two substantives or two adjectives, they are placed before the verb in English, and after it in Spanish.

The words of this sort of sentences are disposed in the following order : 1, we put *quanto mas*, or *mas* only, or *menos* ; 2, the nominative of the verb ; 3, the verb ; 4, the adjective or substantive : the rest as in English.

Example :

Quanto mas una cosa es difícil, tanto mas es honrada.

The more difficult a thing is, *the more* honourable.

Menos gana dinero, quanto mas hace gasto.

The less money he gets, *the more* expenses he incurs.

Rule 39. The superlative governs the genitive.

La España es uno de los mas grandes reynos de Europa. (Genitive.)

Spain is one of the greatest kingdoms in Europe.

Rule 40. Of the superlative.

When a superlative follows immediately a substantive which is preceded by the definite article, the article is not repeated, as

Los placeres mas inocentes son siempre los mas pures.

The most innocent pleasures are always the most pure.

Note. The comparatives and superlatives agree in gender and number with the substantive or pronoun to which they refer, as you may observe in the preceding example.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

THIS chapter is divided into five sections: the first enumerates the instances in which the personal pronouns are conjunctive or disjunctive, and shows how to express them on both occasions; the second treats of the impersonal pronouns *it* and *they*, or *them*, which are used in English with reference to animals or things; the third ascribes to the personal and impersonal pronouns their proper place in a sentence, and explains the order in which they must be disposed when they meet together; the fourth teaches when they are, or are not to be repeated before the verb which they govern, or are governed by; the fifth informs us when the pronouns must be expressed by *el*, *la*, or *se*, and shows their difference with accuracy and precision.

SECTION I.

When the personal pronouns are conjunctive or disjunctive.

Rule 41. How to express the personal pronouns in the nominative case.

The personal pronouns, *I, thou, he, she; we, you, they*, are conjunctive, and expressed by *yo, tu, el, m. ella, f. nosotros, vosotros, ellos, m. ellas, f. plur.* when they are the nominative case of a verb, provided they are not joined to another noun or pronoun by a conjunction. *Example: Yo hablo, I speak; tu haces, thou doest; el vende, he sells; ella sirve, she serves; nosotros tenemos, we have; vosotros traéis, you bring; ellos quieren, they love; ellas cantan, they sing.*

Observe to use always *el* and *ellos* with reference to a noun masculine, and *ella* or *ellas* with reference to a feminine. Thus, *they are rich*, must be expressed in Spanish by *ellos son ricos*, in speaking of men; and *ellas son ricas*, in speaking of women. This can be expressed without pronouns, by saying *son ricos, son ricas*, they are rich.

The personal pronouns are disjunctive, and expressed by *yo, tu, el, m. ella, f.; nos, vos, ellos, m. ellas, f.*; under the following circumstances:

1. When they come before or after the words *que, quien, or solo*. *Example:*

Soy yo quien lo digo. It is I who say so.

El es mas erudito que yo. He is more learned than I.

Ellos solos estaban presentes. They alone were present.

2. When they are used in an answer to a question. *Example:*

Quien ha hecho eso? soy yo, es el, son ellos, or ellas.

Who has done that? it is I, he, they.

3. When they are joined to a noun or pronoun by a conjunction, as

Mi hermano y yo aprendemos el Español.

We learn Spanish, my brother and I.

4. When they come before a noun or a verb used in opposition to or distinction from the first: *Example:*

Vmd. volverá á la ciudad, y yo iré al campo.

You will return to town, and I will go into the country.

Rule 42. How to express the personal pronoun in the genitive case.

When the personal pronouns are in the genitive case they are disjunctive, and expressed by *de mi, de ti, de el, m. de ella, f. de nosotros, or de nos, de vosotros, de vos, de ellos, m. de ellas, f.* *Example:*

Se queja de mi. He complains of me.

Ellos no hablan de el. They do not speak of him.

They are sometimes, but seldom, *conjunctive*, and expressed by *de el* or *de ella.* *Example:*

Vmd. amá a mi prima; y habla muchas veces de ella.

You love my cousin; and speak often of her.

Estabán vmds. hablando de mi? Si.

Were you speaking of me? Yes.

Rule 43. How to express the personal pronouns in the dative case.

When the personal pronouns are in the dative case they are most commonly *conjunctive*, and expressed by *me, te, le, nos, vos, les.* *Example:*

El me place. He pleases me.

Yo le haré su fortuna. I will make him his fortune.

Yo les hablare. I will speak to them.

They are *disjunctive*, and are expressed by *á mi, á ti, á el, á ella, á nos, nos, á vos, vos, á ellos, á ellas,* after the verb in three cases.

1. When they come after a noun or a pronoun to which they are joined by a conjunction, as

Hablo á vm. como tambien á ellos.

I speak to you as well as to them.

2. When they are governed by a reflexive verb, as

El se dirige á me. He directs himself to me.

No me fio á el. I do not trust him.

Rule 44. The personal pronouns in the accusative case.

When the personal pronouns are governed by a verb in the accusative they are generally *conjunctive*, and expressed by *me, te, nos, vos, or os, le, la, les, las*; as

Le conozco. I know him. *La verá.* I will see her.

Los estimo. I esteem them.

Rule 45. Personal pronouns after a preposition.

When the personal pronouns are preceded by a preposition they are always *disjunctive*, and expressed by *me, te, el, ellos, &c.* *Example:*

Enquanto á mi pienso asi. As for me, I think so.

Vm. hablará despues de ellos. You will speak after them.

SECTION II.

Of the pronouns it, they, them.

Rule 46. The pronouns it, they, or them.

The pronouns *it, they, or them*, which are used in English with reference to animals or things, are expressed in Spanish by *el*, masc.; *ella*, fem. sing.; and by *ellos*, masc.; or *ellas*, fem. plur. when they are the nominative of a verb. *It* or *them* are expressed by *el*, masc.; *la* and *ella*, fem.; *los* and *les*, masc. plur. when they are

governed by a verb in the accusative : thus in speaking of a house, one may say

Mi casa es muy agradable ; no quiero vender la, yo la guardaré.

My house is very fine ; I will not sell *it*, I will keep *it*.

Observe, that those pronouns, though they are relative, are used like the personal ones, and ought to agree in gender and number with the substantives to which they refer.

Rule 47. De el or de ellos, de ella or de ellas, used in the genitive for of it or of them, some or any.

The pronoun *it* or *them*, used with reference to inanimate objects, is expressed in Spanish by *de el, de ella, &c.* ; when the verb governs the genitive case, whether they be preceded in English by the preposition *of, from, with, about, for, upon,* or any other, &c. *Example :*

Que le parece á vmd. la republica de Francia ?

What do you think of the French republic ?

Ah ! por Dios, no me habla vmd. de ella !

Ah ! for God's sake, do not speak to me *of it* !

Tiene vmd. hermosas flores, de me algunas de ellas.

You have fine flowers, give me *some of them*.

When the words *some* or *any*, which are articles participle in English as in other languages, come after a verb, and refer to an antecedent substantive, they are expressed in Spanish by *unos, unas, algunos, algunas.* *Example :*

Si le gustan á vm. estas frutas, le embiaré unas.

If you like those fruits, I will send you *some*.

Tengo manzanas, quiere vm. unas ?

I have some apples, will you have *any* ?

De me vm. un par (de ellas).

Give me a couple *of them*.

Puede vm. tomar mas (de ellas).

You may take *some more*.

Que haré yo de ellas? What shall I do *with them?*

Vm. dara unas (or algúnas) á sus hermanas.

You shall give some to your sisters.

Rule 48. En el, le, los, for it or them, in the dative case.

The pronouns *it* or *them*, governed by a verb which requires the dative in Spanish, are expressed by *el* or *los*, as the personal pronouns when they refer to animals or plants; and usually by *en el*, when they refer to other inanimate objects not personified. *Example:*

Tus caballos tienen hambre; da les avena.

Your horses are hungry; give *them* some oats.

Este árbol es hermoso; no le dañe, vmd.

This tree is fine; do not hurt *it*.

Hay un retrato hermoso; ponga le un cerco.

There is a fine picture; put a frame *to it*.

Piensa, vm. en mi dinero?—Si pienso en el.

Do you think *on* my money?—Yes, I think *on it*.

Rule 49. When it or them come after a preposition, they are not expressed in Spanish.

When the pronoun *it* or *them* is preceded by a preposition, it cannot be expressed by *el, ella, ellos, ellas*, which in this case are said only of persons or personified objects; but they are usually left out, and the preposition used in English becomes an adverb when it conveys sufficiently the idea. *Example:*

El rey estaba por la guerra, pero el parlamento fué contra.

The king was *for* the war, but the parliament was *against it*.

Acerquese, vmd. de la lumbre; estoy junto.

Come near the fire; I am *near it*.

If the preposition cannot become an adverb, we must give the sentence another turn, as:

Primeramente la casa fué quemada, y despues la iglesia.

At first the house was burnt, and *after it* the church.

Rule 50. Use of the relative pronouns el, lo, la, los, las.

The relative pronouns *el, lo, la, los, las*, are always used in Spanish before the verb *ser* or *estar* in answer to a question, though there is no pronoun expressed in English.

El and *lo* are indeclinable :

1. When they have reference to a substantive singular and masculine. *Example :*

Es, vm. el hermano de Pedro ?—Si, yo lo soy.*

Are you Peter's brother ?—Yes, I am.

2. With reference to adjectives of both genders and numbers, as :

Son sus hermanos doctos ?—No, no lo son.

Are your brothers learned ?—No, they are not.

3. With reference to verbs. *Example :*

Creen, vmds. que estas señoras vengán ? Si, lo creemos.

Do you think those ladies will come ? Yes, we do.

La is used with reference to a substantive feminine singular, as :

Es, vm. la muger de Pedro ?—Si, la soy.

Are you Peter's wife ?—Yes, I am.

If the adjectives were substantively used, *la* should be used for the feminine singular, and *las* for the plural, as :

Es, vm. la enferma para la qual se ha enviado á llamar el medico ?—Si, la soy.

Are you the sick person whom the physician was sent for ?—Yes, I am.

Señoras, son vmds. las parientas del señor Donquilotés ?

Ladies, are you the relations of Mr. Donquilotés ?

Si, las somos. Yes, we are.

* We can also answer, *si, señor ; si, senora ;* &c. without repeating the verb the question is asked by.

Eo, indeclinable, is also used with reference to adjectives or verbs for the words *it* or *so*, sometimes expressed in English, but for the most part understood. *Example*:

Vm. es dichoso, y yo no lo soy.

You are happy, and I am not so.

Yo lo decía, pero no quería, vm. creer lo.

I said so, but you would not believe it.

SECTION III.

Rule 51. The right place of personal pronouns.

The personal pronouns *yo, tu, el*, masc. *ella*, fem.; *nosotros, vosotros, ellos*, masc. plur. *ellas*, fem. plur. usually precede the verb of which they are the nominative case. *Example*: *Yo leo*, I read; *tu cantas*, thou singest, &c.

They can be separated from it by the particle *no* and the governed pronouns, if there be any, but never by any adverb. *Example*:

* *El no los ha visto.* He has not seen *them*.

Yo no les hablaré. I will not speak *to them*.

Vm. dice siempre la verdad. Ella habla frecuentemente de vm.

You always speak the truth. She often speaks of you.

The personal pronouns *yo, tu, el*, masc. *ella*, fem. *nosotros, vosotros, ellos*, masc. plur. *ellas*, fem. plur. are placed immediately after the verb or its auxiliary in three cases.

1. In an interrogative sentence. *Example*:

Aprende (el) la lengua Española?

Doth he learn the Spanish language?

* The scholar must observe, that it is more elegant to make use of the word *usted*, whose contraction is *vmd.* than of the personal pronoun, when speaking to one person, and *ustedes*, when speaking to several.

Quanto tiempo ha que (el) aprende ?

How long since he learnt it ?

Pronuncio (yo) bien ? Do I pronounce well ? Bella-mente. Well enough.

2. When they are the nominative case to the verbs, *decir*, to say ; *responder*, to answer ; *continuar*, to continue ; *proseguir*, to pursue ; &c. as in a sentence by parenthesis. *Example :*

Ved (dixo el) la situacion en laqual estoy reducido.

See (*said he*) the condition to which I am reduced.

Porque (le respondi yo) no me ha, vm. hablado antes ?

Why (*I answered him*) have you not spoken to me before ?

3. Most frequently when the verb is preceded by the conjunctions *á lo menos*, *tambien*, *asi apenas*, *a caso*, *vamente*, and some others, &c. *Example :*

Apenas se fué (el) ayer de mañana que su hermano entró.

He was *hardly* gone yesterday morning when his brother came in.

Rule 52. Pronouns placed after the verb.

When the verb is in the imperative affirmative, the governed pronouns are put after it in Spanish, as in English. *Example :*

Hablalos.

Respondenos.

Véla.

Speak to them.

Answer us.

See her.

Observations.

Though we have already given an idea of reflective or reciprocal pronouns, page 30, we think proper to repeat them here, and illustrate them with some examples, in order to facilitate the learning of the scholar.

Declension of the reflective or reciprocal pronoun.

Singular.—Masculine.

(It has no Nominative.)

Genitive.	<i>de si mismo,</i>	of himself.
Dative.	<i>á si mismo,</i>	to himself.
Accusative.	<i>se, á si mismo,</i>	himself.
Ablative.	<i>de si mismo,</i>	by himself.

Plural.—Masculine.

Genitive.	<i>de si mismos,</i>	of themselves.
Dative.	<i>á si mismos,</i>	to themselves.
Accusative.	<i>se, á si mismos,</i>	themselves.
Ablative.	<i>de si mismos,</i>	by themselves.

Singular.—Feminine.

Genitive.	<i>de si misma,</i>	of herself.
Dative.	<i>á si misma,</i>	to herself.
Accusative.	<i>se, á si misma,</i>	herself.
Ablative.	<i>de si misma,</i>	by herself.

Plural.—Feminine.

Genitive.	<i>de si mismas,</i>	of themselves.
Dative.	<i>á si mismas,</i>	to themselves.
Accusative.	<i>se, á si mismas,</i>	themselves.
Ablative.	<i>de si mismas,</i>	by themselves.

The pronouns conjunctive, *mi, ti, si*, when preceded by the preposition *con*, are changed in Spanish into *migo, tigo, sigo*. Thus we say *con migo*, with me; *con tigo*, with thee; *con sigo*, with him. From thence one may perceive, that *mismo* and *misma* can be added to the nominative of a verb, taking care to make it agree in gender and number with it.

The pronouns of the third person are equally used with reference to persons or things.

Table of the pronouns conjunctive.

Masculine and feminine.

1. *Me, me, I.*
2. *nos, we.*
3. *te, thee.*
4. *vos, os, you.*
5. *le, lo, se, him. Sing. mascul. dat. and accusat.*
6. *la, le, se, her. Sing. femin. dat. and accusat.*
7. *les, los, se, them. Mascul. plur. dat. and accus.*
8. *las, les, se, them. Fem. plur. dat. and accusat.*
9. *Se, himself, herself. Dat. and accusat. of both genders and nouns.*

Rule 53. Construction of these pronouns.

Every time the verb is either in the infinitive or the imperative mood, the conjunctive pronouns come after. In all other cases the general rule will have them before it. *Example :*

No querré dar lo, I will not give it ; da lo, give it.

Dando lo, in giving it ; lo haré, I will do it.

Le escribirá, he will write to him ; te digo, I tell thee.

Sucedeme muchas veces ; it happens to me very often.

Rule 54. How to place the personal pronouns conjunctive.

The personal conjunctive pronouns being followed by one of the relative of things, *lo, la, los, las*, preserve between them the same order as above :

1. When the latter are preceded by *him, them, or se.*

2. When the verb commands ; for in this case the pronoun, which is in the dative case in English, is always put in Spanish before the one which is in the accusative.

Example :

Se lo diré, I will tell it him ; d. cidme lo, tell it me.

SECTION IV.

When the pronouns are or are not to be repeated in Spanish.

Rule 55. The personal pronouns yo, tu, el, &c. repeated.

The personal pronouns of the first and second persons, such as *yo, tu, nosotros, vosotros*, are usually repeated, or rather understood in Spanish, before every verb of which they are the nominative case. *Example:*

Amaras á Dios de todo tu corazon ; tu perdonuras á tus enemigos, y tu rogaras por tus perseguidores.

You shall love God with all your heart ; you shall forgive your enemies, and pray for those that persecute you.

The pronouns of the third person are also repeated. *Example:*

Ellas son amables puesque (ellas) placen á vm.

They are lovely since they please you.

In other circumstances the same pronouns are not repeated.

El tomó ciudades, conquistó provincias, y subjugó naciones.

He took cities, conquered provinces, and subdued nations.

Rule 56. The governed pronouns not always repeated.

The pronouns relative to persons are always repeated in Spanish before every verb they are governed by, whether they are repeated in English or not. *Example:*

Un hijo bien criado no se rebela contra su padre ; el lo quiere, lo honra, y lo respeta.

A son well educated never rebels against his father ; he loves, honours, and respects him.

Amo á el, y lo amare siempre, si se porta bien.

I love, and shall always love him, if he behave well.

SECTION V.

Distinction between el, ella, and si.

Rule 57. Himself, herself, itself, expressed by *si*, *si mismo*, *si misma*; *si mismos*, *si mismas*.

The compound pronouns *himself*, *herself*, *themselves*, joined to a verb, are generally expressed by *se*, if it is reflected; but if not, *himself* is expressed by *el* or *el mismo*, and *herself* by *ella misma*; *themselves*, by *ellos* or *ellos mismos*, masculine; by *ellas* or *ellas mismas*, for the feminine. *Example*:

El se somete á los ordenes de vm. pero no está satisfecho.

He submits himself to your orders, but he is not satisfied.

Ella habla siempre de si misma; y nunca de otros.

She speaks always of *herself*, and never of others.

Ellos han venidos de si mismos en el campo.

They are come of their own accord into the country.

The compound pronouns *himself* and *herself* are expressed by *si*, speaking of persons in general, and after the indeterminate pronouns *se*, *cada uno*, *alguno*, *alguna*, *qualquiera*, *este*, or *esta quien*. *Example*:

El hombre que solo ama á si mismo, no es propio para la sociedad.

The man who loves nobody but *himself*, is not fit for society.

Qualquiera que de si solo piensa, es indigno de vivir.

Whoever thinks only of *himself*, is unworthy to live.

Rule 58. Itself is rendered by *si* or *si mismo*.

The impersonal pronoun *itself* is expressed by *si*, and not by *el*, when it has reference to the word *esto* or *eso*,

or to a substantive singular and masculine, which represents an animate object. *Example :*

El iman atrahe á si el hierro.

The loadstone attracts iron to itself.

La tierra es fértil de si misma.

Earth is fruitful of itself.

CHAPTER V.

OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Rule 59. The possessive pronouns my, thy, his, her, are rendered in Spanish by *mi, tu, su.*

The possessive pronouns are only three in number, *mi*, my; *tu*, thy; *su*, his or her; and make their plural by the addition of an *s*. *Example :*

Mi padre, mi madre, y mis hermanos estan en el campo.

My father, my mother, and brothers are in the country.

Tu primo y su hermana estan paseando juntos.

Thy cousin and his sister are walking together.

Su padre ha vendido su caballo á su sobrina, y ella lo revendió á su prima.

His father has sold his horse to his niece, and she sold it again to her cousin.

Rule 60. Our, expressed by *nuestro* and *nuestra*.

The possessive pronoun, *nuestro* and *nuestra*, ought to agree in number with the substantive they have a reference to, and not with the possessor. *Example :*

Nuestra casa tiene una perspectiva muy agradable, y nuestro jardín está adornado de bellisimos flores.

Our house has a very fine prospect, and our garden is adorned with the finest flowers.

Mis criados son muy perezosos.

My servants are very lazy.

Sus hermanas son muy lindas.

His sisters are very pretty.

Rule 61. The possessive relative pronouns.

The pronouns possessive relative are sometimes followed by a substantive, chiefly in exclamation; then the substantive comes before, and the pronoun takes no article. *Example:*

Dios mio! my God! *Madre mia!* mother!

Rule 62. Possessive relative, mine, thine.

The possessive pronouns *mine, thine, his, hers, &c.* agree in Spanish both in gender and number with the antecedent substantive to which they refer, and are always preceded by the definite article *el, lo, la, los, las.* *Example:*

Los enemigos han destruidos muchas casas: la mia y la vuestra fueron abrasadas; pero la suya no está dañada.

The enemies have destroyed many houses: yours and mine have been burnt; but his has not suffered.

Rule 63. mine, sometimes expressed by mis.

When the relative possessives *mine, thine, his, hers, &c.* are preceded by *of,* they are expressed in Spanish by *mis, tus, sus, &c.* *Example:*

El señor A—d, uno de mis discipulos, ha aprendido la lengua Española en dos meses.

Mr. A—d, a scholar of mine, has learnt the Spanish language in two months.

Rule 64. Mine, thine, expressed by mio, tuyo, suyo.

When the verb *to be* is used in the sense of *belonging to,* followed by one of the personal pronouns *to me, to thee, &c.* those pronouns are rendered in Spanish by one of the possessive relatives, whose article is left out. *Example:*

Este libro es mio. This is my book.

Creo que no es suyo. I do not think it is yours.

Esto casa es suya. That house is his.

Rule 65. Mine, thine, expressed by a substantive in the genitive case.

If a substantive or a relative pronoun comes after the verb *to be*, signifying *to belong to*, they are both put in the genitive case in Spanish, as well as in English, as :

Este caballo es de mi hermano.

This horse is my brother's.

Cuya or de quien es esta casa? Whose house is that ?

CHAPTER VI.

OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Rule 66. *Este*, masc. *esta*, fem. *esto*, neut. THIS; *ese*, masc. *esa*, fem. *eso*, neut. THAT; *estos*, masc. plur. *estas*, fem. plur. THESE; and *aquel*, masc. sing. THAT.

There are three distinct sorts of pronouns :

1. *Este* shows the thing or person that is just near or by us.

2. *Ese* shows the thing that is a little further from the person to whom one speaks.

3. *Aquel* shows what is very distant from the person who speaks, as well as from him who is spoken to.— These pronouns are generally used before substantives in the Spanish language. *Example :*

Este hombre es docto. This man is learned.

Esta niña es maliciosa. This little girl is malicious.

Este jardin esta bien cultivado.

This garden is in good order.

Ese pays en que, vm. vive es muy fertil.

That country in which you live is very fruitful.

Aquel reyno de España es muy poblado.

The kingdom of Spain is very well peopled.

The demonstrative pronouns are repeated before every substantive, and agree with each in gender and number.

Example :

Este huerto, estos arboles, esta casa, y todas estas tablas no valen quinientas guineas.

This garden, these trees, this house, and all these planks, are not worth five hundred guineas.

Este hombre es un picaro. That man is a rogue.

Estas plumas no valen nada.

These pens are good for nothing.

Eso es bueno para comer. This is good to eat.

Porque ha, vmd. hecho eso sin mi licencia ?

Why did you do that without my leave ?

Rule 67. Qual, qualque, or loque; what, or that which.

The pronouns *that which* or *what*, signifying *that thing*, are expressed in Spanish by *qual*, *qualque*, or *loqual*, always singular masculine; as :

Loque es agradable al gusto, es muchas veces contrario á la salud.

What is agreeable to the taste is often hurtful to the health.

Loque debemos temer mas es la calumnia.

What we ought to fear most is calumny.

Loque deseo mas es que se haga la paz.

What I wish most is, that peace may be made.

Rule 68. Eso, esa, this or that.

When the demonstrative pronouns have reference to several substantives, *this* and *these* refer to the nearest object or last spoken of, and are expressed by *eso* and *esa*; and those that have reference to the most distant

objects are expressed by *aquel*, masc.; *aquella*, fem.; *aquello*, neut. *Example*:

El cuerpo perece, el alma es inmortal; sin embargo nos descuidamos de esa, para sacrificar todo á aquel.

The body perishes, the soul is immortal; however we neglect *this*, in order to sacrifice every thing to *that*.

Aquí hay buenos libros quales quiere vmd. mas, esos o aquellos?

Here are good books; which do you like best, *these* or *those*?

Rule 69. He who, is expressed in Spanish by *el que*.

When the personal pronouns *he*, *she*, *they*, or *those*, are the antecedent of *who*, *that*, or *which*, they are not expressed by *el* or *ella*, as before, but by *he who*, rendered by *el que*; *she who*, by *ella que*; *they who*, by *ellos que* or *ellas que*; as:

El que no puede tener un secreto es incapaz de gobernar.

He who cannot keep a secret is incapable of governing.

CHAPTER VII.

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Rule 70. *Que*, *quien*, *qual*, *who*, *that*, or *which*.

THE relative pronouns *who*, *that*, or *which*, are expressed in Spanish by *que*, for all sorts of objects, either with or without a nominative case between them and the verb. *Example*:

El hombre que habla. The man *who* speaks.

El libro que tengo. The book *which* I have.

La casa que he visto esta bien edificada.

The house *that* I have seen is well built.

Rule 71. Del qual, cuyo, de quien; of whom, whose, or which.

The relative pronouns *whose*, *of whom*, *of which*, are usually expressed in Spanish by *cuyo*, m. *cuya*, f. making their plural *cuyos*, *cuyas*; *de quien*, *by which*, plur. *quienes*; *qual*, *by whom*, whose plural is *quales*, serving for all sorts of objects. *Example*:

He visto el hombre de quien vmd. habla.

I have seen the man *of whom* you speak.

Es una indisposicion de la qual el cirujano no conoce la causa.

It is an illness the cause *of which* is unknown to the surgeon.

If the antecedent be not in the nominative or accusative case, *whose* or *whom* are expressed by *cuyo*, *cuya*, according to the gender to which they refer. *Example*:

Pedro, cuyo libro tengo. Peter, *whose* book I have.

Es un hombre cuya discrecion no niego.

He is a man *whose* discretion I do not deny.

N. B. The relative pronoun *from whom*, which answers to the Latin ablative, is always expressed by *de quien*. *Example*:

El hombre de quien he recibido una carta ayer, esta enfermo.

The man *from whom* I received a letter yesterday, is sick.

Rule 72. Quien or el qual, la qual; whom, which.

When the relative pronouns are in the dative case, or after any preposition, they are usually expressed by *quien*, speaking of persons, and always by *el qual*, m. *la qual*, f., and *lo qual*, n. *los quales*, and *las quales*, pl. speaking of animals or things. *Example*:

Su padre de vmd. es un hombre á quien vmd. debe obedecer.

Your father is a man *whom* you ought to obey.

La gloria á la qual los heroes pretenden es una gloria falsa.

The glory *to which* heroes aspire is a false glory.

Es una razon á la qual no hay que replicar.

It is a reason *to which* there is no reply.

Evite las culpas en las quales he caído.

Avoid the faults *into which* I have fallen.

Rule 73. Place and concord of the relative pronouns.

The relative pronouns are placed in Spanish immediately after the nouns or pronouns to which they refer, and agree with them in gender and number; as :

Los libros por los quales he suscrito son muy buenos.

The books *to which* I have subscribed are very good.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

THE interrogative pronouns are in English these three : *who, which, and what* ; they are expressed in Spanish as follow :

Rule 74. Que, el qual, la qual ; who, which, what.

When the word *which* is interrogatively used, it is always expressed in Spanish by *que* or *el qual* for the singular, and *los quales* and *las quales* for the plural. *Example :*

El qual de esos caballos me aconseja vm. de comprar ?

Which of these horses do you advise me to buy ?

Con la qual de mis hermanas quiere vmd. casarse ?

Which of my sisters do you wish to marry ?

Los quales de estos hombres ilustres estima vm mas ?

Which of those illustrious men do you esteem best ?

A aquellos que han sido los menos barbaros.

Those *who* have been less barbarous.

Rule 75. Que? What?

When the interrogative pronoun *what* signifies *what thing?* it is expressed in Spanish by *que*. *Example:*

Que le ha sucedido? What has happened to you?

Que censura vm. en esta obra?

What do you blame in this work?

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF INTERROGATIONS.

Rule 76. Interrogations made with donde, adonde, como.

BESIDES the interrogative pronouns of which we have treated before, a question may be asked with the following adverbs: *quanto?* how much? how many? *como?* how? *porque?* for what? or, what for? *donde?* where? *de donde?* from whence? &c. *Example:*

Quantos caballos tiene vm?

How many horses have you got?

Como esta su padre de vm. hoy?

How does your father do to-day?

Porque no me responde vm? Why do you not answer me?

Porque me habla vm. Ingles?

Why do you speak English to me?

Quando abandonara vm. su pereza?

When will you forsake your laziness?

Quanto tiempo? How long?

Rule 77. The pronouns yo, tu, el, nosotros, vosotros, and ellos, &c. go after the verb in an interrogation.

When the following pronouns, *yo, tu, el, &c.* are the

nominative case of a verb interrogatively used, they are placed immediately after it or its auxiliary; but in the Spanish language, the common way of speaking among polite people is to speak by the third person singular instead of the second person plural, as the following example will show:

Ha estado vm. indispuesto hoy?

Have *you* been sick to-day?

Ha aprendido vm. la lengua Italiana?

Have *you* learnt the Italian language?

Rule. 78. In an interrogation the substantive always follows the verb in Spanish.

When a substantive or any of the following pronouns—*este*, m. *esta*, f. *esto*, n. this; *ese*, m. *esa*, f. *eso*, n. that; *ninguno*, m. *ninguna*, f. *nadie*, nobody; *algun*, m. *alguna*, f. somebody; or *nada*, nothing—are the nominative case to a verb interrogatively used, these words generally follow the verb. *Example:*

Es eso bueno de comer? Is that good to eat?

Ha alguno preguntado por mi?

Did *any body* ask for me?

Rule 79. Es? Is that? No es? Is not that?

In English the demonstrative pronouns *this* or *that* for the singular, and *these* or *those* for the plural, are put before the possessive pronouns *my*, *his*, *your*, *their*, when questioning to whom such or such thing belongs. Those sorts of interrogations are expressed in Spanish by *es?* or, if the sentence is negative, by *no es?* *Example:*

Es ese su sombrero de vm? Is that your hat?

No es esa su casa de vm? Is not that your house?

No son estas señoritas muy lindas?

Are not those ladies very handsome?

Han las viñas dado bien.

Have the vines borne a good crop?

No hay abundancia de frutas?

Is there not abundance of fruits?

CHAPTER X.

Different sorts of que.

THERE are in the Spanish language six sorts of *que*, called, 1. *que*, relative; 2. *que*, interrogative; 3. *que*, admirative; 4. *que*, conditional; 5. *que*, conjunctive; 6. *que*, comparative.

Having spoken at large of the two first in the seventh and eighth chapters, we will now treat of the remaining four.

Rule 80. Que! (admirative) how! or how much!

The *que* admirative expresses wonder or surprise; it answers to the English words *how! what! how much! how many!* *Example:*

Que buen ayre tiene vm.! How well you look!

Que vista tan hermosa! What a fine prospect!

Que bonita! Parece tan hermosa como un angel.

How pretty! She looks as beautiful as an angel.

Observe, 1. That the adjective which follows *how* in English is always put after the verb in Spanish:

Que soy infeliz! How unhappy I am!

Que pena vm. toma por mi!

How much trouble you take for me!

2. If *how many* was preceded by the preposition *to, of,* or any other, it should be expressed by *quantos* or *quantas.* *Example:*

A quantos peligros no estúve yo expuesto en Francia !

To how many dangers have I not been exposed in France !

Rule 81. Que (conditional), whether or if.

The conditional *que* is used in the beginning of a sentence for the word *whether*, and in the middle to avoid the repetition of *si*; in both cases it governs the subjunctive mood. *Example :*

Que lo haga ú no, no tengo cuidado.

Whether he does it or not, I do not care.

Si el Señor B. viéne y que no estovies en casa, que me aguarde.

If Mr. B. comes and I am out, let him wait for me.

Rule 82. Que used with several conjunctions.

The *que* conjunctive may be used with many conjunctions, and particularly with the twelve following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Afin que</i> , that. | 7. <i>Desde que</i> , since. |
| 2. <i>Amenos que</i> , unless. | 8. <i>Hasta que</i> , till. |
| 3. <i>Antes que</i> , before. | 9. <i>Quando que</i> , when. |
| 4. <i>Aun que</i> , yet. | 10. <i>Por que</i> , because. |
| 5. <i>Portemor que</i> , for fear. | 11. <i>Luego que</i> , as soon as. |
| 6. <i>Es menester que</i> , it must. | 12. <i>Que (comparat.)</i> , than. |

Examples.

1. *Venga, a qui que hable á vm.*

Come here, *that* I may speak to you.

2. *No iré a verle, amenos que me convide.*

I will not go and see him, *unless* he invites me.

3. *No irá vm. antes que el sol salga.*

You shall not go out *before* the sun rises.

4. *Aunque hubiera todo el oro del mundo no sería satisfecho.*

Though he should have all the gold in the world, yet he would not be satisfied.

5. *Vaya*, por temor que *el amo venga*.
Go, for fear the master should come.
6. *Es menester que vm. vaya inmediatamente*.
You must go immediately.
7. *Esta siempre languido desde que esta enfermo*.
He is always bad since he has been ill.
8. *Quedese vm. hasta que pase la lluvia*.
Stay here till the rain be over.
9. *Estaba en Madrid quando murio*.
I was in Madrid when he died.
10. *No quiere juntarse con nosotros, por que no tiene dinero*.
He will not join with us, because he has no money.
11. *Volveré á vm. su libro luego que mi padre lo habra leido*.
I will return you your book as soon as my father has read it.
12. *Su padre es mas viego que el mio*.
Your father is older than mine.

Note. The conjunction *que* is also placed between two verbs, and serves to particularize the sense of the first; as:

Creo que ninguno puede ser feliz sin praticar la virtud.

I think no one can be happy without practising virtue.

CHAPTER XI.

OF INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

Rule 83. Use of the particle se, one.

ALL vague and general reports expressed in English by *they say, people say, one says, it is said, it is reported,* and such like, are rendered in Spanish by *se*, with the verb in the third person singular of the active voice; as

Se dice, se cree, se ratifica de todas partes que la cosa es así.

People say, it is thought, they maintain every where that it is so.

Se cree que la paz se hará este año.

It is believed that peace will be made this year.

Se ha recibido cartas de España hoy ?

Have letters been received from Spain to-day ?

Se ha enviado hoy un correo en Alemania.

A courier has been sent to-day to Germany.

Se must be repeated before every verb of which it is the nominative case ; as

Se celebra, se culpa, se amenaza, se castiga, &c.

They praise, they blame, they threaten, they punish.

Rule 84. Different significations of mismo, misma.

The word *the same* is expressed in Spanish by *el mismo*, m. *la misma*, f. for the singular ; *los mismos*, m. *las mismas*, f. for the plural, whether it be joined or relative to a substantive ; as :

La misma cosa no gusta a cada uno.

The same thing does not please every body.

Las costumbres no son las mismas en todos los paises.

Customs are not *the same* in every country.

The words *mismo* and *misma* are sometimes used in Spanish to give more energy to the speech ; then they come after a substantive or a pronoun, and answer to the English expression *himself, herself, itself*. *Example :*

El rey mismo no lo quiere. The king *himself* opposes it.

La religion misma lo ha prohibido.

Religion *itself* has forbidden it.

The words *mismo* and *tambien* are sometimes used like an adverbial particle ; then they answer to the English words *also* and *even*.

Rule 85. Muchos, muchas ; many or several.

The words *many* and *several* are expressed by *muchos*, m. pl. and *muchas*, f. pl. *Example :*

Muchos *se engañan queriendo engañar á otros.*

Many deceive themselves when they want to deceive others.

No se applique vm. a muchas cosas de una vez.

Do not apply yourself to *several* things at once,

Rule 86. Otro, otra, pronoun and adjective, another.

The indeterminate pronoun *other, another*, is expressed by *otro*, m. *otra*, f. *otros*, pl. m. *otras*, pl. f. These words are either pronouns or adjectives: when pronouns, they are always masculine; and when adjectives they agree in gender and number with the substantive to which they refer. *Example:*

Un otro *no hubiera perdonado a vm. tan facilmente como he hecho.*

Another would not have forgiven you so easily as I did.

No hable vm. mal de los otros si quiere que los otros no hablande el.

Do not speak ill of *others*, if you will not that *others* speak ill of you.

N. B. When the word *others* is in the genitive or dative case, it is most commonly expressed in Spanish by *proximo*; as:

No debemos desear la hacienda de nuestro proximo.

We must not covet *other* men's goods.

No haga vm. a su proximo loque no quisiera que le hiziese.

Do not do to *others* what you would not that they should do unto you.

Rule 87. Cada uno, cada una; every one, every body.

The indeterminate pronouns *every one, every body*, are generally expressed by *cada uno*, m. *cada una*, f. and are always singular. *Example:*

Dios premiara á cada uno segun sos obras.

God will reward *every body* according to his work.

Cada uno obra á su modo.

Every one acts after his own way.

The word *every* before a substantive is expressed by *cada*, adjective. *Example* :

Cada ciencia tiene sus principios.

Every science has its principles.

Cada pays tiene sus costumbres.

Every country has its customs.

The word *each* is also expressed by *cada uno* ; as :

Reponga vm. esos libros cada uno en su lugar.

Put these books *each* in its place.

Los retratos de los grandes maestros tienen cada uno su merito.

The pictures of great painters have *each* their merit.

Rule 88. Alguno, alguna, and algun, somebody.

The indeterminate pronouns *somebody, any body*, are expressed by *alguno*, masc. *alguna*, fem. singular. *Example* :

Alguno vendra hoy a comer con nosotros.

Somebody will come to dine with us to-day.

Ha alguno dudado nunca de la existencia de Dios?

Has ever *any body* doubted the existence of God?

When *some* or *any* are substantively used, they are expressed by *unos* or *unas*, or *algunos* or *algunas*, always in the plural. *Example* :

Me serviré de algunos de sus libros de vm.

I will make use of *some* of your books.

Conoce vm. algunas de estas señoras?

Do you know *any* of those ladies?

Tengo naranjas quiere vm. unas?

I have some oranges, will you have *any*?

Of TODO, and its various constructions.

The word *todo* admits of a great diversity in the Spanish language being either a substantive, an adjective, a pronoun, and even an adverb, according to the following explanation.

Rule 89. El todo, *substantive, masc. sing.* the whole.

When the English word *the whole* is not placed before a noun, it is a substantive, and expressed in Spanish by *el todo*, always singular masculine. *Example:*

El todo es mas grande que su parte.

The whole is greater than its part.

Tomaré el todo. I will take *the whole*.

The word *all* or *every thing* followed by a verb is also a substantive, and expressed by *todo* without an article; as:

Todo es vanidad en este mundo.

All is vanity in this world.

Riquezas, dignidades, honras, todo desaparece á la muerte.

Fortune, dignities, honours, *every thing* disappear when we die.

Rule 90. Todo el, toda la, *adject.* all, or the whole.

When the word *all* or *the whole* comes before a substantive it is an adjective, and expressed by *todo el*, m. *toda la*, f. for the singular, and by *todos los*, m. *todas las*, f. for the plural. *Example:*

Soy con todo el respecto posible su humilde servidor, &c.
I am with *all* possible respect your humble servant, &c.

Note. When *todo* stands for the word *every* placed before a substantive, it takes an article in the plural, and not in the singular. *Example:*

Todo muchacho debe obedecer á sus superiores.

Every child ought to obey his superiors.

Todos los *hombres aman sus placeres.*

Every man is prone to pleasures.

Rule 91. *Todo loque, all that, every thing that.*

The English word *all that, every thing that*, and also whatever signifies *all that*, are pronouns, and expressed in Spanish by *todo loque*, always singular and masculine.

Example :

Todo loque dice vm. es verdad.

All that you say is true.

No havisto vm. todo loque habia que ver.

You have not seen every thing that was to be seen.

Rule 92. *Todo, declinable and indeclinable, answering to the English word quite.*

When the word *todo* stands for the adverb *quite, entirely*, in a sentence, it is always indeclinable before a noun masculine, singular or plural. *Example :*

Su padre es todo poderoso en esta isla.

Your father is quite powerful in that island.

La Señora M. fué todo sorpresa de estas noticias.

Madam M. was quite surprised at that news.

Sus hermanas todas opulentas y todas hermosas que sean no se casan.

Your sisters, as rich and handsome as they are, do not marry.

Rule 93. *Qualquiera, however, whatever, &c.*

The English word *whatever*, followed by a substantive and any other verb than *to be*, is an adjective, and expressed by *qualquiera* before a noun singular, as well as before a plural number.

The construction is, 1. *qualquiera*; 2. the substantive; 3. *que*; 4. the verb in the subjunctive;—the rest as in English; as:

Qualquiera falta que haya cometido, le perdonaré.

Whatever fault he has committed, I will forgive him.

Qualquiera riqueza que tenga vm. no está nunca satisfecho.

Whatever riches you may have, you are never satisfied.

Qualquiera cosa que hiziere por mi premiaré a vm. por ella.

Whatever you do for me, I will reward you for it.

Rule 94. Qualquiera, quienquiera ; whoever, whosoever.

The indeterminate pronouns *whoever, whosoever*, are most commonly expressed in Spanish by *qualquiera* or *quienquiera*, when they are the nominative or accusative case. *Example :*

Dios castigará quienquiera habrá traspasado sus leyes.

God will punish *whosoever* shall have transgressed his laws.

De quienquiera que tu hables evita la calumnia.

Of *whomsoever* you speak, avoid slander.

Rule 95. Uno y otro, one another.

The indeterminate pronouns *one another* and *each other*, are expressed in Spanish by *otro*, m. *otra*, f. for the singular ; *otros*, m. pl. *otras*, f. pl.

The first of these pronouns is always in the nominative in Spanish ; thus, if they are preceded by a preposition in English, that preposition must be put between them in Spanish ; as :

Mi hermano y su hermana hablan siempre uno de otro ; piensan uno á otro ; han nacido uno para otro ; no pueden vivir uno sin otro.

My brother and your sister speak always of *one another* ; they think of *one another* ; they are made for *one another* ; they cannot live without *one another*.

Rule 96. Ambos, uno ú otro, ni uno ni otro.

Both ; either ; neither.

These pronouns agree in gender and number with the

noun to which they have a reference ; if they are preceded by a preposition in English, that preposition must be repeated in Spanish before *uno* and before *otro*. *Example :*

Lo haré por uno y por otro. I will do it *for* them both.

Lo haré por uno ó por otro. I will do it *for* either.

No lo haré ni por uno, ni por otro.

I will do it *for* neither of them.

Me sirvo de ambas manos. I use *both* hands.

Rule 97. Ninguna persona, nadie, nobody.

The indeterminate pronoun *nobody* is expressed by *ninguna persona*, masculine and singular. *Ninguna persona* requires *no* before the verb which follows it. *Example :*

Ninguna persona no conoce sus sentimientos.

Nobody knows his sentiments.

No place vm. a ninguna persona. You please *nobody*.

Persona is masculine as a pronoun, and feminine as a substantive.

No conozco ninguna persona tan erudita como vm.

I know *nobody* so learned as you.

Conozco una persona tan docta como vm. (Fem.)

I know *a person* as learned as you are.

Rule 98. Ninguno, ninguna ; none, not one.

None and *not one* are expressed in Spanish by *ninguno* and *ninguna*, both used adjectively, and requiring the particle *no* before the verb. *Example :*

Tenia muchos amigos ; pero ninguno de ellos no me ha asistido.

I had many friends ; yet *not one of them* has relieved me.

Ninguna de estas mugeres estaba presente.

None of those women were present.

Rule 99. Nada, nothing.

The word *nothing* is expressed by *nada*. *Example :*

No hay nada mas dañoso á la reputacion que la calumnia.
Nothing is more hurtful to reputation than slander.

No he visto nada mas agradable.

I have seen *nothing* more agreeable.

CHAPTER XII.

SEVERAL MODES OF NEGATION.

This chapter is divided into two sections : the *first* explains how to express in Spanish the English negations ; the *second* shows the several circumstances in which a negative expression is required in Spanish, though there may be none in English.

SECTION I.

How to express in Spanish the English negations.

The English negations are eight: 1. *nobody* ; 2. *none*, or *not* ; 3. *nothing* ; 4. *neither* ; 5. *never* ; 6. *by no means* ; 7. *no* ; 8. *not*. We have spoken in the preceding rules of the three first, therefore we will only treat here of the five others.

Rule 100. No, ní ; neither, or nor.

The word *neither*, besides its being an indeterminate pronoun (as has been said before, rule 96), is also a negative conjunction when followed by *nor*. When *neither* and *nor* come before two nouns, or two verbs in the infinitive mood, they are both expressed by *ni* before the verb which is in the indicative mood. *Example :*

Ni *suplicas*, ni *amenaxas* no le *pudieron enternecer*.

Neither prayers nor threats could move him.

El no sabe ni leer ni escribir.

He knows *neither* how to read *nor* write.

Rule 101. No *and* nunca, *never*; de ninguna manera, *by no means*.

De ninguna manera requires *no* before the verb. *Example*:

No he nunca visto la reyna de Inglaterra.

I have *never* seen the queen of England.

No apruebo de ninguna manera su conducta.

I *by no means* approve of his conduct.

Rule 102. Ninguno, alguno, *no, no*.

The negative expression *no*, before a substantive, is expressed in Spanish by *alguno* or *ninguno*, masc. sing. *alguna* or *ninguna*, fem. sing. *algunas*, f. pl. *Example*:

No tiene vm. algunas buenas calidades.

You have *no* good qualities.

El no toma ningún cuidado de sus negocios,

He takes *no* care of his business.

When *no* is used in an answer to a question, it is expressed by *no*; as.

Ha vm. visto al rey?—No, Señor.

Have you seen the king?—*No, Sir.*

Aprende vm la lengua Italiana?—No, Señorita.

Do you learn the Italian language?—*No, Miss.*

Rule 103. No, *not*; noque, *not that*.

The negative *not* is usually expressed by *no* before the verb or its auxiliary, and *noque* after. *Example*:

Lo haré; noque sea obligado, pero para tener la paz.

I will do it; *not that* I am obliged, but to have peace.

Note. The words *no more*, or *not any more*, are expressed by *mas de*, without comparison; and *mas que nunca*, or *jamás*, when more is followed by *than* comparatively used. *Example* :

No tengo mas de quarénta y cinco años.

I am *no more than* forty-five years of age.

No hay mas de una semana que he visto á su hermano vm. no le verá nunca or jamás.

It is *no more than* a week since I saw your brother : you will see him *no more*.

SECTION II.

Negative expressed in Spanish and not in English.

Rule 104. Negative used in Spanish and not in English.

The particle *no* is used in Spanish after the following words; *mas*, more; *mejor*, better; *menos*, less; *peor*, worst; *mas presto*, sooner; *de otro modo*, otherwise. In all these cases there is no negative expressed in English.

Example :

Su hermano es mas joven que no pensaba.

Your brother is younger than I thought.

Vm. ha venido mas presto que no estaba esperado.

You are come sooner than you were expected.

Le impediré que no haga injuria a vm.

I will hinder him from injuring you.

Rule 105. Negation used in Spanish and not in English.

The following conjunctions—*amenosque*, unless; *por temor que*, for fear; *para que*, lest; *si*, used for unless; *que*, for before or until—require the particle *no* before the next verb. *Example* :

No iré allí amenosque vm. no venga con mígo.

I will not go there, *unless* you come with me.

Rule 106. No *before the verb, and que after, but or only.*

When the words *but* or *only* come after a verb, without any stop between them, they are expressed by *no* before and *que* after. *Example :*

No *tengo mas que veinte guineas.*

I have *but* twenty guineas.

The word *only* after a verb is expressed by *solo* ; if before it, there is a conditional expression. *Example :*

Si vm. tuviese solo dos amigos mas, sucederia.

If you had *only* two friends more, you would succeed.

When *but* begins the second part of a sentence, it is usually expressed by *pero*. *Example :*

Quiero mucho viajar, pero no tengo dinero.

I wish much to travel, *but* I have no money.

SYNTAX OF VERBS.

THE verb is a part of speech the most extensive, the most essential, and altogether the most difficult, either to teach or to learn ; therefore close attention must be given to the following pages, in which the construction of verbs is fully explained, and the different genius of the two languages is pointed out with accuracy and precision.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

Rule 107. *Verbs which govern the genitive case in Spanish.*

1. Most of the reflected verbs not mentioned in the next rule govern the genitive case in Spanish, whatever case they govern in English.

Jactarse de alguna cosa, to boast of any thing.

Maravillarse de algo, to wonder at any thing.

Mofarse de alguno, to make game of any one.

Quitarse de chimeras, to free oneself from chimeras:

2. The following—*haber menester*, to want; *tener lastima*, to pity; *gozar*, to enjoy; *morir*, to die, &c.— govern the genitive case in the Spanish language. Thus we say :

Haber menester de dinero, to be in want of money.

Tener lastima de los pobres, to pity the poor.

Gozar de una buena salud, to enjoy a good health.

Morir de una enfermedad, to die of an illness.

And so on for others.

3. The verbs passive followed in English by the preposition *from* or *with*, also govern the genitive in Spanish.

Example :

Está cargado de botin, he is loaded with spoils.

Esto libro está traducido de el Ingles

This book is translated from the English.

4. The word *by*, which comes sometimes after a verb passive, is usually expressed by *de* when the verb does not express any action of the body, and by *por* when it does. Thus we say :

Su hermano fué matado por dos ladrones.

Your brother was killed by two thieves.

Su hermana es aborrecada de todos.

Your sister is hated by every body.

Su obra de vm. será censurada de un modo severo por los criticos.

Your work will be severely censured by the critics.

Rule 108. Verbs which govern the dative case in Spanish.

1. The twenty-two following reflected verbs govern the dative case, as :

- Abandonarse á*, to abandon one's self *to*.
Abrirse á, to open one's self *to*.
Acostumbrarse á, to accustom one's self *to*.
Adherirse á, to adhere *to*.
Aficionarse á, to be fond *of*.
Acelerarse á, to hasten *to*.
Allanarse á, to submit *to*.
Amañarse á, to be clever *in*.
Apegarse á, to be much taken with a thing.
Avergonzarse á, to be ashamed *of*.
Convertirse á, to be converted *to*.
Darse á, to give one's self *to*.
Delatarse á, to accuse one's self *to*.
Dignarse á, to consent *to*.
Divertirse á, to divert one's self *with*.
Encaminarse á, to travel *to*.
Humillarse á, to humble one's self *to*.
Matarse á, to kill one's self *with*.
Nivelarse á, to direct one's self *by*.
Oponerse á, to oppose *to*.
Persuadirse á, to be persuaded *of*.
Rendirse á, to yield *to*.

Abandonese v.m. á la Providencia.

Abandon yourself *to* Providence.

Me aplico á el estudio de las lenguas.

I apply myself *to* the study of languages.

2. The following verbs govern the dative in Spanish, whatever case they govern in English.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Consentir</i> , to consent. | <i>Obedecer</i> , to obey. |
| <i>Contribuir</i> , to contribute. | <i>Perdonar</i> , to forgive. |
| <i>Desplacer</i> , to displease. | <i>Pensar</i> , to think. |
| <i>Dañar</i> , to hurt. | <i>Placer</i> , to please. |
| <i>Desobedecer</i> , to disobey. | <i>Quebrantar</i> , to infringe. |
| <i>Ganar</i> , to obtain. | <i>Renunciar</i> , to renounce. |

<i>Remediar</i> , to remedy.	<i>Suced</i> er, to succeed.
<i>Resistir</i> , to resist.	<i>Sobrevenir</i> , to happen.
<i>Reflectir</i> , to reflect.	<i>Sobrevivir</i> , to outlive.
<i>Socorrer</i> , to help.	<i>Asemejar</i> , to resemble.

Examples.

Desplacer á su amo, to displease one's master.
No desobedescas á tus parientes, do not disobey thy parents.
Perdono á mis contrarios, I forgive my enemies.
Consentir á perder el todo, to consent to lose all.
 And so on, for all the others above mentioned.

3. The following—*alabar*, to applaud; *insultar*, to insult; *persuadir*, to persuade; *renunciar*, to renounce; *soñar*, to dream; *trabajar*, to work;—sometimes govern the accusative case, but most frequently the dative.

Dative.

Vm. insulta cada uno; you insult every body.

Accusative.

Vm. insulta á mi calamidad; you insult my misfortune.

Rule 109. Verbs which govern the accusative in Spanish.

All verbs which can be turned by the passive voice govern the accusative in Spanish. Thus *amar*, *estimar*, *castigar*, *premiar*, &c. govern the accusative, because we can say: *Es amado*, he is loved; *es castigado*, he is punished.

By the same reason the following verbs govern the same case;

<i>Aceptar</i> , to accept.	<i>Comentar</i> , to comment.
<i>Abatir</i> , to pull down.	<i>Desarraigar</i> , to root out.
<i>Aprovechar</i> , to make progress.	<i>Examinar</i> , to examine.
<i>Aprobar</i> , to approve of.	<i>Extrañar</i> , to wonder at.
<i>Buscar</i> , to look for.	<i>Injuriar</i> , to rail at.
<i>Cavilar</i> , to cavil at.	<i>Juzgar</i> , to judge.

<i>Llenar</i> , to fill up.	<i>Pedir</i> , to ask.
<i>Mirar</i> , to look at.	<i>Romper</i> , to tear off.
<i>Observar</i> , to observe.	

And some others, which are attended by a preposition in English, govern the accusative case in Spanish, because they can be turned by the passive voice, and one may say :

Su oferta fué aceptada ; your offer was accepted.
Este árbol fué abatido ; this tree was pulled down.
Su conducta ha estado aprobada.
 Your conduct has been approved.

And so on for the others.

Rule 110. Verbs which govern the accusative and genitive case.

When the following verbs govern two nouns or pronouns not joined by a preposition, the first is put in the accusative, and the second in the genitive case, in Spanish, as :

<i>Absolver</i> , to absolve.	<i>Echar</i> , to drive out.
<i>Aceptar</i> , to accept.	<i>Glorificar</i> , to praise.
<i>Acusar</i> , to accuse.	<i>Librar</i> , to free.
<i>Amenazar</i> , to threaten.	<i>Informar</i> , to inform.
<i>Avisar</i> , to warn.	<i>Llenar</i> , to fill.
<i>Corregir</i> , to correct.	<i>Obtener</i> , to obtain.
<i>Culpar</i> , to blame.	<i>Privar</i> , to deprive.
<i>Desterrar</i> , to banish.	<i>Recibir</i> , to receive.
<i>Desganar</i> , to disgust.	<i>Sosegar</i> , to calm.
<i>Desviar</i> , to divert.	<i>Sospechar</i> , to suspect.
<i>Excluir</i> , to exclude.	<i>Suplicar</i> , to implore.
<i>Expeler</i> , to turn out.	

Examples.

Cargar á un enemigo de injurias.
 To load an enemy with injuries.

- Aceptar las ofertas de un amigo.* -
To accept the offer of a friend.
Criticar la conducta de alguno.
To blame any body's conduct.
Excluir á un embustero de la sociedad.
To exclude a liar from society.

Rule 112. Verbs which govern the accusative and the dative cases.

When the following verbs govern two nouns or two pronouns, that which has reference to persons is to be put in the dative in Spanish, and the other in the accusative. If they have both reference to persons, that before which the preposition *to* is, or could be, prefixed, is put in the dative, and the other in the accusative case, in Spanish.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Anunciar,</i> to announce. | <i>Preferir,</i> to prefer. |
| <i>Atribuir,</i> to attribute. | <i>Prestar,</i> to lend. |
| <i>Comunicar,</i> to communicate. | <i>Procurar,</i> to procure. |
| <i>Confesar,</i> to confess. | <i>Prometer,</i> to promise. |
| <i>Confiar,</i> to trust. | <i>Pedir,</i> to ask. |
| <i>Consejar,</i> to advise. | <i>Quitar,</i> to take away. |
| <i>Conceder,</i> to grant. | <i>Rehusar,</i> to deny. |
| <i>Dar,</i> to give. | <i>Relatar,</i> to relate. |
| <i>Deber,</i> to owe. | <i>Repetir,</i> to repeat. |
| <i>Decir,</i> to say. | <i>Responder,</i> to answer. |
| <i>Declarar,</i> to declare. | <i>Reponer,</i> to replace. |
| <i>Despachar,</i> to dispatch. | <i>Retornar,</i> to return. |
| <i>Despedir,</i> to send back. | <i>Retozar,</i> to tickle. |
| <i>Explicar,</i> to explain. | <i>Rexar,</i> to pray. |
| <i>Escribir,</i> to write. | <i>Revelar,</i> to reveal. |
| <i>Enseñar,</i> to teach. | <i>Vender,</i> to sell. |
| <i>Perdonar,</i> to forgive. | <i>Vindicar,</i> to revenge. |
| <i>Predecir,</i> to foretel. | <i>Volver a traer,</i> to bring back. |
- Concede á el esta gracia ;* grant him that favour.
Pedir el permiso al maestro ; to beg the master's leave.
Atribuir una culpa á alguno ; to attribute a fault to any one.

Observations.

Some verbs are followed in Spanish by a preposition different from that used in English. Such are :

Arrojar sobre alguno ; to fling *at* one.

Hacer fuego sobre el enemigo ; to fire *at* the enemy.

Contender con la muerte ; to struggle *with* death.

Entremeterse con los negocios de los otros.

To intermeddle *with* people's business.

Tirar sobre una liebre ; to shoot *at* a hare.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

As there are three tenses in the infinitive mood, called *present*, *gerund*, and *participle*, this chapter is naturally divided into three sections :

The *first* describes the circumstances in which a verb is put in the infinitive mood, without being preceded by any preposition : it also explains the cases in which it is preceded by *de*, *á*, and *para*.

The *second* teaches that a gerund is always indeclinable in Spanish, and gives an easy method to distinguish it from a verbal noun, which is always declinable.

The *third* establishes two general rules, which explain when a participle is declinable or indeclinable.

SECTION I.

Of the infinitive present.

The infinitive present is sometimes in Spanish used without any preposition before it, and sometimes pre-

ceded by *de*, *á*, and *para*, according to the following rules :

Rule 113. Infinitive without a preposition.

A verb in the infinitive mood, or present, has no preposition before it : 1. When it is substantively used, and is the nominative case to another verb. *Example :*

Hablar mucho es dañoso ; to speak much is dangerous.

Ayudar á los pobres es una accion digna de alabanza.

To relieve the poor is a praise-worthy action.

2. When it is governed in the infinitive by any of the following verbs :

Apetecer, to wish.

Deber, to owe.

Declarar, to declare.

Desear, to wish.

Dexar, to leave off.

Dignarse, to deign.

Creer, to believe.

Entender, to hear.

Enviar, to send.

Esperar, to hope.

Hacer, to do.

Importar, to be requisite.

Mantener, to maintain.

Negar, to deny.

Osar, to dare.

Parecer, to appear.

Pretender, to pretend.

Poder, to be able.

Querer, to be willing.

Saber, to know.

Semejar, to appear.

Venir, to come.

Ver, to see.

Volver, to return.

Examples.

Vaya vm. ver á su amigo ; go and see your friend.

Cree vm. tener razon ?

Do you believe you are in the right ?

Debemos esperar en la misericordia de Dios.

We ought to hope in God's mercy.

Sea vm. loque desea parecer y no engañara a nadie.

Be what you wish to appear, and you will deceive nobody.

Rule 114. De before the infinitive.

We put the preposition *de* before a verb in the infinitive mood :

1. Most commonly when it is preceded by a *substantive* which governs it. *Example:*

Es tiempo de ir. It is time to go.

No tiene vm. razon de quejarse de mi.

You have no reason to complain of me.

2. Most commonly when it is preceded by the verb *ser*, and any other adjective than those mentioned in the next rule. *Example:*

Es glorioso de perdonar a sus contrarios.

It is glorious to forgive one's enemies.

Es peligroso de confiarse a cada uno.

It is dangerous to trust every body.

3. Most commonly when it is governed by any other reflected verbs than those mentioned in the *Rule 112*, as:

Me arrepiento de haber hablado ya que eso despláce a vm.
I am sorry to have spoken, since it displeases you.

El se propone de ir mañana al campo.

He intends to go to-morrow into the country.

4. When it is governed in the infinitive by one of the following verbs:

Acusar de, to accuse of. *Persuadir de*, to persuade of.

Afectar de, to affect. *Prohibir de*, to forbid.

Avisar de, to warn of. *Ofrecer de*, to offer.

Cesar de, to cease from. *Ordenar de*, to order.

Consejar de, to advise. *Olvidar de*, to forget.

Compadecer de, to have pity of. *Hablar de*, to speak of.

Culpar de, to blame for. *Temer de*, to fear.

Desanimar de, to deter from. *Prescribir de*, to prescribe.

Descuidar de, to neglect. *Serdigno de*, to deserve of.

Diferir de, to differ from. *Solicitar de*, to urge.

Mandar de, to command. *Omitir de*, to omit.

Permitir de, to permit. *Suplicar de*, to entreat.

D.cir de, to tell of. *Suplicar de*, to pray for.

Excusar de, to excuse from. *Prometer de*, to promise to.

Disuadir de, to dissuade *from*. *Proponer de*, to propose.
Escribir de, to write *of*. *Rehusar de*, to refuse.
Impedir de, to hinder *from*. *Agradecer de*, to thank *for*.
Gozar de, to enjoy. *Decidir de*, to resolve *to*.
Emprender de, to undertake. *Citar de*, to summon.
Experimentar de, to try. *Sospechar de*, to suspect *of*.
Fingir de, to feign. *Rogar de*, to beg *of*.
Acabar de, to finish. *Tentar de*, to endeavour *to*.
Amenazar de, to threaten. *Calumniar de*, to slander.

Examples.

No cesa de lamentarse ; he does not cease to complain.
Consejo á vm. de quedarse aqui ; I advise you to stay here.
Le ruego de perdonar a este hombre.
 I beg you to forgive this man.

Rule 115. A before the infinitive and gerund.

The preposition *a* is most commonly put before the infinitive. 1. After the adjectives which denote inclination, aptness, fitness, unfitness, or repugnancy ; and particularly after the following :

<i>Agradable á</i> , agreeable <i>to</i> .	<i>Facil á</i> , easy <i>to</i> .
<i>Agrio á</i> , sour <i>to</i> .	<i>Flexible á</i> , flexible <i>to</i> .
<i>Aplicado á</i> , assiduous <i>in</i> .	<i>Curioso á</i> , curious <i>in</i> .
<i>Ardiente a</i> , active <i>in</i> .	<i>Inclinado á</i> , inclined <i>to</i> .
<i>Dispuesto á</i> , disposed <i>to</i> .	<i>Pratico á</i> , skilful <i>in</i> .
<i>Exacto á</i> , exact <i>in</i> .	<i>Propio á</i> , fit <i>for</i> .
<i>El primer á</i> , the first <i>to</i> .	<i>Terrible á</i> , dreadful <i>to</i> .
<i>Habil á</i> , dexterous <i>in</i> .	<i>Pronto á</i> , ready <i>to</i> .
<i>Diligente á</i> , quick <i>in</i> .	<i>Tardo á</i> , slow <i>in</i> .

Examples.

Es diligente á trabajar ; he is quick at work.
Ella está dispuesta á casarse con él.
 She is disposed to marry him.
Es el primero á dar consejo, y el ultimo á executar.
 He is the first *to* give advice, and the last *to* execute.

The following verbs also govern the infinitive with *á* :

<i>Amar á</i> , to like <i>to</i> .	<i>Disponer á</i> , to dispose <i>to</i> .
<i>Animar á</i> , to encourage <i>to</i> .	<i>Excitar á</i> , to excite <i>to</i> .
<i>Aprender á</i> , to learn <i>to</i> .	<i>Exhortar á</i> , to exhort <i>to</i> .
<i>Atraer á</i> , to engage <i>to</i> .	<i>Inducir á</i> , to induce <i>to</i> .
<i>Autorizar á</i> , to authorise <i>in</i> .	<i>Persistir á</i> , to persist <i>to</i> .
<i>Condenar á</i> , to condemn <i>to</i> .	<i>Trabajar á</i> , to work <i>at</i> .
<i>Convidar á</i> , to invite <i>to</i> .	<i>Valuar á</i> , to value <i>at</i> .
<i>Dar á</i> , to give <i>to</i> .	

Examples.

Estoy dispuesto á satisfacer a su suplica.

I am disposed to satisfy your request.

El aprende á bailar; he learns dancing.

Ella ama á cantar; she likes to sing.

3. The reflected verbs *abandonarse*, *acostumbrarse*, *darse*, may also govern an infinitive with the preposition *á* or *al* before it; as :

Abandonarse á jugar; to abandon oneself *to* game.

Acostumbrarse á trabajar; to accustom oneself *to* work.

Darse á estudiar; to apply oneself *to* study.

Se dispone vm. á responderme?

Are you disposed to answer me?

Rule 116. Infinitive with de and á.

The verb *faltar* generally governs the infinitive with *de* when negatively used, and with *á* when affirmatively.

Example:

No faltaré de castigar á vm. si se descuida a hacer su composicion.

I will not fail to punish you, if you neglect to do your exercise.

The following—*empezar*, *continuar*, *constreñir*, *atraer*, *exhortar*, *obligar*, *esforzarse*, &c.—may govern an infinitive either with *de* or *á*, according as it sounds best:

Rule 117. Para and por before an infinitive.

The prepositions *para* and *por* govern an infinitive to express the *end*, the *design*, or *cause*, for which a thing is done, and in general every time the sentence can be turned without altering the sense of it. *Example* :

Estar para partir ; to be ready to set out.

Estar algo por suceder ; to expect something to happen.

Observations.

If the preposition *para* was followed by any substantive whatever, it would be put in the dative case ; as :

Eso es escrito para el rey ; this is written for the king.

Por, on the contrary, governs the ablative case ; as :

E o fué hecho por el rey ; this has been done by the king.

In which example you see the difference of the two cases:

Los hombres han nacido para vivir en la sociedad.

Men are born *to* live in society.

Es bastantemente alto para ser soldado, pero es demasadamente cobardo para alistarse.

He is tall enough *to* be a soldier, but he is too great a coward *to* enlist.

Quanto pide vm. para hacer me un vestido ?

How much do you ask *to* make me a suit of clothes ?

Rule 118. Sin before an infinitive.

An English gerund, preceded by the preposition *without*, is rendered in Spanish by the infinitive present with *sin*. *Example* :

Ninguno puede hablar contra la verdad sin hacerse culpable.
No one can speak against the truth *without* being guilty.

No debemos meternos en algun asunto sin haber consultado á Dios, é impetrado su divina asistencia.

We should never undertake any thing *without* having consulted God, and implored his divine assistance.

SECTION II.

Of the gerund.

There are only two sorts of gerunds in the Spanish language for the three conjugations : those of the first conjugation end always in *ando*, though the verb be either *regular*, *reflective*, or *irregular*. The gerunds of the second and third conjugations end always in *iendo*, and are indeclinable. There are many adjectives derived from verbs : those of the first conjugation end generally in *ante*, as *obligante*, from *obligar*, to oblige. Those derived from the second conjugation end generally in *ente*, as *convigente*, from *convencer*, to convince. Those of the third regular conjugation end in *iente*, as *sufriente* from *sufrir*, to suffer. These adjectives serve for both genders.

Rule 119. The gerund is always indeclinable in Spanish.

A word ending in English in *ing*, and in Spanish in *ante*, is an adjective when it precedes the substantive in English, and a gerund when it comes after ; in the first case it agrees in Spanish with the substantive to which it is joined, it is always indeclinable in the second. As :

Declinable.

Una señora obligante ; an obliging lady.

Una prueba convigente ; a convincing proof.

Ovejas balantes ; bleating sheep.

Indeclinable.

Una señora obligando á sus amigos.

A lady *obliging* to her friends.

Una prueba conviniendo á cada uno.

A proof *convincing* every body.

You may observe from the preceding examples, that a word ending in *ante* in Spanish, is an adjective when it qualifies the substantive to which it is joined ; and a gerund when it governs a substantive after it.

Rule 120. When the English gerund is rendered by the indicative in Spanish.

When the English gerund has reference to a substantive which is not in the nominative case, it is rendered in Spanish by a verb in the indicative mood. *Example :*

Alexandro pidió a los medicos que estaban derechos al lado de él si moriría de su enfermedad.

Alexander asked the physicians standing by him, if he should die of his illness.

Rule 121. Gerund rendered by the indicative.

An English gerund preceded by the verb *to be*, is put in Spanish in the same tense of the indicative as is the verb *to be*, though it is not expressed. *Example :*

Hablo, I am speaking. *Cantaba*, he was singing.

Que hace vm. aqui ? What are you doing here?

Note An English gerund preceded by the definite article *the*, is rendered by a substantive in Spanish, or by an infinitive in prefixing to it the definite article *el*, as :

El estudio de, (or) el estudiar las, lenguas es muy difícil.

The learning of languages is very difficult.

SECTION III.

Of the participle.

Rule 122. When the participle is declinable in Spanish.

A participle passive is always declinable in Spanish like an adjective.

1. When it is joined to a substantive, as :

Un libro bien escrito ; a book well written

Una carta bien escrita ; a letter well written.

2. After any other verb than *haber*. *Example :*

Mi hermano es casado ; my brother is married.

Mis hermanas son casadas ; my sisters are married.

Su padre parece afligido ; his father appears afflicted.

Su tia parecea fligida ; his aunt appears afflicted.

Observation.

The above examples show the real condition in which the persons are ; whereas if their actual conditions were accidental ones, then the verb *estar* should be used instead of *ser*. *Example :*

Mi hermano esta cansado ; my brother is tired.

Mi madre está cansada ; my mother is tired.

Rule 123. When the participle is indeclinable.

The participle is indeclinable after the verb *haber* in three cases.

1. When the noun or pronoun antecedent is not governed by the participle, but by the verb following, which is known by giving another turn to the sentence, the noun antecedent comes after the infinitive, and not after the participle. *Example :*

La casa que he aconsejado á vm. de comprar es nueva.

The house which I have *advised* you to buy is a new one.

Las reglas que he empezado a explicar son faciles.

The rules which I have *begun* to explain are easy.

The participles *aconsejado* and *empezado* are indeclinable, because we can say *comprar una casa*, to buy a house ; and not *consejar una casa*.

2. When it governs a noun or pronoun after. *Example :*

Su madre ha hablado al rey (not ha hablada).

His mother has *spoken* to the king.

Sus hermanas han aprendido el Italiano (not aprendidas).

His sisters have *learnt* the Italian.

3. When there is no other noun or pronoun antecedent than the nominative of the verb. *Example :*

Ha estudiado ; he has studied.

Ella ha cantado ; she has sung.

Ellas han escuchado ; they have listened.

Concord , the verb with its nominative.

Rule 124. The verb agrees with its nominative.

All the personal verbs agree in number and person with their nominative case. *Example :*

Yo doy, I give ; nos otros damos, we give.

Mi padre es muerto ; my father is dead.

Mis hermanos son muertos, my brothers are dead.

Rule 125. The verb agrees with the most worthy person.

When a verb has several nominatives of different persons or genders, it is put in the plural of the most worthy person. The first person is more worthy than the *second*, and the second more worthy than the *third*.

The verb then takes for its nominative case the personal pronoun of the most worthy person, besides those used in English. *Example :*

Mi tío y yo iremos mañana al campo.

My uncle and I will go to-morrow into the country.

Yo y su hermana quedarán en casa.

You and your sister will stay at home.

A verb is put in the third person plural in both languages when it has for its nominative case two substantives singular joined by a copulative conjunction. *Example :*

Homero y Virgilio son los principes de los poetas.

Homer and Virgil are the princes of poets.

El papel y la tinta no valen nada.

The paper and ink are good for nothing.

Rule 126. The verb agrees, &c. que, who.

The pronoun *que* requires the verb following in the same number and person as the substantive or pronoun antecedent. *Example :*

Es el que lo ha hecho ; it is he *who* has done it.

Es vm. que ha hablado de el.

It is you *who* have spoken of it.

Son ellos los que lo han tomado ; it is they *who* have taken it.

Observations.

When the English pray to God, they put the pronoun and verb in the singular ; almost all other nations do the same, and follow in that respect the true intention of Jesus Christ in instructing his disciples, and say אֲנִי אֱשֶׁר בְּשֵׁמִי. Thus the Spaniards say :

Padre nuestro que estas en los cielos, &c.

Our Father, *who* art in heaven, &c.

Some will say, and chiefly the French, that this way of praying is not polite: to which one may answer, that Jesus Christ has neither looked for politeness nor elegance of style ; his aim was, that we should pray from the bottom of our heart.—The Lord's Prayer and Creed will be included at the end of this work.

2. In some instances, the pronoun, the verb, and the adjective are in the singular in Spanish, when, on the contrary, they are in the plural in English. *Example :*

Vm. es muy cortes ; Sir, you are very obliging.

3. The third person singular is more elegantly used in Spanish than the second plural, which is seldom made use of. Thus, in speaking politely, one may say :

Quiere vm. señora venir al Parque ? (and not *queréis*).
Madam, will you come to the Park ?

Let this be well observed by the beginner even in his exercises, in which I have endeavoured to speak by the

third person singular, that, should he go to Spain among polite people, he may know how to speak.

CHAPTER XV.

Rule 127. When the present of the indicative is used.

THE present of the indicative, as *hablo*, I speak; *hago*, I do; *doy*, I give, &c. is used in Spanish: 1. To express an action or thing present at the time in which we are speaking. *Example:*

Llueve, it rains; *estoy malo*, I am sick.

2. To express a thing we do habitually, though not at the moment we are speaking, as:

Estudio la lengua Griega; I learn the Greek.

Vm. va frecüentemente a la comedia.

You go very often to the play.

3. To express a thing of eternal truth. *Example:*

Dios es misericordioso; God is merciful.

Los hombres son mortales; men are mortal.

4. To express in a more lively and emphatical manner a thing happened in a time quite past.

5. To express a future time not distant, when there is in the sentence a word which denotes futurity. *Example:*

Salgo esta tarde para Londres (for *parteré*).

I shall set out to-night for London.

Estoy pronto en un momento; I am ready in a moment.

Rule 128. When the imperfect of the indicative is used.

The imperfect of the indicative, as *hablado*, I did speak; *recibia*, I did receive, &c. is used in Spanish:

1. To express a thing which is past with regard to the time in which we are speaking, but which was present when another thing mentioned in the same sentence

happened. The verb which is, or could be, rendered in English by the gerund, with *was* or *were*, is invariably put in the imperfect in Spanish, and the other most commonly in the preterite; as:

Escribía una carta a vm. quando recibí la suya.

I was writing you a letter when I received yours.

Comíamos quand recibimos esa funesta noticia.

We were dining when we received that sad news.

2. To express the inclination, habits, customs, manners, profession, titles, good and bad qualities of the nations, or of the particular individuals we are speaking of, when they are dead, and there is no specification of time in the sentence; as:

Los Romanos cultivaban las artes, animaban las ciencias, y premiaban la virtud.

The Romans cultivated the arts, encouraged sciences, and rewarded virtue.

Nuestros abuelos íban a cazar todos los dias, y vivían de sus presas.

Our ancestors went a-hunting every day, and lived upon their preys.

Cesar era un gran general; Cæsar was a great general.

Luis decimo sexto era un rey benefico.

Louis the Sixteenth was a beneficent king.

3. If the persons are living, we use the imperfect when the time is determined, and the compound of the present when it is not; as:

Su madre era hermosa antes de casarse.

Your mother was handsome before she married.

Su padre de vm. ha corrido muchos peligros.

Your father has run many dangers.

Quando era Joven freqüentaba la comedia.

When I was young I frequented the playhouse.

Rule 129. When the preterite indicative is to be used.

The preterite indicative, as *hablé*, I spoke; *hice*, I did; *vendi*, I sold, &c. is used in Spanish to express a particular fact or event which has happened but once or very seldom, and in a time quite past. *Example:*

Los Romanos desterraron a Tarquin de Roma.

The Romans *expelled* Tarquin from Rome.

Cesar fué matado en el senado.

Cæsar *was* killed in the senate.

Ciceron tubó la cabeza cortada.

Cicero *had* his head cut off.

Canté ayer en la asamblea.

I sung yesterday in the assembly-room.

Rule 130. When the compound of the present is used.

The compound of the present, as *he hablado*, I have spoken; *he acabado*, I have finished; *he recibido*, I have received, &c. is used in Spanish to express a thing past, but in a time not quite elapsed. A time is not elapsed when the pronoun *this* or *our* are or could be prefixed to the words *age*, *year*, *month*, *week*, or *day*, mentioned in a sentence; as:

Nuestro siglo ha producido hombres ilustres.

Our *age has produced* illustrious men.

Hemos recibido mucha compañía este invierno.

We had much company this winter.

Observations.

From the three preceding rules it appears, that a verb which is in the imperfect tense in English, may sometimes be put in three different tenses in Spanish.

1. In the *imperfect*, when it expresses an habitual thing, or which was present when another thing happened; as:

Quando estaba en el campo, me paseaba todos los dias.
When I was in the country, I walked every day.

Estaba muy malo quando vm. vino.

I was very sick when you came.

2. In the *preterite*, when it denotes a particular fact which happened in a time quite past. A time is quite past when the pronoun *this* or *our* cannot be prefixed to it; as:

Examiné ayer los papeles de su pleyto de vm.

I examined yesterday the writings of your law-suit.

Estube malo la semana pasada. I was sick last week.

3. In the *compound tense of the present*, when the time is not quite past. *Example*:

Me he paseado esta mañana por una hora.

I have walked this morning for one hour.

Observation.

These examples have been repeated, in order to render more obvious the distinction between the imperfect, the preterite, and the compound of the present.

Rule 131. When the future of the indicative is to be used.

The future of the indicative, as *hablaré*, I shall or will speak; *haré*, I will do; *recibiré*, I shall receive, &c. is used in Spanish, as well as in English, to express a future time. *Example*:

Nuestros cuerpos resucitarán el ultimo dia.

Our bodies will rise again on the last day.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of the use of the subjunctive mood.

THIS chapter is divided into three sections. The *first* enumerates the adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and conjunc-

tions which always govern the subjunctive mood. The *second*, the verbs and conjunctions which govern the following verb, sometimes in the indicative and sometimes in the subjunctive, and points out in what circumstances each mood must be used. The *third* explains when the verbs governed in the subjunctive must be put in the present, when in the preterite, and when in the compound tenses; with some observations on the imperfect and future of the said mood.

SECTION I.

Words which always govern the subjunctive mood.

Rule 132. The subjunctive is used after a superlative.

1. A verb preceded by *que* is put in the subjunctive, as :

Le mejor guardia que un rey pueda tener es el corazon de sus vasallos.

The best guard a king can have, is the heart of his subjects.

Vm. es el mas docto que conozca en este ciudad.

You are the most learned man *I know* in this city.

2. After these three words—*ninguno, nadie, nada*—as we have said before in speaking of indeterminate pronouns; as :

No conozco á ninguno que sea tan dichoso como vm.

I know nobody who is so happy as you.

No he visto nada que pueda ser culpado en su conducta.

I have seen nothing that can be blamed in his conduct.

3. After the ordinal numbers, as *el primer*, the first; *el segundo*, the second, &c., as :

Vm. es el primer amigo que haya encontrado en Londres.

You are the first friend *I have met* with in London.

Rule 133. The subjunctive is used after the verbs of fear or doubt.

A verb preceded by *que* is always put in the subjunctive

after the verbs which express any doubt, wish, command, order, fear, ignorance, or any affection of the mind ; and particularly after the following :

<i>Mandar</i> , to command.	<i>Dudar</i> , to doubt.
<i>Temer</i> , to fear.	<i>Refusar</i> , to deny.
<i>Prohibir</i> , to forbid.	<i>Estar alegre</i> , to be glad.
<i>Ignorar</i> , to be ignorant.	<i>Suplicar</i> , to pray.
<i>Desear</i> , to wish.	<i>Querer</i> , to be willing,

Examples.

Temo que mi padre sea muerto.

I fear my father *be* (or *is*) dead.

Deseo que vm. pueda suceder. I wish you *may* succeed.

Dudo que haya llegado. I doubt that he *is* arrived.

Deseo que se haga la paz.

I wish they would make peace.

Rule 134. The subjunctive is used after the following conjunctions.

A verb is always put in the subjunctive after the following conjunctions :

<i>Porque</i> , that.	<i>Sin embargo que</i> , for all that.
<i>Amenos que</i> , unless.	<i>No que</i> , not that.
<i>Antes que</i> , before that.	<i>Supuesto que</i> , suppose that.
<i>Aun que</i> , though.	<i>Con tal que</i> , provided that.
<i>Portemor que</i> , lest.	<i>Porque</i> , that.
<i>Pormiedo que</i> , for fear.	<i>Bien que</i> , though.
<i>En caso que</i> , in case that.	<i>Sin que</i> , without.
<i>Como que</i> , though.	<i>Sea que</i> , whether.
<i>Hasta que</i> , till.	<i>Puesto que</i> , because.
<i>No obstante que</i> , for all that.	

Examples.

Amenos que vm. venga conmigo no saldré.

Unless you *come* with me, I will not go out.

Aunque sea perezoso, se adelanta mucho.

Though *he is* lazy, yet he improves much.

Estaré pronto antes que vengan.

I will be ready before they *are* come.

N. B. The subjunctive is always used in the beginning of a sentence to express surprise, and imprecation, or an ardent desire ; as :

Pudiese vm. ser dichoso ! Might you be happy !

Que muéra si no me vengo !

May I rather die, than not revenge !

SECTION II.

Verbs and conjunctions which govern sometimes the indicative, and sometimes the subjunctive mood.

Rule 135. *Verbs which govern the indicative and subjunctive mood.*

Afirmar, to affirm.

Percibir, to perceive.

Asegurar, to assure.

Confesar, to confess.

Concluir, to conclude.

Predecir, to foretell.

Convenir, to agree.

Prever, to foresee.

Creer, to believe.

Prometer, to promise.

Declarar, to declare.

Publicar, to publish.

Decir, to say.

Pensar, to think.

Esperar, to hope.

Reflexionar, to reflect.

Juzgar, to judge.

Mantener, to maintain.

Jurar, to swear.

Suponer, to suppose.

Sostener, to maintain.

Ver, to see.

Olvidar, to forget.

Saber, to know.

And in general all those which express the intellectual faculties of the mind govern the indicative, when they are affirmatively used ; and most commonly the subjunctive, when they are used negatively, or preceded by the conjunction *si* ; as :

Creo que tiene razon. (Indicative.)

I believe he is in the right.

Cree vm. que el tenga razon? (Subjunctive.)

Do you believe he is in the right?

No creo que tenga razon. (Subjunctive.)

I do not believe he is in the right.

Espero que vendrá. (Indicative.)

I hope he will come.

Espera vm. que su hermana venga? (Subjunctive.)

Do you hope your sister will come?

Rule 136. The subjunctive is used after some impersonal verbs.

A verb preceded by *que* is always put in the subjunctive after the impersonal verbs, *Es preciso que*, it must; *es triste*, it is sad; *es justo que*, it is right; *es injusto que*, it is unjust; *conviene*, it becomes; *importa*, it matters, &c. ; as :

Es necesario que haya un Dios, Criador del universo.

It is necessary that there should be a God, Creator of the universe.

Es menester que vaya á la ciudad. I must go to town.

A menos que vm. venga ú que me escriba no lo haré.

Unless you come or write to me, I will not do it.

SECTION III.

Which tense of the subjunctive must be used.

Rule 137. Which tense of the subjunctive must be used.

A verb required to be in the subjunctive mood by any of the preceding rules, is usually put in the present when the first verb is in the present indicative or future.

Example :

Temo que vm. se maree.

I fear you may be sick upon the sea.

Ser á necesario que vm. haga esta obra.

It will be necessary that you *do* this work.

Rule 138. When the imperfect of the subjunctive must be used.

The imperfect of the subjunctive requires the first verb in the present indicative. *Example :*

Su primo de vm. me dice que se alegraria mucho de irse á Madrid.

Your cousin tells me *he would be* very glad to go to Madrid.

Vm. pierde su tiempo en tonterias ; haria mejor de emplearlo en el estudio.

You spend your time in trifling ; *you would do* better to employ it in study.

Rule 139. Preterite of the subjunctive.

Though the first verb be in the *present* or *future*, the second is put in the preterite subjunctive when it is followed by the conjunction *si*, or a conditional expression.

Example :

Si tubiese dinero, compraría un sombrero nuevo.

If I had some money, I would buy a new hat.

Rule 140. Compound tenses of the subjunctive.

A verb required to be in the subjunctive mood is usually put in the compound of the present in Spanish. When it is in English in the compound of the present or of the future ; but it is put in the compound of the preterite in Spanish, when it is in any other compound tense in English ; as :

Temo que vm. se haya quejado de mi.

I fear you have complained of me.—*That is*, You may have, &c.

No creo que háya aprendido la geografia.

I do not believe he has learnt geography.

No creía que hubiese aprendido la geografía.
I did not believe he had learnt geography.

Observation on the future subjunctive.

The scholar must observe, there is a great difference between the future subjunctive in Spanish and the future indicative: the former is always preceded by the conjunction *quando*, and cannot be indifferently used, as some pretend, for the latter. *Example:*

Quando hubiere comido saldré, para hablar con él.

As soon as I have dined, I will go to speak with him.

Vnds. jugarán quando hubieren escrito sus temas.

You will play when you shall have written your exercises.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the irregular verbs would, could, should, and might.

THE words *would, could, should, and might*, which have been considered only as the distinctive marks of tenses, and with which we have conjugated all verbs, regular and irregular, are also sometimes verbs themselves, and expressed in Spanish by *querer, poder, or deber*, as will be seen in the following rules:

Rule 141. 1. How to express will and would.

When the words *will* and *would* are not joined to any verb, they are verbs themselves, and must be expressed by the same tense of *querer*, as should be the verb *to be willing*, if it was used. Thus we may say:

Porque no escribe vm. su tema?

Why do you not write your exercise?

Porque no quiero.

Because *I will* not; or, I am not *willing*.

Si no soy casado, es porque no lo he querido.

If I am not married, it is because *I would* not, or I have not been willing.

The words *will* and *would*, though followed by another verb, are also expressed by the verb *querer* when they imply a command or order. *Example* :

Quiero ser obedecido ; I will be obeyed.

Quería que le pidiese perdon.

He would have me beg his pardon.

2. Should.

The word *should* is a verb, and must be expressed in Spanish by some tense of the verb *deber*, when it denotes *necessity* or *duty*. *Example* :

Puesque la religion lo prohíbe vm. no debe hacer lo.

You should not do it, since religion forbids it.

3. Could or might.

The word *could* or *might* are verbs when they denote *possibility* ; they are both expressed in Spanish by the same tense of the verb *poder*, as should be the verb *to be able*, if it was used. *Example* :

Si pudiera obligar á vm. lo hiciera de todo mi corazon.

If *I could* oblige you, *I would* do it with all my heart.

Vm. habría podido hacer su tema si lo hubiese querido.

You could have done your exercise, if you had been willing to do it.

The words *may* and *can* are also verbs, and expressed in Spanish by the present tense of the verb *poder*. *Example* :

Vm. puede escribir su carta antes de comer.

You *can* write your letter before dinner.

Rule 142. In which tense would and could are to be put in Spanish.

When the irregular *would*, *could*, *should*, or *might*, are

not followed by any verb, or are by one only, they can be expressed by the imperfect, the preterite of the indicative, or the imperfect or the preterite of the subjunctive, according as the sense requires it. Thus, *I would* can be rendered by either *quería*, *quisiese* or *querría*, *quisiera* or *quisiése*; *I should*, by *debía*, *débi*, or *debiéra*, *debería*, or *debiese*; and *could*, by *podía*, *pude*, or *podiera*, *podría* or *puudiese*. *Example* :

Podía ha'er hecho eso ayer.

I could have done that yesterday.

Lo podría hacer si quisiese. I could do it if I would.

No creo que pudiese vm. I do not think you could.

Rule 143. Would and could followed by two verbs.

When the irregular *would*, *could*, *should*, or *might* are followed by a verb and a participle, they are rendered in Spanish as follow :

Vm. habría podido escribirme una carta, desdeque sabía mi direccion.

You might have written a letter to me, since you knew my direction.

Vm. podría haber estado engañado.

You might have been deceived.

N. B. If you are at a loss in which tense to put the irregular, *would*, *could*, *should*, or *might*, change *would* into the verb *to be willing*; *should* into *to be obliged*; *could* into *to be able*; and then put the verbs *poder*, *querer*, *deber*, into the same tense in Spanish as the verb *to be* is in Spanish, and you will never be mistaken.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

THE impersonal verbs in Spanish, as well as other languages, are only used in the third person either singular

or plural, and are generally construed as in English, except the following—*es menester, hay, es*—which require a particular attention.

Rule 144. Use of the impersonal verb es menester, it must.

The impersonal *it must*, is always expressed by *es menester* for the present, and by *será menester* for the future.

The noun or pronoun, which in English is the nominative of the impersonal verb *must*, becomes in Spanish the nominative of the next verb, which is put in the subjunctive. *Example:*

Es menester que vaya. I must go.

Es menester que vm. venga mañana.

You must come to-morrow.

Será menester que su hermano de vm. le escriba.

Your brother must write to him.

The verb *have*, which comes often after the impersonal *it must*, is sometimes put in the subjunctive; as:

Es menester que tenga una casaca. I must have a coat.

Es menester que su hermano de vm. tenga un sombrero.

Your brother must have a hat.

Rule 145. Use of the impersonal hay, there is.

The verb *to be* preceded by the adverb *there* becomes impersonal, and is expressed by the third person of the verb *haber*, thus:

Indicative present.

Hay or *no hay*; there is or there is not, there are or there are not.

Imperfect.

Habia or *no habia*; there was or there was not, there were or there were not.

Preterite.

Hubó, or no hubó; there was, or there was not, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Ha habido, or no ha habido; there has been, or there has not been, &c.

Second Preterpluperfect.

Había habido, no había habido, there had been, there had not been, &c.

Future.

Habrá, no habrá; there shall be, there shall not be, &c.

Imperative.

Haya, or no haya; let it be, or let it not be, &c.

Subjunctive mood.

Que haya or no haya; that there may, or there may not, be.

Imperfect.

Hubiera, habría, no hubiera, no habría; there should, or there should not, be.

Preterite.

Que hubiese or no hubiese; that there might, or there might not, be, &c.

Compound of the present.

Que háya habido or no haya, &c.; that there may, or may not, have been.

Compound of the preterite.

Que hubiese habido or no hubiese; that there might, or might not, have been.

Future.

Quando hubiere or no hubiere; when there shall, or shall not, be.

Compound of the future.

Quando hubiere habido, or (no); when there shall, or shall not, have been.

Let us illustrate this by some example :

Hay muchas dificultades en su negocios.

There are many difficulties in your affairs.

No hay talento mas brillante que el de la palabra.

There is no talent more shining than that of speaking.

The verb *to be*, preceded by the word *some* or *many*, is also often expressed by the impersonal *hay, había, hubo, &c.*, as if it was *there are some* Example :

Hay algunos Christianos indignos de este nombre.

Some Christians are unworthy of that name.

Hay muchos falsos amigos. Many friends are false.

The impersonal *hay, había, &c.* is also used in Spanish in three circumstances in which *there is* is not used in English.

1. To ask the distance from one place to another : then it answers to the words *How far?* Example :

Quantas leguas hay de Bristol á Londres?

How many leagues are there from London to Bristol ?
or How far ? &c.

2. To ask the number of such and such things : then it answers to the word *How many?* as :

Quantos habitadores hay en Inglaterra?

How many inhabitants are there in England ?

3. To ask how long it is since such and such thing happened : this question is not made by *quanto*, but by *desde quando*. Example :

Desde quando esta vm. malo?

How long since you are sick ?

The answer may be this : *Desde ánoche* ; since last night.

Rule 146. *Es, it is.*

The impersonal *it is, it was, it will be, &c.* is expressed in Spanish by the verb *ser*, used impersonally, as *es, era, será, &c.* when it is followed by an adjective without a substantive, or by a substantive of time. Example :

Es cerca de las seis ; es tiempo de salir.

It is near six o'clock ; it is time to set out.

Es difícil de agradar á todos.

It is difficult to please every body.

N. B. When a Spaniard asks another, *What o'clock is it ?—Que hora es ?* if the hour has struck, the answer is, *Acaban de dar las seis*, or *las doce*, &c. ; it just now struck six, or twelve o'clock. If there was almost a quarter, the answer would be, *Han dado las seis*, &c.

Dar, in that sense, answers to *it is*, or *it is past*, &c.

It is not, it was not, is generally rendered by *no es, no era*, &c., when it is followed by a substantive which has no reference to time, by a pronoun or a verb in the infinitive ; as :

No es el oro ni la plata lo que nos hace dichosos ; es la virtud.
It is not gold or silver which renders us happy ; it is virtue.

Es vm. quien lo ha visto. It is you who have seen it.

Es dar autoridad al vicio, el no castigar a los malos.

Not to punish the wicked, is authorising vice.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF ADVERBS.

Rule 147. Where the adverbs are to be placed.

ADVERBS are generally placed after the verb in a simple sentence, and between the auxiliary and the participle in a compound one. *Example :*

No hablo nunca mal de ninguno.

I never speak ill of any body.

Rule 148. Adverbs after the participle.

The adverbs which govern a noun are always placed

in Spanish after the participle in a compound sentence.
Example :

Su hermano de vm. ha obrado segun sus principios.
 Your brother has acted *agreeably* to his principles.

Adverbs of time, and those composed of two or three words, are usually placed after the participle in a compound tense. *Example :*

Ha hecho bello tiempo hoy.
 It has been fair weather to-day.

Note 1. Many adverbs may begin a sentence in Spanish, or a member of it. Such are *ademas*, moreover; *todavia*, nevertheless; *por esto*, or *por esta raxon*, for this reason; *como?* how? *quanto?* how much? *quando?* when? *donde*, and *adonde?* where? *Example :*

Quando ira vm. á Francia?
 When will you go to France?

Note 2. The adverb *casi*, almost, always goes before *siempre*, always, and *amenudo*, often; and these two go before all others, when several meet together. *Example :*

El rey esta casi siempre malo.
 The king is scarcely ever well.
Su hermano de vm. y el mio estan siempre juntos.
 Your brother and mine are *always* together.

CHAPTER XX.

SYNTAX OF PREPOSITIONS.

Rule 149. *Prepositions are placed before the word which they govern.*

PREPOSITIONS are placed in Spanish before the word they govern; in English they are sometimes placed after; as :

Con quien habla vm? Whom do you speak to?

De que se queja vm? What do you complain of?

Para escribir bien, es menester de tener buen papel, buena tinta, y buenas plumas.

To write well, one must have good paper, good ink, and good pens.

When the prepositions *de, á, para, por, despues, sin*, govern an infinitive mood, they may be separated from it by the negative; and the pronouns governed by the verb, if there is any. *Example:*

Siento mucho de no haberlo dicho á vm. antes.

I am very sorry I did not tell it you before.

Ha vendido su casa sin advertirnos de su intencion.

He has sold his house, *without* giving us notice of it.

Rule 150. De, á, and en, expressed by to and from.

The prepositions *de, á, or en*, used to express the distance or going from one town to another specified, are rendered, *de*, by *from*; *á*, by *to*; and *en*, by *in*; as.

Voy en un dia de Bristol á Wells.

I go *in* one day *from* Bristol *to* Wells.

They are also rendered, *from* by *de*, and *to* by *en*, in all other circumstances, when they are used to express a distance, or going from one place to another. *Example:*

He caminado de calle en calle, de ciudad en ciudad, de provincia en provincia, sin poder hallar la Fortuna.

I have travelled *from* street *to* street, *from* town *to* town, *from* province *to* province, *without* being able to meet Fortune.

When the preposition *to* signifies *so far as*, it is generally expressed by *hasta*. *Example:*

He bebido la copa hasta la hex.

I have drunk the cup *to* the dregs.

Lo proseguiré hasta al cabo.

I will prosecute it *to* the end.

Rule 151. Prepositions expressed several ways.

The English preposition *about* has three different ways of being expressed in Spanish, as may be seen by the following examples :

1. *He venido para hablar á vm. acerca de nuestro negocio.*
I am come to speak to you *about* our business.
2. *Iré a ver á vm. hacia el fin de la semana que viene.*
I will go and see you *about* the end of next week.
3. *Esta para venir de Irlanda.*
He is *about* to come from Ireland.

Rule 152. When the prepositions are to be repeated.

The prepositions *de* and *á* are usually repeated before every noun, pronoun, or verb ; or others, such as *con*, *contra*, *sin*, &c. are repeated before nouns or verbs of different significations, whether they are or are not repeated in English. *Example :*

El Hijo de Dios vino en este mundo para redimir a los hombres, y para destruir el imperio del diablo.

The Son of God came into this world *to* redeem men, and *to* destroy the power of the devil.

They are not usually repeated before words which have pretty nearly the same signification. *Example :*

El Hijo de Dios vino sobre la tierra para redimir a los hombres y librarles del pecado.

The Son of God came on earth *to* redeem men, and *to* free them from sin.

Nuestra ley no juzga á ninguno sin haberle oido, y examinado.

Our law judges nobody without having heard and examined him.

OF CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

HAVING spoken at large of the conjunctions, page 143

and following, their use and construction have been fully explained in the syntax in the rules 85, 136, and 139; what we could add here on this subject would be a tedious repetition of what is before explained under different heads as occasion required it.

The different species of interjections have been treated of, page 145; their construction is the same in Spanish as in English, therefore they require no explanation.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF SPANISH IDIOMS.

IDIOMS are a mode or way of speaking peculiar to a language, and cannot be literally translated into another.

This chapter of idioms is divided into two sections: the first explains the idiomatical expressions of the auxiliary verbs *to have* and *to be*; the second shows the idiomatical signification in which the verbs *ir* or *andar*, *tener*, *venir*, *dar*, *hacer*, and *morir*, may be taken.

SECTION I.

Idiomatical expressions of the verbs to have and to be.

Rule 153. Cases in which the verb to be is expressed by the verb tener.

The verb *to be* is expressed in Spanish by the same tense of the verb *tener* in several cases.

1. When it is followed by a word of number, such as *one*, *two*, *three*, &c. *Example.*

Nuestra casa tiene veinte pi's de ancho.

Our house is twenty feet broad.

Tengo treinta y cinco años. I am thirty-five years of age.

2. When it is used to ask the age of a person or an animal. *Example:*

Que edad tiene usted? How old are you?

Que edad tiene su gato? How old is your cat?

3. When it is followed by the words *hungry, dry, or thirsty*. Example:

Tienes hambre, hija mia? Are you hungry, daughter?

Si, madre, tengo mucha hambre.

Yes, mother, *I am* very hungry.

Tiene vm. sed? Are you dry?

No, no tengo sed ahora. No, *I am* not dry.

4. When it is followed by the words *hot, warm, or cold*, the part of the body which is cold or hot is preceded in Spanish by *al* for the masculine, *á la* for the feminine, *á los* for the masculine plural; *á las* for the feminine plural; instead of the possessive pronouns *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*, used in English. Example:

Tengo frio á los piés. My feet are cold.

Tiene vm. calor á las manos? Are your hands warm?

Acerquese de la lumbre si vm. tiene frio.

Draw near the fire, if you are cold.

Estoy bien aquí, no tengo frio.

I am well here, *I am* not cold.

5. When it is or could be followed by the adverb *there*, without altering the sense of the sentence; as:

Hay muchos ladrones en Francia.

There are many robbers in France.

6. When it is followed by the words *in the right, in the wrong, or afraid*, as:

Tenia vm. raxon, y yo habia erra lo.

You were in the right, and I was in the wrong.

Porque tiene vm. miedo? Why are you afraid?

Rule 154. To be, expressed by *hacer*.

The verb *to be* is expressed by *hacer*, in speaking of the disposition of the weather; and with the words *dia,*

the day; *noche*, the night; *sol*, the sun; *viento*, the wind. *Example*:

Hace bello tiempo hoy. It is fine weather to-day.

Hacia mucha calor ayer. It was very warm yesterday.

Hace mucha calor en España. It is very hot in Spain.

But if the word *weather* is the nominative of the verb *to be*, then it ought to be expressed by *estar*, and not by *hacer*. *Example*:

El tiempo esta seco, humedo, lluvioso, tempestuoso, &c.

It is dry, wet, rainy, stormy weather, &c.

El ayre esta frio. The air is cold.

Rule 155. *The verb to be, expressed by estar.*

The verbs *to be* and *to do*, used in English to inquire or to speak of the health of somebody, are both expressed in Spanish by the verb *estar*. *Example*:

Como esta, vm? How do you do, Sir?

Estoy muy bien, para servir á vm.

I am very well, at your service. Or,

Estoy muy bien, gracias á Dios.

I am very well, thank God.

Como esta el señor su hermano?

How does your brother do?

Estaba bueno la ultima vez que le ví.

He was well the last time I saw him.

Rule 156. *The verb to have, expressed by the verbs haber or ser.*

The verb *to have* is expressed by the verb *ser*, but most commonly by the verb *haber* in the compound tenses of reflected verbs, in Spanish. *Example*:

Me he levantado esta mañana á las seis.

I have risen this morning at six o'clock.

¿Que hora se acostó vm?

At what o'clock did you go to bed?

Levántese vm. presto. Rise immediately.

Ha parecido á vm. que este hombre estaba borracho, pero vm. se ha engañado.

It did seem to you that this man was drunk, but you have mistaken.

Rule 157. Doler, speaking of an illness.

The Spaniards make use of the verb *doler* when they feel a pain in any part of their body. *Example :*

Me duele la cabeza, el pecho, y el estomago.

I have a pain in my head, in my breast, and in my stomach.

Me duelen los ojos. My eyes are sore.

Le duelen á vm. las muelas? Have you the tooth-ach?

No, pero me duele el cuello.

No, but I have a pain in my neck.

CHAPTER XXII.

SECTION I.

THIS chapter will contain a list of several Spanish verbs, with the different significations in which they are used; and should it be committed to memory, it will be found very useful towards acquiring the idiomatical phraseology, which constitutes one of the beauties of the Spanish language.

Of the different significations of andar, to go.

Andar, to go, to walk, to travel.

Andar con Dios, to go in peace.

Andar en buena hora, to be preserved from danger.

Andar á caza de gangas, to waste one's time in fruitless pursuits.

- Andar á ciegas*, to go groping along.
- Andar adelante*, to go before.
- Andar a gatas*, to walk upon hands and feet.
- Andar a grillos*, to lose one's time in doing something.
- Andar a la flor del barro*, to stroll and wander about.
- Andar a la sopa*, to go a-begging.
- Andar en vueltas*, to shuffle.
- Andar a la ventura de dios*, to abandon oneself to one's
bad or good fortune.
- Andar al paso del buey*, to be slow or lazy at work.
- Andar al rededor*, to go round about.
- Andar al uso*, to conform to the times.
- Andar a monte*, to skulk.
- Andar a palos*, to fight one another with sticks.
- Andar a porfia*, to be stubborn.
- Andar arrastrado*, to live in indigence.
- Andar a sombra de tejado*, to be at hide and seek.
- Andar a sus anchuras*, to live splendidly with profusion.
- Andar a tientas*, to grope in the dark.
- Andar bebiendo los vientos*, to make all diligence possible to obtain any thing.
- Andar calle arriba y calle abaxo*, to spend one's time in walking up and down.
- Andar con el tiempo*, to praise to-day what will be blamed to-morrow.
- Andar con mosca*, to be angry, to breathe for revenge.
- Andar con piés de plomo*, to act with reflection in one's dealing.
- Andar con reserva*, to be reserved, or prudent.
- Andar con segundas*, to go with a design to deceive somebody.
- Andar de gorra*, to go to dine at the expense of another.
- Andar derecho*, to go straight, to be just.
- Yo te hare andar derecho*, I will make you honest.
- Andar en buenos pasos*, to act right, to be virtuous.
- Andar en cuentos*, to fall to loggerheads.

Andar en cueros, to be naked.

Andar en dimes y diretes, to deal in *ifs* and *ands*.

Andar intermixo, to be sickly.

Andar en la maroma, to engage in a perilous under taking.

Andar en malos pasos, to be abandoned.

Andar en zelos, to be jealous.

Andar errado, to err, to be under an error.

Andar hombro con hombro, to go cheek by jowl.

Andar a uno en los alcanzes, to be at one's heels.

Andar pie con bola, to lead an æconomical life.

Andar por tierra, to be despised.

Andar sobre aviso, to be on one's guard.

No andar bueno, to be sick.

En el andar se parece a Pedro, by his gait one would say
it is Peter.

Andar en cuerpo, to go abroad without a cloak.

SECTION II.

The different significations of the verb dar.

Dar, to give, to present.

Dar, to beat, to strike.

Dar, to administer a remedy.

Dar, to confer.

Dar, to give as a fact.

Dar, to persist obstinately in doing a thing.

Dar, to deliberate.

Dar á reir, to give cause of laughing.

Dar á llorar, to make one cry.

Dar á correr, to make one run.

Dar por libre, to free any one.

Dar por esclavo, to keep in slavery.

Dar por traidor, to condemn one as a traitor.

Dar de vestir, to clothe one.

Dar recado de escribir, to furnish what is necessary to
write.

Dar penas, to give troubles.

- Dar gusto*, to give pleasure.
Dar tristeza, to cause sadness.
Darse, to give up oneself.
Darse abaxo, to fall down.
Dar abrazos, to embrace one another.
Dar credito, to trust.
Dar a entender, to give to understand.
Dar agua manos, to give water to wash one's hands.
Dar á la estampa, to cause any thing to be printed.
Dar á la mano, to put in hand.
Dar el alma, to die.
Dar de traste, to run a-ground.
Dar á luz, to bring to light.
Dar assalto, to give assault.
Dar assunto, to give cause to speak.
Dar audiencia, to give audience.
Dar barato, to sell cheap.
Dar barro a la mano, to furnish materials.
Dar baya, to jest at one.
Dar brega, to play a trick.
Dar buena vejex, to comfort old age.
Dar mala vejex, to vex old age.
Dar buenas palabras, to give fair words.
Dar calda, to heat the iron.
Dar calle, to clear the way.
Dar carta de pago, to give a receipt.
Dar con alguna persona en tierra, to throw one on the
ground.
Dar con la puerta en los ojos, to shut the door upon one.
Dar consigo en el suelo, to fall upon one's nose.
Dar con uno, to meet with the person one looks for.
Dar credito, to believe what is said.
Dar cuerpo, to give a substance to any thing.
Dar cuerpo, to exaggerate.
Dar de cogote, to fall upon one's back.
Dar de comer al d'ablo, to act contrary to religion.

Dar del pan, y del palo, to provide for the subsistence of others, and to act severely with them.

Dar de si, to stretch oneself.

Dar diente con diente, to be starved with cold.

Dar el lugar, to leave the place.

Dar el pesame, to give compliments of condolence.

Dar el si, to consent to any thing.

Dar el voto, to vote for any one.

Dar en comiendas, to give orders.

Dar en el blanco, to guess right.

Dar en el punto, to hit the mark.

Dar en rostro, to reproach one with any thing.

Dar entrada, to give entrance.

Dar estado, to alter one's condition.

Dar ejercicios, to instruct children.

Dar expediente, to conclude a business.

Dar favor, to protect.

Dar fianza, to caution one.

Dar forma, to form, or dispose.

Dar fruto, to produce fruit.

Dar fuego, to unload a firelock.

Dar gana, to give courage.

Dar garrote, to strangle.

Dar guerra, to vex one.

Dar lado, to favourize.

Dar la en hora buena, to compliment or congratulate.

Dar la muerte, to kill.

Dar la obediencia, to reverence, to bow before one.

Dar la piel, to die.

Dar las pasquas, to wish a good Christmas to one.

Dar la ultima mano, to finish or end any work.

Dar la vida, to die.

Dar licencia, to give leave.

Dar lugar, to make room.

Dar lumbre, to make fire.

Dar luz, to give light to a room.

- Dar luz*, to light a person to go out.
Dar madrugon, to rise early.
Dar mala espina, to torment one.
Dar maltrato, to molest one.
Dar mano, to consent to every thing.
Dar muestras, to show one's good or bad qualities.
Dar musica, to give a concert.
Dar nombre, to baptize.
Dar oidos, to listen attentively.
Dar orden, to command.
Dar ordenes, to confer the ecclesiastical orders.
Dar orejas, to pay attention to what is said.
Dar pan de ferro, to cudgel one soundly.
Dar parte, to share with another.
Dar perro por gato, to deceive by fair words.
Dar picon, to excite one to do something.
Dar pliego, to give a sheet of paper.
Dar paso, to clear the way.
Dar punto, to begin the holidays.
Dar puntos en la boca, to be discreet, to hold one's tongue.
Dar quartel, to give quarter.
Dar quejas, to complain.
Dar querella, to bring a bill in justice against one.
Dar señal, to give earnest-money.
Dar señal, to nod to one to come nearer.
Dar una panzada, to give a meal to somebody.
Darse una vuelta, to look at oneself with pleasure.
Dar sobresaltos, to fright one suddenly.
Dar sobre uno, to assault one.
Dar sogá, to put one to despair.
Dar su espiritu, to give up the ghost.
Dar su merecido, to chastise according to the fault.
Dar su recado, to beat one unmercifully.
Dar termino, to grant a delay.
Dar testimonio, to be a witness, to testify.
Dar tiempo al tiempo, to wait for an opportunity.

- Dar tormento*, to torture one.
Dar tras uno, to follow one, to go behind.
Dar una vista, to look at any one.
Dar una zambullida, to fall into the water.
Dar un batacazo, to get a fall.
Dar un estallido, to make a noise.
Dar un impetu, to do something with precipitation.
Dar un tapaboca, to give a blow on the mouth.
Dar un xabon, to scold one.
Dar voces, to brawl.
Dios te de buena ventura, God give you a happy success.
No se me da nada, this is nothing to me.
No tedé cuidado, fear not.

SECTION III.

Different significations of the verb estar.

- Estar*, to be present.
Estar, to comprehend.
Estoy en loque vm. me dice, I comprehend what you say.
Estoy a eso, I answer for that.
Estar, to be.
Estar leyendo, to read.
Estar escribiendo, to write.
Estar triste, to be sad.
Estar sordo, to be deaf.
Estar a examen, to be examined.
Estar de prisa, to be in haste.
Estar en misa, to be present at mass.
Estar, to stop, to stand.
Estar muriendo, to be on the point of death.
Estar cayendo, to be ready to fall.
Estar a la mano, to be at hand.
Estar á la trinca, to wait for the wind.
Estar a punto, to be ready for.
Estar a raya, to refrain oneself.

- Estar de buen humor*, to be in a good humour.
Estar de mal humor, to be cross or in a passion.
Estar de gorja, to be merry.
Estar en si, to reflect within oneself.
Estar en su juicio, to have a sound understanding.
Estar lejos, to be afar off.
Estar muy sobre si, to be vain.
Estarse mano sobre mano, to be idle.
Estarse en sus trece, to be very stubborn.
Estar en todo, to know every thing.

SECTION IV.

Different significations of the verb hablar.

- Hablar*, to speak.
Hablar, to harangue.
El abogado habló muy bien, that advocate spoke very well.
Hablar, to speak in behalf of somebody.
Hablar, to inform, to warn.
Hablar abortotones, to speak quickly, to stammer.
Hablar abulto, to talk at random.
Hablar al alma, to speak sincerely.
Hablar al caso, to speak seasonably in due time.
Hablar al gusto, to speak politely.
Hablar alto, to talk loudly.
Hablar á tontas, to speak foolishly.
Hablar bien, to speak elegantly.
Hablar con Dios, to pray to God.
Hablar con lengua de plata, to speak fair words, to wheedle.
Hablar con el diablo, to be cunning.
Hablar con los ojos, to look sweetly upon one.
Hablar de burla o chanza, to jest at one, to mock him.
Hablar de helvan, to speak unintelligibly.
Hablar de la mar, to speak of things that cannot be understood.
Hablar de memoria, to speak at random.

Hablar de tatanquera, to slander people that are in danger or distress.

Hablar de veras, to speak true.

Hablar en comun, to speak in general.

Hablar en griego, to speak confusedly.

Hablar en publico, to speak publicly.

Hablar entre dientes, to speak within one's teeth.

Hablar consigo, to speak within oneself.

Hablar gordo, to speak in a passion.

Hablar paso, to speak discreetly.

Hablar por detras ú a las espaldas, to speak ill of a person absent.

Hablar por hablar, to speak for pleasure sake.

Hablar por la mano, to speak with one's fingers.

Hablar por las narices, to speak through one's nose.

Hablar por señas, to speak by jests, as mimics do.

Hablar recio, to speak violently, or in a passion.

Hablarse alguna cosa, to publish, to divulge.

De la abundancia del corazon habla la boca, the tongue speaks from the influence of the heart.

Es hablar por demas, it is to speak in vain.

Hacer hablar, to make one speak.

Míre como habla, consider how he speaks.

No hablarse, not to speak to each other, to be at variance.

SECTION V.

Different significations of the verb hacer.

The several significations of the verb *hacer* being no less interesting than those of the preceding verbs, the scholar will do well to learn them with as much attention as lies in his power.

Hacer, to do, to form.

Hacer un delito, to commit a crime.

Hacer concepto de alguna cosa, to form to oneself an idea of something.

Hoy hace tantos años que sucedió tal cosa, there are to-day
so many years since such a thing happened.

Hacer se el vino, the grapes grow ripe.

Los sembrados se hacen, the grains grow ripe.

Hacer, to give or grant.

Al convento de Florencia hizo limosmas muy grandes, he
gave great alms to the convent of Florence.

Hacer, to contain.

Este flasco hace tantas azumbres, this bottle holds, or
contains, so many pints.

Hacer, to cause, to put.

Hacer gastos, to put to or cause any one expense.

Hacer, to resolve, to determine.

Dios lo hizo, God determined it.

Los jueces lo hicieron, the judges resolved it so.

Hacer, to dress or prepare.

Hacer la comida, to prepare the dinner.

Hacer la holla, to make the meat boil.

Hacer, to bring to perfection.

Esta pipa hace buen vino, this cask makes the wine good.

Esta caja hace buen tabaco, this snuff-box renders the
snuff good.

Hacer, to correspond, to fit.

Eso hace bien aqui, this fits very well here.

Eso no hace con aquello, this don't correspond with that.

Hacer, to join, to assemble.

Hacer gente, to raise soldiers.

Hacer auditorio, to assemble an auditory.

Hacer, to use, to accustom.

Hacer un caballo al fuego, to accustom a horse to the fire.

Hacerse al frio, to accustom oneself to the cold.

Hacerse á todo, to use oneself to every thing.

Hacerse atras, to draw back.

Hacerse á un lado, to draw oneself on one side.

Hacer agua, to take a provision of water in a ship.

Hacer a larde, to boast of.

Hacer a pluma y a pelo, to be disposed for every thing.

Hacer no hay que hacer ascos, there is not so much to despise.

Hacer buena la venta, to warrant a thing to be good.

Hacer las cosas por su cabeza, to act according to one's own fancy.

Hacer cama, to keep one's bed, to be sick.

Hacer cara, to put on a brazen countenance.

Hacer correrias, to make incursions.

Hacer cosquillas, to tickle, to please.

Hacer cortesias, to compliment.

Hacer costilla, to bear with patience.

Hacer de las suyas, to do one's frolics.

Hacer del cuerpo, to ease oneself.

Hacer el pico, to give a dinner to somebody.

Hacer espaldas, to defend one, to protect him.

Hacer exemplar, to be a pattern for others.

Hacer fiestas, to make a holiday of a working day.

Hacer honras, to do honours, to assist at a funeral.

Hacer humó, to stay long in a place.

No hacer humó, not to stay long in a place.

Hacer justicia, to do justice to every body.

Hacer la barba, to render a piece of service to one.

Tal cosa hizo la barba afulano, such thing did good to such an one.

Hacer la mamona, to jest at one, to mock him.

Hacer merced, to grant a favour.

Hacer la holla gorda, to procure to one the means to become rich.

Hacer la raxon, to drink to the health of another.

Hacer la rosca del galgo, to sleep in any place without undressing oneself.

Hacer las partes, to divide.

Hacer la vista gorda, to feign not to see.

Hacer mencion, to mention any thing to another.

Hacer misterio, to make a mystery of a little thing.

Hacer noche, to stay in an inn to sleep.

Hacer novedad, to invent any thing.

Hacerse noche, it is lost or stolen.

Hacer orejas de mercader, to feign to be deaf, not to be willing to hear.

Hacer figura, to have a sort of authority over others.

Hacer figuras, to play the mimic.

Hacer papel, to act a character.

Hacer pié, to intrude oneself in any business.

Hacer pinitos, to endeavour to walk after a long illness.

Hacer pompa, to make a show.

Hacer por hacer, to do something for pleasure sake.

Hacer prenda, to take in pawn for what is lent.

Hacer pucheros, to feign crying like a child.

Hacer punta, to excell.

Hacer raya, to excell, to surpass.

Hacerse á la vela, to set sail.

Hacer cargo, to make one to pay his share.

Hacer cargo de una casa, to take care of a thing.

Hacerse chiquito, to feign to be ignorant.

Hacerse de algo, to buy what is necessary.

Hacerse de miel, to be too indulgent to others.

Si nos hacemos de miel, nos comeran las moscas, if you be too indulgent, you will be trodden under foot.

Hacerse lenguas, to praise exceedingly.

Hacerse tortilla, to fall down flat.

Hacerse en agua, to perspire.

Hacer sombra, to shelter, to protect, to favourize.

Hacer su echo, to come to the desired point.

SECTION VI.

Different significations of the verb ir, to go.

Ir, to go, to walk.

Ir, to lay a wager.

Van cien doblones a que es cierto eso, I lay one hundred pounds it is so.

Ir, to consist.

En eso va la vida, in this depends the life.

Ir, to be distinguished.

Ir, to lead or conduct.

Este cammo va a tal parte, this road leads to such a place.

Ir bien puesto, to be well dressed.

Ir vendido, to be sold.

Ir atenido, to be pursued.

Ir a caballo, to go on horseback.

Irse, to go away.

Irse, to be dying.

Irse, to escape.

Irse, to let oneself fall through weakness.

Irse, to evaporate.

Irse, to be rotten, in speaking of fruit.

Irse, to rent.

Ir a delante, to pursue closely a business.

Ir con alguno, to be of the same opinion with another.

Ir bien ú mal, to be well or ill.

Ir con dios, to go peaceably.

Irse de la mano, to let any thing fall out of one's hands.

Irse de la memoria, to forget something.

Irse de boca, to speak impertinently.

Irse los ojos, to look attentively at the thing we wish for.

Irse por pies, to run away, to escape.

Ir y venir, to go up and down, to spend one's time in walking.

Quien va a la puerta? who is at the door?

Vayase, go about your business.

SECTION VII.

Different significations of the verb venir, to come.

Venir, to come, to happen, to arrive.

Venir, to appear before a judge.

- Venir*, to agree with another.
- Venir*, to draw one's origin from.
- Venir*, to have recourse to.
- Venir*, to resolve, to determine.
- Venir*, to grant a favour.
- Venir*, to come in company.
- Venir, moverse*, to come, to move.
- Venir*, to become quite reformed.
- Venir*, to amount to.
- Venirse a casa*, to return home.
- Venirse a partido*, to yield to reason.
- Venirse*, to perfect oneself.
- Venirse el vino*, to ferment.
- Venirse el pan*, to rise, in speaking of dough.
- Venir, pasarse de un lugar á otro*, to go from one place
to another.
- Las inspiraciones vienen del cielo*, inspirations come from
heaven.
- Jesu Christo vino al mundo par redimernos*, Jesus Christ
came into the world to redeem us.
- Nuestro vino va menguando no sale yáque gota por gota*,
our wine diminishes, it only comes drop by drop.
- Esta guarnicion viene bien con este paño*, this trimming
fits this cloth very well.
- Llegar a las manos, pelearse*, to come to hands, to fight.
- Venir al socorro*, to come to help.

PART IV.

A VOCABULARY OF WORDS

NECESSARY TO BE KNOWN.

Del cielo, y de los elementos.
Of heaven, and the elements.

DIOS, God.*Jesu Christo*, Jesus Christ.*El Espiritu Santo*, the Holy Ghost.*la Trinidad*, the Trinity.*los angeles*, the angels.*un profeta*, a prophet.*el cielo*, heaven.*el paraiso*, paradise.*el infierno*, hell.*el mundo*, the world.*los diablos*, the devils.*el fuego*, the fire.*el ayre*, the air.*la tierra*, the earth.*el mar*, the sea.*el sol*, the sun.*la luna*, the moon.*las estrellas*, the stars.*los rayos*, the rays.*las nubes*, the clouds.*el viento*, the wind.*la lluvia*, the rain.*el trueno*, the thunder.*el relámpago*, the lightning.*el granizo*, the hail.*el rayo*, the thunderbolt.*la nieve*, the snow.*helada*, the frost.*el yelo*, the ice.*la escarcha*, the glazed frost.*el rocío*, the dew.*la niebla*, a fog.*el diluvio*, a deluge.*el calor*, the heat.*el frio*, the cold.

Del tiempo y de las estaciones.—Of the weather and seasons

el dia, the day.*la noche*, the night.*el mediodia*, noon.*med'a noche*, midnight.*la mañana*, the morning.*la tarde*, the evening.

<i>una hora</i> , an hour.	<i>despues de cenar</i> , after supper.
<i>un cuarto de hora</i> , a quarter of an hour.	<i>una semana</i> , a week.
<i>media hora</i> , half an hour.	<i>un mes</i> , a month.
<i>tres cuartos de hora</i> , three quarters of an hour.	<i>un año</i> , a year.
<i>hoy</i> , to-day.	<i>un momento</i> , a moment.
<i>ayer</i> , yesterday.	<i>la primavera</i> , the spring.
<i>el dia antes de ayer</i> , the day before yesterday.	<i>el verano</i> , the summer.
<i>el dia despues de mañana</i> , the day after to-morrow.	<i>el otoño</i> , autumn.
<i>esta tarde</i> , this evening.	<i>el invierno</i> , the winter.
<i>esta mañana</i> , this morning.	<i>dia de fiesta</i> , a holiday.
<i>despues de comer</i> , after din- ner.	<i>dia de trabajo</i> , a working-day.
	<i>la salida del sol</i> , the sun- rising.
	<i>el poner del sol</i> , the sun- setting.
	<i>la aurora</i> , the dawn.

Los dias dela semana.—The days of the week.

<i>Lunes</i> , Monday.	<i>Viernes</i> , Friday.
<i>Martes</i> , Tuesday.	<i>Sabado</i> , Saturday.
<i>Miercoles</i> , Wednesday.	<i>Domingo</i> , Sunday.
<i>Jueves</i> , Thursday.	

Los meses.—The months.

<i>Enero</i> , January.	<i>Julio</i> , July.
<i>Febrero</i> , February.	<i>Agosto</i> , August.
<i>Marzo</i> , March.	<i>Septiembre</i> , September.
<i>Abril</i> , April.	<i>Octubre</i> , October.
<i>Mayo</i> , May.	<i>Noviembre</i> , November.
<i>Junio</i> , June.	<i>Diciembre</i> , December.

Dias de fiesta del año.—The holidays of the year.

<i>el primer Dia del Año</i> , New-year's-day.	<i>las Quatro temporas</i> , the Em- ber weeks.
<i>Dia de Reyes</i> , Twelfth-day.	<i>Domingo de Ramos</i> , Palm Sunday.
<i>la Quaresma</i> , Lent.	

<i>Viernes Santo</i> , Good Friday.	<i>la Natividad</i> , Christmas.
<i>Pascua</i> , Easter-day.	<i>la Vigilia</i> , the Eve.
<i>la Pentecostes</i> , Whitsuntide.	<i>la cosecha de Granos</i> , the
<i>Dia de los Difuntos</i> , All-	Harvest.
Souls'-day.	

De las dignidades ecclesiasticas.

Of ecclesiastical dignities.

<i>el papa</i> , the pope.	<i>un canonigo</i> , a canon.
<i>un cardenal</i> , a cardinal.	<i>un sacerdote</i> , a priest.
<i>un arzobispo</i> , an archbishop.	<i>un capellan</i> , a chaplain.
<i>un obispo</i> , a bishop.	<i>un limosnero</i> , an almoner.
<i>un nuncio</i> , a nuncio.	<i>teniente de cura</i> , a curate.
<i>un prelado</i> , a prelate.	<i>un predicador</i> , a preacher.
<i>un cura</i> , a rector.	<i>enterrador</i> , a sexton.
<i>un vicario</i> , a vicar.	<i>un sacristan</i> , a vestry-
<i>un vicario general</i> , a vicar	keeper.
general.	<i>un musico</i> , a musician.
<i>un dean</i> , a dean.	<i>un pertiguero</i> , a beadle.

Nombres de las cosas que se comen comunemente.

Names of things most usually eaten.

<i>pan</i> , bread.	<i>una rebanada de pan</i> , a slice
<i>agua</i> , water.	of bread.
<i>vino</i> , wine.	<i>una sopa</i> , a soup.
<i>carne</i> , meat.	<i>un caldo</i> , a broth.
<i>pez</i> , fish.	<i>una ensalada</i> , a salad.
<i>el cozido</i> , boiled meat.	<i>una salsa</i> a sauce.
<i>el asado</i> , roast meat.	<i>un estofado</i> , a stew.
<i>un bocado de pan</i> , a mouth-	<i>un guisado</i> , a ragout.
ful of bread.	<i>las frutas</i> , fruits.
<i>un pastel</i> , a pie.	<i>el queso</i> , cheese.

El aparato de la mesa.—The covering of the table.

<i>la mesa</i> , the table.	<i>el mantel</i> , the tablecloth.
<i>una silla</i> , a chair.	<i>una servilleta</i> , a napkin.

<i>un cuchillo</i> , a knife.	<i>un flasco</i> , a flask.
<i>un tenedor</i> , a fork.	<i>una xicara</i> , a cup.
<i>un plato</i> , a plate.	<i>una salsera</i> , a saucer.
<i>plato grande</i> , a dish.	<i>una toalla</i> , a towel.
<i>un saltero</i> , a saltseller.	<i>un servicio</i> , a service.
<i>vinagrera</i> , a vinegar-bottle.	<i>una canasta</i> , a basket.
<i>azuquero</i> , a sugar-box.	<i>un galon</i> , a gallon.
<i>una vela</i> , a candle.	<i>un medio galon</i> , a half gal- lon.
<i>un candelero</i> , a candlestick.	<i>una pinta</i> , a pint.
<i>las despabiladeras</i> , the snuf- fers.	<i>una media pinta</i> , a half pint.
<i>el braserito</i> , a chafingdish.	<i>un jarro</i> , a jug.
<i>palangana</i> , a bason.	<i>una botella</i> , a bottle.
<i>copa</i> , a glass.	

Loque se come en la mesa cozido.

What is eaten at table boiled.

<i>la baca</i> , beef.	<i>el cordero</i> , lamb.
<i>el carnero</i> , mutton.	<i>una gallina</i> , a fowl.
<i>la ternera</i> , veal.	

Para el primer servicio.—For the first course.

<i>un guisado</i> , a ragout.	<i>salchichas</i> , sausages.
<i>una fricasé</i> , a fricasee.	<i>salchicha de Boloña</i> , a Bo- logna sausage.
<i>estofado</i> , stewed meat.	<i>morcilla</i> , black-pudding.
<i>lechecillas</i> , sweetbread.	<i>higado</i> liver.
<i>una torta</i> , a tart.	<i>rabanos</i> , radishes.
<i>pastellillos</i> , petty patties.	<i>melon</i> , a melon.
<i>jamón</i> , some ham.	

Loque es asan.—What is roasted.

<i>un capon</i> , a capon.	<i>tordos</i> , thrushes.
<i>pollos</i> , pullets.	<i>alondras</i> , larks.
<i>pichones</i> , pigeons.	<i>codornices</i> , quails.
<i>becadas</i> , woodcocks.	<i>faysanes</i> , pheasants.
<i>perdices</i> , partridges.	<i>un pavo</i> , a cock turkey.

<i>un ganso</i> , a goose.	<i>pierna de carnero</i> , a leg of mutton.
<i>ganso pequeno</i> , a gosling.	<i>lomo de ternera</i> , a loin of veal.
<i>una anade</i> , a duck.	<i>brazuelo de carnero</i> , a shoul- der of mutton.
<i>una liebre</i> , a hare.	<i>torrezno</i> , a steak.
<i>un conejo</i> , a rabbit.	<i>caza</i> , game.
<i>un cerdo</i> , a hog.	
<i>le chonchillo</i> , a roasting-pig.	
<i>un jabali</i> , a wild boar.	
<i>un ciervo</i> , a stag.	

Para sazonar la carne.—To season meat with.

<i>sal</i> , salt.	<i>setas</i> , mushrooms.
<i>pimienta</i> , pepper.	<i>criadillas</i> , truffles.
<i>aceyte</i> , oil.	<i>cebollas</i> , onions.
<i>vinagre</i> , vinegar.	<i>escaloñas</i> , eschalots.
<i>agras</i> , verjuice.	<i>ajos</i> , garlic.
<i>mostaza</i> , mustard.	<i>tocino</i> , bacon.
<i>clavos</i> , cloves.	<i>naranjas</i> , oranges.
<i>canela</i> , cinnamon.	<i>limones</i> , lemons.
<i>alcaparras</i> , capers.	<i>perexil</i> , parsley.
<i>laurel</i> , laurel.	<i>cebolletas</i> , young onions.
<i>perifollo</i> , chervil.	<i>huevos</i> , eggs.

Para una en salada.—For a salad.

<i>yerba</i> , herbs.	<i>perifollo</i> , chervil.
<i>endibias</i> , endives.	<i>lechuga Romana</i> , Roman lettuce.
<i>lechuga</i> lettuce.	
<i>chicorea</i> , succory.	<i>berro</i> , cresses.
<i>apio</i> , celery.	

Para los dias de ayuno.—For fast-days.

<i>manteca</i> , butter.	<i>tortilla de huevos</i> , an omelet.
<i>leche</i> , milk.	<i>cangrejo de agua dulce</i> , crawfish.
<i>huevos cocidos</i> , eggs in the shell.	<i>un lucio</i> , a pike.
<i>huevos estrellados</i> , poached eggs.	<i>una carpa</i> , a carp.
	<i>una trucha</i> , a trout.

<i>lenguado</i> , a sole.	<i>espinacas</i> , spinage.
<i>anguila</i> , an eel.	<i>alcachofas</i> , artichokes.
<i>tenca</i> , a tench.	<i>esparragos</i> , asparagus.
<i>esturion</i> , a sturgeon.	<i>berzas</i> , cabbages.
<i>arenque</i> , a herring.	<i>vastagos</i> , sprouts.
<i>ostras</i> , oysters,	<i>coliflores</i> , cauliflowers.
<i>salmon</i> , salmon.	<i>hinojo</i> , fennel.
<i>abadejo</i> , codfish.	<i>escombros</i> , a mackarel.
<i>guisantes</i> , peas.	<i>langosta</i> , a lobster.
<i>habas</i> , beans.	

Para los postres.—For the dessert.

<i>manzanas</i> , apples.	<i>dulces secos</i> , sweetmeats.
<i>peras</i> , pears.	<i>nueces</i> , nuts,
<i>melocotones</i> , peaches.	<i>avellanas</i> , filberts.
<i>albaricoques</i> , apricots.	<i>castañas</i> , chesnuts.
<i>cerezas</i> , cherries.	<i>almendras</i> , almonds.
<i>crepas</i> , gooseberries.	<i>nisperos</i> , medlars.
<i>higos</i> , figs.	<i>zarzas</i> , blackberries.
<i>ciruelas</i> , plums.	<i>membrillos</i> , quinces.
<i>frambuesas</i> , raspberries.	<i>granadas</i> , pomegranates.
<i>uvas</i> , grapes.	<i>naranjas</i> , Portugal oranges.
<i>tajadas</i> , fritters.	<i>azeitunas</i> , olives.
<i>tarta</i> , a tart.	<i>moras</i> , mulberries.
<i>confites</i> , sugarplums.	<i>grosellas</i> , currants.

Grados de parentesco.—Degrees of kindred,

<i>el padre</i> , the father.	<i>el hermano</i> , the brother.
<i>la madre</i> , the mother.	<i>la hermana</i> , the sister.
<i>el abuelo</i> , the grandfather.	<i>el primo genito</i> , the eldest
<i>la abuela</i> , the grandmother.	son.
<i>el bisabuelo</i> , the great grand-	<i>el hijo segundo</i> , the second
father.	son.
<i>la bisabuela</i> , the great grand-	<i>el tio</i> , the uncle.
mother.	<i>la tia</i> , the aunt.
<i>el hijo</i> , the son.	<i>el sobrino</i> , the nephew.
<i>la hija</i> , the daughter.	<i>la sobrina</i> , the niece.

<i>una muchacha</i> , a little girl.	<i>un paisano</i> , a countryman.
<i>una doncella</i> , a maid.	<i>un extranero</i> , a stranger.
<i>una virgen</i> , a virgin.	<i>un bribon</i> , a rogue.
<i>el amo</i> , a master.	<i>un gaton</i> , a sharper.
<i>el ama</i> , a mistress.	<i>un engaador</i> , a cheat.
<i>un criado</i> , a man servant.	<i>un ladron</i> , a thief.
<i>una criada</i> , a female servant.	<i>un cortabolsas</i> , a pickpocket.
<i>un ciudadano</i> , a citizen.	

De loque es menester para vestirse.

Of what is necessary for dressing oneself.

<i>un vestido</i> , a suit of clothes.	<i>calcetas</i> , under stockings.
<i>un sombrero</i> , a hat.	<i>escarpines</i> , pumps.
<i>los bordes</i> , the brims.	<i>los zapatos</i> , the shoes.
<i>cordou de sombrero</i> , a hat-band.	<i>las chinelas</i> , the slippers.
<i>una peluca</i> , a wig.	<i>una camisa</i> , a shirt.
<i>una cravata</i> , a cravat.	<i>una almilla</i> , an under waist-coat.
<i>casaca</i> , a coat.	<i>una chupa</i> , a vest.
<i>casaca á la francesa</i> , a close coat.	<i>las mangas</i> , the sleeves.
<i>los calzones</i> , small-clothes	<i>las vueltas</i> , the ruffles.
<i>las medias</i> , stockings.	<i>un gorro</i> , a cap.
<i>medias de seda</i> , silk stockings.	<i>una bata</i> , a night-gown.
	<i>el boersillo</i> , a fob.
	<i>la faltriquera</i> , the pocket.

Con los vestidos es menester de tener.

With clothes one must have.

<i>cinta de seda</i> , ribbons.	<i>relox</i> , a watch.
<i>encaxe</i> , lace.	<i>un pañuelo</i> , a handkerchief.
<i>botones</i> , buttons.	<i>un manguito</i> , a muff.
<i>ojales</i> , button-holes.	<i>las hebillas</i> , buckles.
<i>franja</i> , fringe.	<i>ligas</i> , garters.
<i>guantes</i> , gloves.	<i>anillo</i> , a ring.
<i>mitones</i> , mittens.	<i>peyne</i> , a comb.

Para aquellos que van á caballo.

For those that ride on horseback.

<i>la espada</i> , a sword.	<i>los espuelas</i> , the spurs.
<i>el cinto</i> , a girdle.	<i>la cima dela bota</i> , the top of the boot.
<i>las pistolas</i> , the pistols.	<i>la estrella de espuela</i> , the rowel of the spur.
<i>la brida</i> , the bridle.	<i>la pierna</i> , the leg.
<i>la silla</i> , the saddle.	<i>el talon</i> , the heel.
<i>los estribos</i> , the stirrups.	<i>la suela de la bota</i> , the sole.
<i>el latigo</i> , the whip.	
<i>las botas</i> , the boots.	

Para las mugeres.—For the ladies.

<i>e' tocado</i> , a cap.	<i>una escofia</i> , a head-dress.
<i>una camisa</i> , a shift.	<i>un bonete</i> , a bonnet.
<i>una saya</i> , an under petticoat.	<i>un sombrero</i> , a hat.
<i>la cotilla</i> , the stays.	<i>un velo</i> , a veil.
<i>un guardapiés</i> , an upper petticoat.	<i>los pingajos</i> , bobs.
<i>ropa de le vantar</i> , a morn- ing gown.	<i>los rixos</i> , the curls.
<i>medias</i> , stockings.	<i>la pasta</i> , pasteboard.
<i>ligas</i> , garters.	<i>el abanico</i> , a fan.
<i>las chinelas</i> , the slippers.	<i>una palatina</i> , a tippet.
<i>el delantal</i> , an apron.	<i>un manguito</i> , a muff.
<i>un peyne</i> , a comb.	<i>los guantes</i> , gloves.
<i>el peinador</i> , a combing- cloth.	<i>las tablillas</i> , tables.
<i>el tocador</i> , the toilet.	<i>botellita de oler</i> , a smelling- bottle.
<i>el espejo</i> , a looking-glass.	<i>una capa</i> , a cloak
<i>polvos</i> , powder.	<i>una mantilla</i> , a mantle.
<i>la pomada</i> , pomatum.	<i>una casacona</i> , a pelisse.
<i>aguas de olor</i> , sweet-waters.	<i>el dedal</i> , a thimble.
<i>el buson</i> , a busk.	<i>la aguja</i> , a needle.
<i>los alfileres</i> , pins.	<i>el hilo</i> , thread.
<i>el acerico</i> , a pincushion.	<i>el lienzo</i> , linen.
<i>una mascara</i> , a mask.	<i>el espejo de faltriquera</i> , pocket looking-glass.
	<i>una bata</i> , a gown.

<i>la gargantilla</i> , a necklace.	<i>zapatos</i> , shoes.
<i>joyas</i> , jewels.	<i>galochas</i> , pattens.
<i>piedras preciosas</i> , precious stones.	<i>el encrespador</i> , the curling-irons.
<i>un joya</i> , a jewel.	<i>el para agua</i> , an umbrella.
<i>un diamante</i> , a diamond.	<i>el quita sol</i> , a parasol.
<i>una esmeralda</i> , an emerald.	<i>un reloj</i> , a watch.
<i>un rubi</i> , a ruby.	<i>una casacona</i> , a great coat.
<i>una perla</i> , a pearl.	<i>un pañuelo</i> , a pocket handkerchief.
<i>medias de seda</i> , silk stockings.	<i>los anillos</i> , rings.
<i>medias de algodón</i> , cotton stockings.	<i>los zarcillos</i> , earrings.
	<i>los braxaletes</i> , bracelets.

De las partes del cuerpo humano.

Of the parts of the human body.

<i>la cabeza</i> , the head.	<i>la boca</i> , the mouth.
<i>la cara</i> , the face.	<i>la lengua</i> , the tongue.
<i>la frente</i> , the forehead.	<i>los dientes</i> , the teeth.
<i>los ojos</i> , the eyes.	<i>las enxias</i> , the gums.
<i>las cejas</i> , the eyebrows.	<i>los colmillos</i> , the eye-teeth.
<i>los parpados</i> , the eyelids.	<i>las muelas</i> , the grinders.
<i>la niña del ojo</i> , the eyeball.	<i>los labios</i> , the lips.
<i>las orejas</i> , the ears.	<i>el paladar</i> , the palate.
<i>el pelo</i> , the hair.	<i>los bigotes</i> , the whiskers.
<i>las sienes</i> , the temples.	<i>la barba</i> , the chin.
<i>el hueco de la oreja</i> , the hollow of the ear.	<i>las barbas</i> , the beard.
<i>el timpano del oído</i> , the drum of the ear.	<i>el cuello</i> , the neck.
<i>las pestañas</i> , the eyelashes.	<i>la garganta</i> , the throat.
<i>las quixadas</i> , the cheeks.	<i>el seno</i> , the bosom.
<i>la nariz</i> , the nose.	<i>el pecho</i> , the breast.
<i>las ventanas de la nariz</i> , the nostrils.	<i>el estomago</i> , the stomach.
	<i>los hombros</i> , the shoulders.
	<i>los brazos</i> , the arms.
	<i>el codo</i> , the elbow.

De las edades.—Of ages.

<i>la niñez</i> , childhood.	<i>la juventud</i> , youth.
<i>infancia</i> , infancy.	<i>la virilidad</i> , manhood.
<i>puericia</i> , boyishness.	<i>la senectud</i> , senectude.
<i>adolescencia</i> , adolescence.	<i>la vejez</i> , old age.

Cualidades del cuerpo.—Qualities of the body.

<i>la salud</i> , health.	<i>la fealdad</i> , ugliness.
<i>la fuerza</i> , strength.	<i>el garbo</i> , good presence.
<i>la debilidad</i> , weakness.	<i>el brio</i> , sprightliness.
<i>la hermosura</i> , beauty.	<i>rico talle</i> , fine stature.

Defectos del cuerpo humano.

Defects of the human body.

<i>la fealdad</i> , deformity.	<i>la magrura</i> , leanness.
<i>las arrugas</i> , wrinkles.	<i>el coxo</i> , lame.
<i>las pecas</i> , freckles.	<i>la coxex</i> , lameness.
<i>las lagañas</i> , blear eyes.	<i>el tartamudo</i> , stammerer.
<i>una verruga</i> , a wart.	<i>la corcova</i> , crookedness.
<i>el lunar</i> , a mole.	<i>el calvo</i> , bald.
<i>la nube en el ojo</i> , a pearl in the eye.	<i>el romo</i> , flat-nosed.
<i>las cosquillas</i> , tickling.	<i>el estropeado</i> , crippled.
<i>a catarata</i> , cataract.	<i>el tullido</i> , lame of the limbs.
<i>a ceguedad</i> , blindness.	<i>el bizco</i> , squinting.
<i>l ciego</i> , blind.	<i>el manco</i> , lame of a hand.
<i>l tuerto</i> , one-eyed.	<i>el sordo</i> , deaf.
<i>l mudo</i> , dumb.	<i>el zurdo</i> , left-handed.

Para estudiar.—For studying.

<i>el gabinete</i> , the closet.	<i>la cubierta del libro</i> , the co- ver of a book.
<i>un libro</i> , a book.	<i>una pluma</i> , a pen.
<i>el papel</i> , the paper.	<i>la tinta</i> , the ink.
<i>una hoja de papel</i> , a leaf.	<i>el tintero</i> , the inkstand.
<i>una pagina</i> , a page.	

<i>el corta plumas</i> , a penknife.	<i>pergamino</i> , parchment.
<i>el lacre</i> , the sealing-wax.	<i>el lapis</i> , the pencil.
<i>el sello</i> , a seal.	<i>una leccion</i> , a lesson.
<i>una carta</i> , a letter.	<i>una traduccion</i> , a translation.
<i>un billete</i> , a note.	
<i>la escritura</i> , the writing.	<i>un tema</i> , a theme.
<i>librito de memorias</i> , the pocket-book.	<i>un escritorio</i> , a writing-desk.

Instrumentos de musica.—Instruments of music.

<i>un violin</i> , a violin.	<i>un clavicordio</i> , a harpsichord.
<i>violon</i> , a bass viol.	<i>una espineta</i> , a spinet.
<i>una flauta</i> , a flute.	<i>laud</i> , a lute.
<i>un caramillo</i> , a flageolet.	<i>una arpa</i> , a harp.
<i>una gayta</i> , a bagpipe.	<i>un organo</i> , an organ.
<i>un oboe</i> , a hautboy.	<i>una trompeta</i> , a trumpet.
<i>una guitarra</i> , a guitar.	<i>un tambor</i> , a drum.

De las partes de una casa.—Of the parts of a house.

<i>la casa</i> , the house.	<i>la fuente</i> , the fountain.
<i>la puerta</i> , the gate.	<i>la despensa</i> , the pantry.
<i>el salon</i> , the hall.	<i>el primer alto</i> , the first story.
<i>la escalera</i> , the staircase.	<i>el segundo alto</i> , the second story.
<i>los escalones</i> , the stairs.	<i>la guardilla</i> , the garret.
<i>la camara</i> , the chamber.	<i>la azotea</i> , the terrace.
<i>la ante camara</i> , the anti-chamber.	<i>el tejado</i> , the roof.
<i>el estudio</i> , the study.	<i>las tejas</i> , the tiles.
<i>las ventanas</i> , the windows.	<i>las goteras</i> , the gutters.
<i>los vidrios</i> , the glasses.	<i>la chiminea</i> , the chimney.
<i>la cocina</i> , the kitchen.	<i>los ladrillos</i> , the bricks.
<i>el patio</i> , the yard.	<i>el pavimento</i> , the floor.
<i>el pozo</i> , the well.	<i>la cochera</i> , the coach-house.
<i>la caballeriza</i> , the stable.	<i>el horno</i> , the oven.
<i>la bodega</i> , the cellar.	<i>las vigas</i> , the beams.
<i>el huerto</i> , the garden.	<i>las viguetas</i> , the joists.

<i>los tablonés</i> , the planks.	<i>el gallinero</i> , the hen-house.
<i>la señal</i> , the sign.	<i>el corral de aves</i> , the poultry-yard.
<i>el yeso</i> , the plastering.	<i>la zahurda</i> , the hogsty.
<i>la cal</i> , the lime.	<i>las paredes</i> , the walls.
<i>el marmol</i> , the marble.	<i>el alquiebr de casa</i> , the house-rent.
<i>las piedras</i> , the stones.	
<i>el palomar</i> , the pigeon-house.	

Muebles de una casa.—The furniture of a house.

<i>la tapiceria</i> , the hangings.	<i>el cerco</i> , the frame.
<i>el espejo</i> , a looking-glass.	<i>las sillas</i> , the chairs.
<i>la cama</i> , the bed.	<i>sillon</i> , an arm-chair.
<i>las sabanas</i> , the sheets.	<i>la mesa</i> , the table.
<i>el colchon</i> , the mattress.	<i>el tapete</i> , the carpet.
<i>colchon de plumas</i> , the feather-bed.	<i>alacena</i> , a cupboard.
<i>la almohada</i> , the bolster.	<i>el biombo</i> , a screen.
<i>las almohadas</i> , the pillows.	<i>una caja</i> , a box.
<i>el cielo de la cama</i> , the tester of the bed.	<i>un cofre</i> , a trunk.
<i>las cortinas</i> , the curtains.	<i>cofrito</i> , a little trunk.
<i>las cortinitas</i> , the head-curtains.	<i>la bordadura</i> , embroidery.
<i>la colcha</i> , the counterpane.	<i>la pintura</i> , the painting.
<i>las vergas</i> , the curtain-rods.	<i>la doradura</i> , the gilding.
<i>espacio de la cama a la pared</i> , the bed-sides.	<i>la escultura</i> , the carving.
<i>calentador de cama</i> , the wa mingpan.	<i>una figura</i> , a figure.
<i>las pinturas</i> , the pictures.	<i>un pedestal</i> , a pedestal.
	<i>una vasija</i> , a vessel.
	<i>una jaula</i> , a cage.
	<i>un paxaro</i> , a bird.
	<i>un retrato</i> , a portrait.

Loque se halla cerca de la chimenea.

What is found about the chimney.

<i>la porcelana</i> , the chinaware.	<i>un vaso</i> , a vase.
<i>una vasija</i> , an urn.	<i>el fuego</i> , the fire.

<i>el carbon</i> , the coals.	<i>el atizador</i> , the poker.
<i>las cenizas</i> , the ashes.	<i>el biombito</i> , a hand-screen.
<i>el hogar</i> , the hearth.	<i>la llama</i> , the flame.
<i>un tixon</i> , a firebrand.	<i>el humo</i> , the smoke.
<i>los fuelles</i> , a pair of bellows.	<i>el hollin</i> , the soot.
<i>el guarda fuego</i> , the fender.	<i>las mechas</i> , the matches.
<i>el biombo</i> , a standing screen.	<i>el eslabon</i> , the steel.
<i>el badil</i> , the shovel.	<i>el pedernal</i> , the flint.
<i>las tenazas</i> , the tongs.	<i>la yesca</i> , the tinder.

Loque se halla en la cocina.

What is found in the kitchen.

<i>el asador</i> , the spit.	<i>un trapo</i> , a rag.
<i>el torno del asador</i> , the jack.	<i>una rodilla</i> , a dishclout.
<i>una caldera</i> , a kettle.	<i>la cacerola</i> , a saucepan.
<i>la sartén</i> , a frying-pan.	<i>una caceta</i> , a little pan.
<i>el tripode</i> , a trivet.	<i>la espumadera</i> , a skimmer.
<i>las parrillas</i> , a gridiron.	<i>la coladera</i> , a strainer.
<i>un cantaro</i> , a pitcher.	<i>la mechonera</i> , a larding-pin.
<i>un cubo</i> , a pail.	<i>la alcuza</i> , an oil-pot.
<i>una cuerda</i> , a rope.	<i>la vinagrera</i> , a cruet.
<i>una polea</i> , a pulley.	<i>una redoma</i> , a vial.
<i>un caso</i> , an earthen pan.	<i>una cuba</i> , a tub.
<i>una marmita</i> , a great pot.	<i>la lexia</i> , ley.
<i>la olla</i> , a pot.	<i>el xabon</i> , soap.
<i>una cuchara</i> , a spoon.	<i>un trapo</i> , a coarse cloth.
<i>un cucharón</i> , a ladle.	<i>la harina</i> , the flour.
<i>la escalfeta</i> , a chafing-dish.	<i>el salvado</i> , the bran.
<i>un garabato</i> , a hook.	<i>la artesa</i> , a tray.
<i>las llares</i> , the pot-hanger.	<i>los manteles</i> , a table-cloth
<i>el rallo</i> , a grater.	<i>las servilletas</i> , napkins.
<i>la tortera</i> , a pudding-pan.	<i>el aguamanil</i> , an ewer.
<i>el mortero</i> , a mortar.	<i>la jofayna</i> , a bason.
<i>la mano del mortero</i> , a pestle.	<i>la toalla</i> , a towel.
<i>el sumidero</i> , the sink.	<i>los platos</i> , plates.
<i>la escoba</i> , a broom.	<i>los cuchillos</i> , knives.

<i>los tenedores</i> , forks.	<i>el jarro</i> , a mug.
<i>los saleros</i> , saltcellars.	<i>una tasa</i> , a cup.
<i>la escudilla</i> , a porringer.	<i>gran plato</i> , a bason.
<i>los platos</i> , dishes.	<i>la pala del horno</i> , the peel of the oven.
<i>las cucharas</i> , spoons.	
<i>eltajador</i> , a chopping-block.	<i>el leño</i> , some wood.

Los criados de una casa.—The servants of a house.

<i>el mayor domo</i> , the steward.	<i>el halconero</i> , a falconer.
<i>el limosnero</i> , an almoner.	<i>el cocinero</i> , the cook.
<i>el capellan</i> , a chaplain.	<i>la cocinera</i> , a woman cook.
<i>el secretario</i> , the secretary.	<i>el galopin</i> , the scullion.
<i>el despensero</i> , the purveyor.	<i>la criada</i> , the maid servant.
<i>el camarero</i> , the chamberlain.	<i>doncella de la señora</i> , the chambermaid.
<i>el page</i> , a page.	<i>doncella de camera</i> , the waiting-woman.
<i>el lacayo</i> , a footman.	<i>el trincante</i> , the carver.
<i>el cochero</i> , a coachman.	<i>el jardinero</i> , the gardener.
<i>el mozo de caballos</i> , a groom.	<i>el portero</i> , the porter.
<i>el aballerizo</i> , the master of the horse.	<i>el amo de la casa</i> , the master of the house.
<i>el copero</i> , the cupbearer.	
<i>el bodeguero</i> , a butler.	

Loque hallamos en la bodega.

What we find in the cellar.

<i>una bota</i> , a butt.	<i>vino nuevo</i> , new wine.
<i>un barril</i> , a barrel.	<i>vino tinto</i> , red wine.
<i>el sitio de la bota</i> , a stand for a butt.	<i>vino blanco</i> , white wine.
<i>el embudo</i> , a funnel.	<i>vino clarete</i> , claret.
<i>algunos cercos</i> , some hoops.	<i>vino agrio</i> , sour wine.
<i>la hex</i> , the dregs.	<i>vino dulce</i> , sweet wine.
<i>el vino</i> , wine.	<i>cerveza</i> , beer.
<i>vino viejo</i> , old wine.	<i>cerveza pequeña</i> , small beer, <i>sidra</i> , cider.

<i>vinagra</i> , vinegar.	<i>decentar un baril</i> , to tap a butt.
<i>el martillo</i> , a hammer.	
<i>la linterna</i> , a lantern.	<i>tirar vino</i> , to draw wine.

Loque se halla cerca de la puerta.

What is found about the gate.

<i>la llave</i> , the key.	<i>las guardas de la cerradura</i> , the wards of a lock.
<i>la cerradura</i> , the lock.	
<i>el picaporte</i> , the latch.	<i>la tranca</i> , the bar.
<i>el cerrojo</i> , the bolt.	<i>el umbral</i> , the threshold.
<i>la campanilla</i> , the bell.	<i>los goznes</i> , the hinges.
<i>el aldabon</i> , the knocker.	

Loque se halla en la caballeriza.

What is found in the stable.

<i>el heno</i> , the hay.	<i>la silla</i> , a saddle.
<i>la avena</i> , some oats.	<i>el petral</i> , the breastplate.
<i>la paja</i> , some straw.	<i>las cinchas</i> , the girths.
<i>el enrejado</i> , a rack.	<i>las cerneja</i> , the fetlocks.
<i>el pesebre</i> , a manger.	<i>algunos clavos</i> , some nails.
<i>el salvado</i> , the bran.	<i>el arzon</i> , the saddle-bow.
<i>el peyne</i> , the comb.	<i>la cuerda</i> , a halter.
<i>el almohaza</i> , the currycomb.	<i>el establero</i> , the groom.
<i>el tamiz</i> , a sieve.	<i>los caballos</i> , the horses.
<i>la brida</i> , a bridle.	<i>una carreta</i> , a cart.

Loque se halla en el jardin ; flores, arboles, &c.

What is found in the garden ; flowers, trees, &c.

<i>hileras de arboles</i> , a row of trees.	<i>violetas</i> , violets.
	<i>alhelies</i> , gilliflowers.
<i>el emparado</i> , an arbour.	<i>junquillos</i> , jonquils.
<i>una rosa</i> , a rose.	<i>amapolas</i> , poppies.
<i>un jazmin</i> , a jessamin.	<i>manzano</i> , an apple-tree.
<i>claveles</i> , pinks.	<i>naranjo</i> , an orange-tree.
<i>tulipanes</i> , tulips.	<i>la espina</i> , the gooseberry-bush.
<i>lirios</i> , lilies.	

<i>el rosal</i> , a rose-bush.	<i>un olivo</i> , an olive-tree.
<i>la vid</i> , the vine.	<i>el box</i> , the box-tree.
<i>la yedra</i> , the ivy.	<i>el laurel</i> , a laurel-tree.
<i>un ramo</i> , a branch.	<i>el abeto</i> , a fir-tree.
<i>el almendro</i> , an almond-tree.	<i>el roble</i> , an oak.
<i>calle de arboles</i> , an alley.	<i>el olmo</i> , the elm.
<i>un bosquecito</i> , a little wood.	<i>la haya</i> , the beech-tree.
<i>la sombra</i> , the shade.	<i>el plantel</i> , the nursery.
<i>la frescura</i> , the cool.	<i>la fuente</i> , the fountain.
<i>un peral</i> , a pear-tree.	<i>los estanques</i> , the canals.
<i>un cerezo</i> , a cherry-tree.	<i>un arbusto</i> , a bush.
<i>un ciruelo</i> , a plum-tree.	<i>el mirto</i> , a myrtle-tree.
<i>un albaricoque</i> , an apricot-tree.	<i>la mejorana</i> , sweet marjoram.
<i>un moral</i> , a mulberry-tree.	<i>el tomillo</i> , thyme.
<i>un alberchigo</i> , a peach-tree.	<i>la verdura</i> , verdure.
<i>una higuera</i> , a fig-tree.	<i>un ramillete</i> , a nosegay.

Dignidades temporales.—Temporal dignities.

<i>el chanciller</i> , the chancellor.	<i>el magistrado civil</i> , the civil magistrate.
<i>el guarda sellos</i> , the keeper of the seals.	<i>el corregidor</i> , the mayor.
<i>el secretario del estado</i> , the secretary of state.	<i>el comisario de quartel</i> , the alderman.
<i>el superintendente</i> , the surveyor.	<i>el abogado</i> , the advocate.
<i>el tesorero</i> , the treasurer.	<i>el procurador general</i> , the attorney-general.
<i>el presidente</i> , the president.	<i>un procurador</i> , an attorney.
<i>el consejero</i> , the counsellor.	<i>un diputado</i> , a deputy.
<i>el maestro de las suplicas</i> , the master of requests.	<i>un notario</i> , a notary.
<i>el maestro de cuentas</i> , the master of accounts.	<i>un secretario</i> , a secretary.
<i>el juez</i> , the judge.	<i>un procurador</i> , a solicitor.
<i>el consul</i> , the consul.	<i>un escribiente</i> , a clerk.
	<i>un escritor</i> , a writer.
	<i>el portero</i> , the door-keeper.

<i>el alguacil</i> , the serjeant.	<i>un prisionero</i> , a prisoner.
<i>el carcelero</i> , a gaoler.	<i>el corchete</i> , a bumbailiff.
<i>un litigante</i> , a pleader.	

Oficiales de guerra.—Officers of war.

<i>el general</i> , the general.	<i>soldado de caballo</i> , a horse- man.
<i>el almirante</i> , the admiral.	
<i>el teniente general</i> , the lieu- tenant-general.	<i>la infanteria</i> , the infantry.
<i>el mariscal de campo</i> , a field- marshal.	<i>un dragon</i> , a dragoon.
<i>el brigadier</i> , a brigadier.	<i>un mosquetero</i> , a musque- teer.
<i>el coronel</i> , the colonel.	<i>el trompetero</i> , a trumpeter.
<i>el sargento mayor</i> , the major.	<i>un tambor</i> , a drummer.
<i>el ayudante mayor</i> , the ad- jutant.	<i>el pifano</i> , the fifer.
<i>el capitan</i> , the captain.	<i>la centinela</i> , the sentinel.
<i>el teniente</i> , the lieutenant.	<i>la ronda</i> , the round.
<i>el corneta</i> , the cornet.	<i>la patrulla</i> , the patrole.
<i>el alferex</i> , the ensign.	<i>una espia</i> , a spy.
<i>el sargento</i> , the serjeant.	<i>un gastador</i> , a pioneer.
<i>el cabo de escuadra</i> , the corporal.	<i>el cañonero</i> , a cannoneer.
<i>el quarte maestre</i> , a quarter- master.	<i>un minero</i> , a miner.
<i>el comisario</i> , a commissary.	<i>un voluntario</i> , a volunteer.
<i>el precursor</i> , a harbinger.	<i>los voluntarios</i> , the volun- teers.
	<i>soldados perdidos</i> , the for- lorn hope.

Del exercito.—Of the army.

<i>un exercito</i> , a land army.	<i>el cuerpo de reserva</i> , the body of reserve.
<i>una escuadra</i> , a fleet.	
<i>el cuerpo</i> , the main body.	<i>el campo volante</i> , a flying camp.
<i>la vanguardia</i> , the vanguard.	
<i>la retaguardia</i> , the rear- guard.	<i>la caballeria</i> , the horse.
	<i>la infanteria</i> , the foot.

<i>un esquadron</i> , a squadron.	<i>la artilleria</i> , the cannon.
<i>un batallon</i> , a battalion.	<i>las tiendas</i> , the tents.
<i>la primera fila</i> , the first rank.	<i>el pabellon</i> , the pavilion.
<i>la segunda fila</i> , the second rank.	<i>un regimiento</i> , a regiment.
	<i>una compaña</i> , a company.
<i>el bagage</i> , the baggage.	<i>la guarnicion</i> , a garrison.

De las fortificaciones.—Of the fortifications.

<i>una ciudad</i> , a city.	<i>una contra mina</i> , a counter mine.
<i>una ciudadela</i> , the citadel.	
<i>un fuerte</i> , a fort.	<i>una torre</i> , a tower.
<i>una fortaleza</i> , a fortress.	<i>el parapeto</i> , a parapet.
<i>un castillo</i> , a castle.	<i>terrapleno</i> , the rampart.
<i>las murallas</i> , the walls.	<i>un bastion</i> , a bastion.
<i>el foso</i> , the ditch.	<i>los viveres</i> , provisions.
<i>la palizada</i> , a palissado.	<i>las municiones</i> , ammunition.
<i>la cortina</i> , the curtain.	
<i>la media luna</i> , the half moon.	<i>el sitio</i> , a siege.
<i>estrada cubierta</i> , the covered way.	<i>las capitulaciones</i> , the capitulations.
<i>un reducto</i> , a redoubt.	<i>el socorro</i> , succours.
<i>las trencheras</i> , the trenches.	<i>una salida</i> , a sally.
<i>una mina</i> , a mine.	<i>un asalto</i> , a storm.

De las profesiones y negocios.—Professions and trades.

<i>un medico</i> , a physician.	<i>un bordador</i> , an embroiderer.
<i>un cirujano</i> , a surgeon.	<i>un alquilador</i> , an upholsterer.
<i>un boticario</i> , an apothecary.	<i>un chamarillero</i> , a broker.
<i>un grabador</i> , an engraver.	<i>un pastelero</i> , a pastrycook.
<i>un platero</i> , a goldsmith.	<i>un carnicero</i> , a butcher.
<i>un relojero</i> , a watchmaker.	<i>un mesonero</i> , an innkeeper.
<i>un mercader</i> , a merchant.	<i>un sombrerero</i> , a hatmaker.
<i>mercader de sedas</i> , a mercer.	<i>un sastre</i> , a tailor.
<i>tendero de cintas</i> , a haberdasher.	<i>un zapatero</i> , a shoemaker.
	<i>un impresor</i> , a printer.

<i>librero</i> , a bookseller,	<i>un vidriero</i> , a glazier.
<i>un panadero</i> , a baker.	<i>un herrador</i> , a farrier.
<i>un remedor</i> , a cobbler.	<i>un comediante</i> , a player.
<i>un sillero</i> , a sadler.	<i>un musico</i> , a musician.
<i>un barbero</i> , a barber.	<i>un pintor</i> , a painter.
<i>un ensamblador</i> , a joiner.	<i>mercader de vino</i> , a wine merchant.
<i>un carpintero</i> , a carpenter.	<i>un espadero</i> , a sword cutler.
<i>un albañil</i> , a mason.	<i>un encuadernador</i> , a book- binder.
<i>un serragero</i> , a locksmith.	<i>una modista</i> , a milliner.
<i>un molinero</i> , a miller.	<i>una batera</i> , a mantuamaker.
<i>una guantero</i> , a glover.	<i>un lenguagero</i> , a linguist.
<i>un lavandera</i> , a washer- woman.	

Calidades, defectos, y imperfecciones de un hombre.

Qualities, defects, and imperfections of a man.

<i>un tuerto</i> , an one-eyed man.	<i>un enano</i> , a dwarf.
<i>un ciego</i> , a blind man.	<i>un ladron</i> , a thief.
<i>un jorobado</i> , a hunch-backed man.	<i>un belitre</i> , a rascal.
<i>un estropeado</i> , a cripple.	<i>el verdugo</i> , a hangman.
<i>un manco</i> , a cripple.	<i>un cortabolsas</i> , a pickpocket.
<i>un zurdo</i> , a left-handed man.	<i>un picaro</i> , a rogue.
<i>un manco</i> , a one-handed man.	<i>un alcahuete</i> , a pimp.
<i>un sordo</i> , a deaf man.	<i>un magico</i> , a magician.
<i>un mudo</i> , a dumb man.	<i>un hechinero</i> , a sorcerer.
<i>un tartamudo</i> , a stammerer.	<i>una bruxa</i> , a witch.
<i>un calvo</i> , a bald man.	<i>un malvado</i> , a wicked fel- low.
	<i>un pobrete</i> , a sad wretch.

*Buenas calidades del hombre, y las enfermedades a las
quales es expuesto.*

Good qualities of a man, and the illnesses to which he
is subject.

<i>hombre de buena cara</i> , a good-looking man.	<i>hombre de mala cara</i> , a bad- looking man.
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<i>hombre rico</i> , a rich man.	<i>la sarna</i> , the itch.
<i>desgracia</i> , a misfortune.	<i>el comexon</i> , an itching.
<i>un enfermo</i> , a sick person.	<i>una apostema</i> , an impost- hume.
<i>una enfermedad</i> , an illness.	<i>la corrupcion</i> , the corrup- tion.
<i>la calentura</i> , a fever.	<i>la piedra</i> , the stone.
<i>calentura quotidiana</i> , a quo- tidian ague.	<i>las arenillas</i> , the gravel.
<i>calentura terciaria</i> , a tertian ague.	<i>un nudo</i> , a bunch.
<i>calentura quartana</i> , a quar- tan ague.	<i>un arañó</i> , a scratch.
<i>el parasismo de frio</i> , the cold fit.	<i>una caída</i> , a fall.
<i>una herida</i> , a wound.	<i>un aborto</i> , a miscarriage.
<i>una contusion</i> , a contusion.	<i>un papirote</i> , a fillip.
<i>la gota</i> , the gout.	<i>una bofetada</i> , a box on the ear.
<i>la colica</i> , the colic.	<i>una puñada</i> , a cuff.
<i>las viruelas</i> , the small-pox.	<i>un puntapié</i> , a kick.
<i>el sarampion</i> , the measles.	<i>un tiro de pistola</i> , a pistol- shot.
<i>el catarro</i> , the rheum.	<i>una estocada</i> , a thrust with a sword.
<i>una fluxion</i> , a cold in the head.	<i>el desmayo</i> , swooning.
<i>la tos</i> , the cough.	<i>el sudor frio</i> , a cold sweat.
<i>tos convulsiva</i> , the whooping- cough.	<i>la muerte</i> , death.

De las aves.—Of birds.

<i>una aguila</i> , an eagle.	<i>una alondra</i> , a lark.
<i>una ave</i> , a bird.	<i>un verderon</i> , a green-bird.
<i>un paxarito</i> , a little bird.	<i>un zorzal</i> , a thrush.
<i>un guilguéro</i> , a goldfinch.	<i>un francolin</i> , a godwit.
<i>una linaria</i> , a linnet.	<i>una perdiz</i> , a partridge.
<i>un Canario</i> , a Canary-bird.	<i>un pitiroxo</i> , a red robin.
<i>un oropendala</i> , a yellow- hammer.	<i>un chirlo</i> , a woodpecker.
<i>el ruysenor</i> , a nightingale.	<i>una codorniz</i> , a quail.
	<i>un tordo</i> , a starling.

una pulga, a flea.
una chinche, a bug.
una liendre, a nit.

una hormiga, an ant.
una cocodrillo, a crocodile.
un aspid, an asp.

Loque se ve en el campo.—What is seen in the country.

el camino, the road.
camino real, the highway.
una llanada, a plain.
un valle, a valley.
una montaña, a mountain.
una colina, a little hill.
un bosque, a wood.
una selva, a forest.
un seto, a hedge.
un arbusto, a bush.
un arbol, a tree.
un ramo, a branch.
el grano, the corn.
el trigo, the wheat.
la cebada, barley.
la avena, the oats.
la vid, the vine.

un jardin ó huerto, a garden.
calle de arboles, an alley.
un castillo, a castle.
un campanario, a steeple.
una pradera, a meadow.
un lago, a lake.
estanque de agua, a pond.
una roca, a rock.
una zanja, a ditch.
un arroyo, a brook.
un rio, a river.
un puente, a bridge.
un barco, a bark.
un pantano, a marsh.
un cenagal, a slough.
un village, a village.
una plaza, a fortified town.

Loque vemos en una ciudad.—What we see in a city.

las puertas, the gates.
la iglesia, the church.
un palacio, a palace.
una casa, a house.
un hospital, an hospital.
la aduana, the customhouse.
la longa, the exchange.
plaza de las armas, the
 place of arms.
caja de ayuntamiento, the
 town-hall.

el correo, the post-office.
un banco, a bank-house.
una calle, a street.
la feria, the fair.
el mercado, the market.
una fuente, a fountain.
el puente, the bridge.
una tienda, a shop.
la carcel, a prison.
callejuela, a lane.
una posada, an inn.

De los colores.—Of colours.

<i>el blanco</i> , white.	<i>color de azeitunas</i> , olive colour.
<i>el negro</i> , black.	<i>color de ladrillo</i> , brick colour.
<i>el rojo</i> , red.	<i>pajizo</i> , straw colour.
<i>el verde</i> , green.	<i>carmesi</i> , crimson.
<i>el amarillo</i> , yellow.	<i>bruno</i> , dun colour.
<i>el azul</i> , blue.	<i>anaranjado</i> , orange colour.
<i>el pardo</i> , gray.	<i>columbino</i> , dove colour.
<i>color de violeta</i> , violet colour.	<i>ceniciento</i> , ash colour.
<i>color de fuego</i> , fire colour.	
<i>color de cereza</i> , cherry colour.	
<i>el morado</i> , purple.	

De los metales.—Of metals.

<i>el oro</i> , gold.	<i>el peltre</i> , pewter.
<i>la plata</i> , silver.	<i>el estaño</i> , tin.
<i>el acero</i> , steel.	<i>el axogue</i> , quicksilver.
<i>el hierro</i> , iron.	<i>el imán</i> , loadstone.
<i>el plombo</i> , lead.	<i>el azufre</i> , brimstone.
<i>el cobre</i> , cast copper.	<i>acero fundido</i> , cast steel.
<i>el bronce</i> , brass.	<i>el cardenillo</i> , verdigris.
<i>cobre amarillo</i> , yellow brass.	<i>el vidrio</i> , glass.

Voces mercantiles.—Commercial terms.

<i>un abarcador</i> , an engrosser.	<i>ajuste</i> , a bargain.
<i>abonar</i> , to credit.	<i>ajuste de cuentas</i> , a settlement.
<i>el porte</i> , the carriage.	<i>a la buelta</i> , carried over.
<i>hilo acarreto</i> , packthread.	<i>un almacén</i> , a warehouse.
<i>aceptar una letra</i> , to accept a bill.	<i>almoneda</i> , sale by auction.
<i>acción</i> , stock.	<i>alquilar</i> , to hire.
<i>acción de empujar</i> , hallage.	<i>cambio</i> , exchange.
<i>acreedor</i> , creditor.	<i>lienes</i> , goods.
<i>hipotecario</i> , mortgagee.	<i>propios</i> , property.
<i>el que dá la hipoteca</i> , mortgager.	<i>asegurar</i> , to insure.
<i>aduana</i> , customhouse.	<i>dinero contado</i> , ready money.

- bienes habidos, y por haber,* goods which I have, or may have.
- consumo,* consumption.
- caudal,* stock.
- fondo,* fund.
- caxero,* cash-keeper.
- caxa,* cash.
- libro de caxa,* cash-book.
- un certificado,* a certificate.
- el cobrador,* the receiver.
- derechos de muelle,* wharfage, &c.
- un socio,* a partner.
- compañia,* company.
- compañia,* partnership.
- una comision,* a commission.
- ciento,* cent, or per 100.
- dos o tres por ciento,* two or three per cent.
- una compra,* a purchase.
- un comprador,* a purchaser.
- un conocimiento,* a bill of lading.
- una cuenta,* a bill.
- sumar una cuenta,* to cast up a bill.
- pedir cuenta,* to call to an account.
- pagar a cuenta,* to pay a part of an account.
- consignacion,* consignment.
- derechos de entrada,* duty of importation.
- dros de extraccion,* duty of exportation.
- descargar,* to unlade.
- descuento por dinero de contado,* discount for ready money.
- desembolso,* disbursement.
- dros municipales,* town's duties.
- un duplicado,* a duplicate.
- libro de tienda,* a shop-book.
- el borrador,* the waste-book.
- el borradorcillo,* a small note book.
- el diario,* a journal.
- libro mayor,* a ledger.
- libro de caxa,* the cash-book.
- libro de copias de cartas,* a letter-book.
- mercader por mayor,* a wholesale dealer.
- falta de pago,* nonpayment.
- pagaré,* a promissory note.
- para las costas de perdidas,* for the cost of losses.
- peso bruto,* gross weight.
- peso de rey,* neat weight.
- poliza de seguros,* policy of insurance.
- surgir,* to come to anchor.
- tara,* tare or trett.
- la tara,* a set rate.
- toneleria,* cooperage.
- tratar,* to deal.
- negocio,* business.
- vendedor,* seller.
- venta,* sale.
- el amarra,* a cable.

<i>la sonda</i> , the sounding-lead.	<i>la camara</i> , the great cabin.
<i>un piloto</i> , a pilot.	<i>una tormenta</i> , a tempest.
<i>el guardian</i> , the boatswain.	<i>una borrasca</i> , a storm.
<i>un marinero</i> , a sailor.	<i>bonanza</i> , fair weather.
<i>un armador</i> , a privateer.	<i>calma</i> , the calm.
<i>camarote</i> , a cabin.	

A COLLECTION OF VERBS,

VERY NECESSARY TO BE LEARNT BY HEART.

Para estudiar.—For studying.

<i>estudiar</i> , to study.	<i>borrar</i> , to blot out.
<i>aprender</i> , to learn.	<i>traducir</i> , to translate.
<i>aprender de memoria</i> , to learn by heart.	<i>empezar</i> , to begin.
<i>leer</i> , to read.	<i>continuar</i> , to go on.
<i>escribir</i> , to write.	<i>acabar</i> , to end.
<i>señalar</i> , to mark.	<i>repetir</i> , to repeat.
<i>plegar</i> , to fold up.	<i>hacer</i> , to do.
<i>sellar</i> , to seal.	<i>saber</i> , to know.
<i>sobrescribir</i> , to put the direction.	<i>poder</i> , to be able.
<i>corregir</i> , to correct.	<i>querer</i> , to be willing.
	<i>acordarse</i> , to remember.
	<i>olvidar</i> , to forget.

Para hablar.—To speak.

<i>pronunciar</i> , to pronounce.	<i>abrir la boca</i> , to open the mouth.
<i>acentuar</i> , to accent.	<i>cerrar la boca</i> , to shut the mouth.
<i>proferir</i> , to utter.	
<i>decir</i> , to say.	<i>callarse</i> , to be silent.
<i>charlar</i> , to prattle.	<i>llamar</i> , to call.
<i>hablar</i> , to chat.	<i>responder</i> , to answer.
<i>exclamar</i> , to cry out.	

Para beber y comer.—To eat and drink.

<i>masticar</i> , to chew.	<i>beber el té</i> , to drink tea.
<i>tragar</i> , to swallow.	<i>cenar</i> , to sup.
<i>cortar</i> , to cut.	<i>emborracharse</i> , to fuddle oneself.
<i>gustar</i> , to taste.	<i>saciarse</i> , to fill oneself.
<i>limpiar</i> , to rinse.	<i>tener hambre</i> , to be hungry.
<i>beber</i> , to drink.	<i>tener sed</i> , to be dry.
<i>comer</i> , to eat.	<i>tener apetito</i> , to have an appetite.
<i>ayunar</i> , to fast.	
<i>almorzar</i> , to breakfast.	
<i>comer</i> , to dine.	

Para ir á dormir.—To go to sleep.

<i>meterse en la cama</i> , to get into bed.	<i>soñar</i> , to dream.
<i>dormir</i> , to sleep.	<i>roncar</i> , to snore.
<i>velar</i> , to watch.	<i>despertar</i> , to wake.
<i>descansar</i> , to rest.	<i>levantarse</i> , to rise.
<i>adormecerse</i> , to fall asleep.	<i>rogar á Dios</i> , to pray God.

Vestirse.—To dress oneself.

<i>vestirse</i> , to dress oneself.	<i>empolvarse</i> , to powder one's head.
<i>desnudarse</i> , to undress oneself.	<i>ponerse el sombrero</i> , to put on one's hat.
<i>ponerse sus zapatos</i> , to put on one's shoes.	<i>estar cubierto</i> , to be covered.
<i>quitarse los zapatos</i> , to pull off one's shoes.	<i>abotonarse</i> , to button oneself.
<i>peynarse</i> , to comb one's head.	<i>ponerse las medias</i> , to put on one's stockings.
<i>rixarse el pelo</i> , to dress one's head.	<i>acordonarse la cotilla</i> , to lace oneself.
<i>afeitarse</i> , to shave oneself.	

Acciones ordinarias a los hombres.

Ordinary actions of men.

<i>reir</i> , to laugh.	<i>suspirar</i> , to sigh.
<i>llorar</i> , to weep.	<i>esternudar</i> , to sneeze.

<i>bostezar</i> , to gape.	<i>sudar</i> , to sweat.
<i>soplar</i> , to blow.	<i>limpiar</i> , to clean.
<i>sonarse las narices</i> , to blow one's nose.	<i>tremblar</i> , to tremble.
<i>silbar</i> , to whistle.	<i>hinchar</i> , to swell.
<i>oir</i> , to hearken.	<i>toser</i> , to cough.
<i>oler</i> , to smell.	<i>mírar</i> , to look.
<i>escupir</i> , to spit.	<i>pellizcar</i> , to pinch.
<i>echar sangre por las narices</i> , to bleed at the nose.	<i>rascar</i> , to scratch.
	<i>cosquillar</i> , to tickle.

Acciones de amor y de odio.—Actions of love and hatred.

<i>amar</i> , or <i>querer</i> , to love.	<i>dar</i> , to give.
<i>ahagar</i> , to caress.	<i>negar</i> , to deny.
<i>lisonjear</i> , to flatter.	<i>prohibir</i> , to forbid.
<i>mostrar benevolencia</i> , to show a kindness.	<i>maltratar</i> , to use ill.
<i>abrazar</i> , to embrace.	<i>apalear</i> , to beat.
<i>besar</i> , to kiss.	<i>detestar</i> , to hate.
<i>saludar</i> , to salute.	<i>impeler</i> , to drive.
<i>enseñar</i> , to teach.	<i>perdonar</i> , to pardon.
<i>nutrir</i> , to nourish.	<i>disputar</i> , to dispute.
<i>corregir</i> , to correct.	<i>controvertir</i> , to argument.
<i>mortificar</i> , to punish.	<i>alegar</i> , to plead.
<i>castigar</i> , to chastise.	<i>proteger</i> , to protect.
<i>azotar</i> , to whip.	<i>abandonar</i> , to forsake.
<i>alabar</i> , to praise.	<i>maldecir</i> , to curse.
<i>culpar</i> , to blame.	<i>bendecir</i> , to bless.

Para las diversiones.—For diversions, or exercises.

<i>cantar</i> , to sing.	<i>tocar la flauta</i> , to play on the flute.
<i>bailar</i> , to dance.	<i>escrimir</i> , to fence.
<i>saltar</i> , to leap.	<i>cabalgar</i> , to ride.
<i>jugar</i> , to play.	<i>jugar al mallo</i> , to play at mall.
<i>tocar la guitarra</i> , to play on the guitar.	

<i>jugar á la pelota</i> , to play at tennis.	<i>estar de paz</i> , to be quits.
<i>jugar á los naypes</i> , to play at cards.	<i>descartar</i> , to lay out.
<i>jugar á los cientos</i> , to play at piquet.	<i>barajar los naypes</i> , to shuffle.
<i>jugar al hombre</i> , to play at ombre.	<i>alzar los naypes</i> , to cut.
<i>jugar á la baceta</i> , to play at basset.	<i>entretenerse</i> , to divert oneself.
<i>jugar al alxedrez</i> , to play at chess.	<i>chancear</i> , to joke.
<i>ganar</i> , to win.	<i>reirse de uno</i> , to laugh at one.
<i>perder</i> , to lose.	<i>hacer reir á uno</i> , to make one laugh.
<i>apostar</i> , to lay a wager.	<i>estar en pié</i> , to stand up
<i>aventurar</i> , to venture.	<i>inclinarse</i> , to stoop downwards.
	<i>voltear</i> , to turn.
	<i>parar</i> , to stop.

Para las enfermedades.—For illnesses.

<i>tomar el pulso</i> , to feel the pulse.	<i>hacer una incision</i> , to make an incision.
<i>dar una medecina</i> , to give a medicine.	<i>vendar una herida</i> , to bind up a wound.
<i>tomar una medecina</i> , to take a medicine.	<i>tentar</i> , to probe.
<i>estar malo</i> , to be sick.	<i>hacerse mejor</i> , to grow better.
<i>hacerse peor</i> , to grow worse.	<i>cortar</i> , to cut.
<i>purgar</i> , to purge.	<i>sanar</i> , to cure.
<i>sangrar</i> , to let blood.	<i>mejorar</i> , to recover.

Para comprar.—For buying.

<i>pedir el precio</i> , to ask the price.	<i>regatear</i> , to haggle.
<i>quanto vale eso?</i> how much is this worth?	<i>medir</i> , to measure.
<i>que cuesta?</i> what does it cost?	<i>comprar</i> , to buy.
	<i>pagar</i> , to pay.
	<i>ofrecer</i> , to bid.
	<i>exigir</i> , to exact.

<i>vender caro</i> , to sell dear.	<i>desempeñar</i> , to take out of pawn.
<i>vender barato</i> , to sell cheap.	
<i>prestar</i> , to lend.	<i>dar</i> , to give.
<i>pedir prestado</i> , to borrow.	<i>engañar</i> , to cheat.
<i>empeñar</i> , to pawn.	

Para la iglesia.—For the church.

<i>ir á la iglesia</i> , to go to church.	<i>bautizar</i> , to baptize.
<i>rogar á Dios</i> , to pray God.	<i>confirmar</i> , to confirm.
<i>oir el sermón</i> , to hear the sermon.	<i>repicar las campanas</i> , to ring the bells.
<i>predicar</i> , to preach.	<i>sepultar</i> , to bury.
<i>comulgar</i> , to receive the sacrament.	<i>cantar</i> , to sing.
<i>adornar</i> , to adorn.	<i>enterrar</i> , to inter.
	<i>arrodillarse</i> , to kneel.
	<i>levantarse</i> , to rise.

Acciones y movimientos de los hombres.

Actions and motions of men.

<i>andar</i> , or <i>ir</i> , to go.	<i>resbalar</i> , to slide.
<i>quedar</i> , to stay.	<i>hacerse mal</i> , to hurt oneself.
<i>habitar</i> , to dwell.	<i>arribar</i> , to arrive.
<i>venir</i> , to come.	<i>ir á encontrar</i> , to go to meet.
<i>pasear</i> , to walk.	<i>entrar</i> , to come in.
<i>correr</i> , to run.	<i>irse</i> , or <i>salir</i> , to go out.
<i>seguir</i> , to follow.	<i>subir</i> , to go up.
<i>escapar</i> , to escape.	<i>descender</i> , to go down.
<i>partir</i> , to depart.	<i>estar ocioso</i> , to stand idle.
<i>adelantar</i> , to advance.	<i>asentarse</i> , to sit down.
<i>estar detras</i> , to stand back.	<i>pasear</i> , to walk.
<i>estar lejos</i> , to be distant.	<i>ir á pasear</i> , to go a-walking.
<i>acercarse</i> , to come near.	<i>estar de prisa</i> , to be in haste.
<i>volver</i> , to return.	
<i>caerse á baxo</i> , to fall down.	

Acciones manuales.—Manual actions.

<i>trabajar</i> , to work.	<i>tocar</i> , to touch, or feel.
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<i>palpar</i> , to handle.	<i>romper</i> , to break.
<i>anudar</i> , to tie.	<i>esconder</i> , to hide.
<i>desatar</i> , to untie.	<i>cubrir</i> , to cover.
<i>soltar</i> , to let loose.	<i>descubrir</i> , to discover.
<i>llevar</i> , to take away.	<i>emporcar</i> , to dirty.
<i>tomar</i> , to take.	<i>limpiar</i> , to clean.
<i>hurtar</i> , to steal away.	<i>rozar</i> , to rub.
<i>coger</i> , to gather.	<i>sentir</i> , to feel.
<i>despedazar</i> , to tear off.	<i>mostrar</i> , to point out.
<i>presentar</i> , to present.	<i>pelliscar</i> , to pinch.
<i>recibir</i> , to receive.	<i>cosquillar</i> , to tickle.
<i>comprimir</i> , to squeeze.	<i>arañar</i> , to scratch.
<i>tener</i> , to hold or to have.	

Acciones de la memoria y de la imaginacion.

Actions of memory and imagination.

<i>acordarse</i> , to remember.	<i>resolver</i> , to resolve.
<i>olvidar</i> , to forget.	<i> fingir</i> , to feign.
<i>pensar</i> , to think.	<i>estar afectado</i> , to be conceited.
<i>creer</i> , to believe.	<i>estar obstinado</i> , to be obstinate.
<i>dudar</i> , to doubt.	<i>montar en colera</i> , to fly into a passion.
<i>sospechar</i> , to suspect.	<i>estar aplacado</i> , to be appeased.
<i>observar</i> , to observe.	<i>errar</i> , to mistake.
<i>tener cuidado</i> , to take care.	<i>embrollarse</i> , to embroil oneself.
<i>saber</i> , to know.	<i>estar cierto</i> , to be certain.
<i>imaginar</i> , to imagine.	<i>estar zeloso</i> , to be jealous.
<i>desear</i> , to wish.	
<i>esperar</i> , to hope.	
<i>temer</i> , to fear.	
<i>asegurar</i> , to assure.	
<i>adjudicar</i> , to adjudge.	
<i>concluir</i> , to conclude.	

Para las artes y negocios.—For arts and trades.

<i>pintar</i> , to paint.	<i>delinear</i> , to draw a sketch.
<i>gravar</i> , to engrave.	<i>bordar</i> , to embroider.

esmaltar, to enamel.
dorar, to gild.
platear, to silver over.
ataracear, to inlay.

imprimir, to print.
enquadernar, to bind a book.
trabajar, to labour.

Para el exercito.—For the army.

<i>levantar gente</i> , to raise soldiers.	<i>sitiar</i> , to besiege.
<i>tocar el tambor</i> , to beat the drum.	<i>asaltar</i> , to storm.
<i>tocar el clarin</i> , to sound the trumpet.	<i>tomar de asalto</i> , to take by storm.
<i>marchar</i> , to march.	<i>saltar la mina</i> , to spring a mine.
<i>acampar</i> , to encamp.	<i>encender</i> , to fire.
<i>alojar</i> , to lodge.	<i>capitular</i> , to capitulate.
<i>apearse de caballo</i> , to alight.	<i>rendirse</i> , to surrender.
<i>dar batalla</i> , to give battle.	<i>sacar la espada</i> , to draw the sword.
<i>ganar la victoria</i> , to gain the victory.	<i>matar</i> , to kill.
<i>poner en desorden</i> , to put in disorder.	<i>dar quartel</i> , to give quarter.
<i>destruir</i> , to root.	<i>herir</i> , to wound.
<i>hurtar</i> , to rob.	<i>abrir la trinchera</i> , to open the trenches.
<i>saquear</i> , to sack.	<i>tocar a la retirada</i> , to sound the retreat.
<i>pillar</i> , to plunder.	<i>perseguir á el enemigo</i> , to pursue the enemy.
<i>bloquear</i> , to block up.	

END OF THE VOCABULARY.

FAMILIAR DIALOGUES.

DIALOGO I.

Acerca de saludar é informarse de la salud de una persona.

BUENOS dias tenga, vmd.

Buenas noches, tenga vmd.

Como esta, vmd?

Bueno, no muy bueno; asi asi.

Muy bueno para servirle.

Al servicio de vm.

Viva vm. mucho años.

Le doy las gracias.

Como esta el señor su hermano?

Esta bueno.

Se alegrará de ver á vmd.

No tengo tiempo de verle hoy.

Sientese vmd. un rato.

Da una silla al señor.

No es necesario.

Es menester que váya pagar una visita en la vecindad.

Esta vm. depriesa.

Volveré luego.

Adios, señor.

DIALOGUE I.

About saluting and inquiring after the health of a person.

GOOD morrow, sir.

Good night, sir.

How do you do, sir?

Well, not very well; so so.

Very well to serve you.

At your service.

I am obliged to you.

I thank you.

How does your brother do?

He is well.

He will be glad to see you.

I shall have no time to see him to-day.

Be pleased to sit down.

Give a chair to the gentleman.

There is no occasion.

I must go to pay a visit in the neighbourhood.

You are in haste.

I will be back presently.

Farewell, sir.

<i>Me alegro de verle con salud.</i>	I am glad to see you in good health.
<i>Beso las manos de vmd.</i>	I kiss your hands.
<i>Servidor de vm.</i>	I am your servant.
<i>Su humilde servidor.</i>	Your most humble servant.
<i>Servidora de vm.</i>	Your servant, sir.
<i>Su humilde servidora.</i>	Your most humble servant.

DIALOGO II.

DIALOGUE II.

Para hacer una visita por la mañana.	<i>To pay a visit in the morning.</i>
<i>Adonde esta tu amo?</i>	Where is your master?
<i>Duerme aun? or aun duermes?</i>	Is he asleep still?
<i>No, señor, esta despierto.</i>	No, sir, he is awake.
<i>Esta levantado?</i>	Is he up?
<i>No, señor, esta aun en la cama.</i>	No, sir, he is still a-bed.
<i>Que vergüenza! de estar en la cama a esta hora.</i>	What a shame it is to be a-bed at this time of the day.
<i>Me acosté tan tarde ayer noche, que no he podido levantar metemprano.</i>	I went to bed so late last night, I could not rise early this morning.
<i>Que hizo vm. despues de cenar?</i>	What did you after supper?
<i>Baylamos, cantamos, reímos, jugámos.</i>	We danced, we sung, we laughed, we played.
<i>A que juego?</i>	At what game?
<i>Jugámos a los cientos con el señor caballero de —.</i>	We played at piquet with the knight of —.
<i>Que hicieron los otros?</i>	What did the rest do?
<i>Jugaron al axedrez.</i>	They played at chess.
<i>Siento muchísimo, no haberlo salido!</i>	How grieved am I, I did not know it!

<i>Quien gano? quien perdió?</i>	Who won? who lost?
<i>He ganado diez doblones.</i>	I won ten pistoles.
<i>Ha jugado vm. muy tarde?</i>	Till what hour did you play?
<i>Hasta las dos de la mañana.</i>	Till two in the morning.
<i>A que hora se ha acostado vm?</i>	At what o'clock did you go to bed?
<i>A las tres, á las tres y media.</i>	At three. half an hour after three.
<i>No me extraño que vm. se levante tan tarde.</i>	I don't wonder at your rising so late.
<i>Que hora es?</i>	What is it o'clock?
<i>Que hora cree vm. que sea?</i>	What o'clock do you think it is?
<i>Creo que son apenas las ocho.</i>	Scarce eight, I believe, yet.
<i>Como, las ocho! han dado las diez.</i>	How, eight! it has struck ten.
<i>Es menester que me levante con prontitud.</i>	Then I must rise with all speed.

DIALOGO III.

Para vestirse.

*Quien es? or quien esta ahí?
Que gusta vmd?*

Presto, haz lumbre, y ven á vestirme.

Hay lumbre, señor.

Dame mi camisa.

No esta caliente, está fria.

La calentaré si vm. gusta.

No, no; traeme mis medias de seda.

Tienen puntos.

DIALOGUE III.

To dress oneself.

Who is there?

What will you please to have, sir?

Be quick, make a fire, and dress me.

There is a fire, sir.

Give me my shirt.

It is not warm, it is quite cold.

If you please, I will warm it.

No, no; bring me my silk stockings.

They are torn.

<i>Remienda las un poco.</i>	Stitch them a little; mend them.
<i>Las he dado á la remendona de medias.</i>	I have given them to the stocking-mender.
<i>Has hecho bien. Adonde estan mis chinelas?</i>	You have done right. Where are my slippers?
<i>Adonde esta mi bata?</i>	Where is my night-gown?
<i>Peñame.</i>	Comb my head.
<i>Toma un otro peyne.</i>	Take another comb.
<i>Dame mi pañuelo.</i>	Give me my handkerchief.
<i>Hay uno limpio, señor.</i>	There is a clean one, sir.
<i>Dame el que esta in mi fal-triquera.</i>	Give me that which is in my pocket.
<i>Lodí a la lavandera, estaba suicio.</i>	I gave it to the washerwoman; it was foul.
<i>Ha trahido ella mi ropa?</i>	Has she brought my linen?
<i>Sí, señor, no falta nada.</i>	Yes, sir; there wants nothing.
<i>Que vestido llevaré vm. hoy, señor?</i>	What clothes will you wear to-day, sir?
<i>El que llevé ayer.</i>	Those I had yesterday.
<i>El sastre debe traer luego su vestido nuevo de vm.</i>	The tailor will bring your suit of clothes presently.
<i>Alguno llama á la puerta; ve quien es.</i>	Somebody knocks; see who it is.
<i>Quien es?</i>	Who it is?
<i>Es el sastre, señor.</i>	It is the tailor, sir.
<i>Díle que entre</i>	Let him come in.

DIALOGO IV.

DIALOGUE IV.

El hidalgo y el sastre.

The gentleman and the tailor.

Trae vm. mi vestido?

Do you bring me my suit of clothes?

Sí, señor; aqui está.

Yes, sir; here it is.

- Me hace esperar largo tiempo.* You make me wait a great while.
- No podía venir mas presto ; no estaba acabado.* I could not come sooner ; it was not finished.
- El forro no estaba cosido.* The lining was not sewed.
- Quiere vm. probar la casaca ?* Will you be pleased to try the close coat on ?
- Vedmos si esta bien hecha.* Let us see whether it be well made.
- Espero que le gustará a vm.* I believe it will please you.
- Me parece bien largas.* It seems to me to be very long.
- Se usan largas ahora.* They wear them long now.
- Abotoneme vm.* Button me.
- Me ajusta demasiado.* It is too close.
- Para estar bien hecha, es preciso que ajuste bien.* To fit properly, it ought to be close.
- No son las mangas demasiado anchas ?* Are not the sleeves too wide ?
- No, señor : van muy bien.* No, sir : they fit very well.
- Este vestido le va muy bien a vm.* This suit becomes you mighty well.
- Esta demasiado corto, largo, grande, pequeño.* It is too short, too long, too big, too little.
- Perdone vm. le va muy bien.* Pardon me, it fits very well.
- Adonde esta el resto de mi paño.* Where is the rest of my cloth ?
- No hay pedacito de resto.* There is not a bit left.
- Ha vm. hecho su cuenta ?* Have you made your bill ?
- Señor, no ; no he tenido tiempo.* No, sir ; I had not time.
- Trahigala mañana le pagare.* Bring it to-morrow ; I will pay you.

DIALOGO V.

Para almorzar.

*Trahiganos alguna cosa,
para almorzar.*

Si, señor; ahí tienen salchichas y pastelillos.

Gustan vms. del jamon?

Si, traelo; que cortaremos un poco.

Pon los manteles.

Danos platos, cuchillos, y tenedores.

Lava las copas, o vasos.

Da una silla al señor.

Sientese vm. señor; cerca del fuego.

Estoy bien aquí; no tengo frio.

Veámos si el vino es bueno.

Dame esa botella y un vaso.

Pruebe vm. este vino, señor.

Como le halla? que le parece?

No es malo; es muy bueno.

Hay estan las salchichas; quita este plato.

Come unas salchichas.

He comido algunas; estan muy buenas.

Deme vm. de beber.

A la salud de vm. caballero.

DIALOGUE V.

To go to breakfast.

Bring us something for breakfast.

Yes, sir; there are sausages and petty-patties.

Do you choose the gammon of bacon?

Yes, bring it; we will cut a slice of it.

Lay the table-cloth.

Give us plates, knives, and forks.

Rinse the glasses.

Give the gentleman a chair.

Sit down, sir; sit by the fire.

I am very well here; I am not cold.

Let us see if the wine is good.

Give me that bottle and a glass.

Taste that wine, pray.

How do you like it? What do you say to it?

It is not bad; it is very good.

Here are the sausages; take away this plate.

Eat some sausages.

I have eaten some; they are very good.

Give me some drink.

Your health, sir.

Le doy las gracias.

Da de beber al señor.

Acabo de beber.

Los pastelillos eran muy buenos.

Solo estaban demasiado cocidos.

No come vm.

Tanto he comido, que no tendre ganas al medio dia.

Vm. se burla ; no ha comido casi nada.

He comido de buena gana las morcillas, las salchichas, y el jamon.

Sir, I thank you.

Give the gentleman some drink.

I drank but just now.

The petty-patties were very good.

They were baked a little too much.

You do not eat.

I have eaten so much, I shall not be able to eat my dinner.

You only jest ; you have eaten nothing at all.

I have eaten very heartily of the black-pudding, the sausages, and the ham.

DIALOGO VI.

Para hablar Espanol.

Como va el Español?

Ha vm. hecho muchos progresos ahora?

No mucho ; no sé casi nada.

Dicen, no obstante, que vm. lo habla muy bien.

Ojala que fuera verdad!

Aquellos que lo dicen se engañan mucho.

Le aseguro, que me fué dicho.

Puedo decir algunas palabras que he aprendido de memoria.

DIALOGUE VI.

To speak Spanish.

How goes on your Spanish?

Are you much improved in it now?

Not much ; I know scarcely any thing.

It is said, however, you speak it very well.

Would to God it were true!

Those that say so are much mistaken.

I assure you, I was told so.

I can say a few words which I have learnt by heart.

- Y quanto basta para empezar a hablar.* And as much as it is necessary to begin to speak.
- El principio no es el todo ; es preciso de acabar.* The beginning is not all ; you must make an end.
- Hable vm. siempre, o bien o mal.* Be always speaking, either well or ill.
- Me temo de cometer errores.* I am afraid of committing blunders.
- No hay nada que temer ; la lengua Española no es difícil.* Never fear ; the Spanish language is not hard.
- Lo sé ; y que tiene abundancia de gracias.* I know it ; and that it has abundance of graces.
- La aplicacion es el solo modo de aprenderla.* Application is the only way of learning it.
- Quanto tiempo ha, que vm. la aprende ?* How long have you been learning ?
- Apenas dos meses.* Scarcely two months.
- No dice su maestro que es menester de hablar siempre el Español ?* Does not your master tell you you must always speak Spanish ?
- Si, señor, me lo dice amenudo.* Yes, he often tells me so.
- Porque no habla vm ?* Why don't you talk, then ?
- Con quien he de hablar ?* Whom will you have me talk with ?
- Con todos los que lé hablen a vm.* With those that talk to you.
- Quisiera hablar, pero no me atrevo.* I would fain talk, but I dare not.
- Vm. no debe tener miedo.* You must not be afraid.
- Es menester de ser atrevido.* You must be bold.

DIALOGO VII.

Del tiempo.

*Que tiempo hace ?**Hace buen tiempo.**Hace mal tiempo.**Hace frio ? hace calor ?**No hace frio ; no hace calor.**Llueve ? no llueve ?**No lo creo.**Se mudó el viento.**Tendremos lluvia.**No llovera hoy.**Llueve un diluvio.**Nieva.**Truena.**Graniza.**Relampaguéa.**Hace gran calor.**Ha helado la noche pasado ?**No, señor ; pero hiela ahora.**Me parece hace un tiempo nebuloso.**Vm. tiene razon ; es verdad.**Vm. esta muy acatarrado.**Ya quince dias que estoy a catarrado.**Que hora es ?**Es temprano ; no es tarde.**Es tiempo de desayunarse ?**Será pronto tiempo de comer.*

DIALOGUE VII.

Of the weather.

What sort of weather is it ?

It is fine weather.

It is bad weather.

Is it cold ? is it hot ?

It is not cold ; it is not hot.

Does it rain ? does it not rain ?

I do not think it does ?

The wind is changed.

We shall have rain.

It will not rain to-day.

It rains ; it pours.

It snows.

It thunders.

It hails.

It lightens.

It is very hot.

Has it frozen to-night ?

No, sir ; but it freezes now.

It appears to me to be a great fog.

You are not mistaken ; it is true.

You have caught a violent cold.

I have had it this fortnight.

What is o'clock ?

It is early ; it is not late.

Is it breakfast time ?

It will be dinner-time immediately.

- Que harémos depues de comer?* What shall we do after dinner?
- Iremos a pasear.* We will take a walk.
- Vamos ahora.* Let us take a turn now.
- No hemos de salir con este tiempo.* We must not go abroad this weather.

DIALOGO VIII.

Para escribir.

- Deme vm. un pliego de papel, una pluma, y un poco de tinta.* Give me a sheet of paper, a pen, and a little ink.
- Entre vm. en mi gavinete, y hallará sobre la mesa, recado de escribir.* Step into my closet; you will find on the table whatever you want.
- No hay plumas.* There are no pens.
- Ahi estan en el tintero.* There are in the stand-dish.
- Nada valen.* They are good for nothing.
- Alli hay otras.* There are some others.
- No estan cortadas.* They are not made.
- Adonde esta su cortaplumas?* Where is your penknife?
- Sabe vm. cortar plumas?* Can you make pens?
- Las corto a mi moda.* I make them my own way.
- Esta no es mala.* This is not bad.
- Mientras acabo esta carta, haga me vm. el favor de hacer un pliego del resto.* While I finish this letter, do me the favour to make a packet of the rest.
- Que sello quiere vm. que le ponga?* What seal will you have me put to it?
- Sellelo vm. con la cifra, o con mis armas.* Seal it with my cypher, or coat of arms.
- Que lacre le he deponér?* What wax shall I put to it?
- Ponga vm. roxo ú negro, no importa.* Put either red or black, no matter which.

DIALOGUE VIII.

To write.

<i>Ha puesto vm. la fecha?</i>	Have you put the date?
<i>Créo que sí; pero no he firmado.</i>	I believe I have; but I have not signed it.
<i>Que día del mes tenemos?</i>	What day of the month is this?
<i>El ocho, el diez, el veinte.</i>	The eighth, the tenth, the twentieth.
<i>Ponga vm. el sobrescrito.</i>	Put the superscription.
<i>Adonde está el polvo?</i>	Where is the powder?
<i>Vm. no tiene nunca ni polvo ni arenilla.</i>	You never have either powder or sand.
<i>Hay alguna en la salvadera.</i>	There is some in the sand-box.
<i>Aquí está su criado; le gusta que lleve estas cartas al correo?</i>	There is your servant; will you let him carry the letters to the post-house?
<i>Lleva las cartas del señor al correo, y no te se olvide de franquearlas.</i>	Carry my letters to the post-office; and don't forget to pay the postage.
<i>No tengo dinero.</i>	I have no money.
<i>Ahí lo tienes; ve presto, y vuelve pronto.</i>	There is some; go quick, make haste to come back.

DIALOGO IX.

Para comprar.

*Que manda vm. señor?**Que de sea vm?**Necesito paño bueno y hermoso, para hacerme un vestido.**Hágame el favor de entrar,*

DIALOGUE IX.

To buy.

What do you want, sir?

What would you please to have?

I want a good fine cloth, to make me a suit of clothes.

Be pleased to walk in, sir,

- le mostraré los mas bellos paños de Londres.* you will see the finest in London.
- Enseñeme el mejor que tenga.* Show me the best you have.
- Ahi tiene vm. uno muy fino, y como se llevan ahora.* There is a very fine one, and what is worn at present.
- Es bueno, pero el color no me parece tal.* It is a good cloth; but I don't like the colour.
- Aqui hay otra pieza de un color mas baxo.* There is another lighter piece.
- Quiero bien este color; pero el paño es muy delgado, no tiene bastante cuerpo.* I like that colour well; but the cloth is not strong, it is too thin.
- Mire vm. este paño, señor, no hallará su semejante en qualquier otra parte.* Look at this piece, sir; you will not find the like any where else.
- Quano vale la vara?* What do you ask for it a yard?
- Sin exigir, vale veinte shelines.* Without exacting, it is worth twenty shillings.
- No estoy acostumbado a regatear; le ruego de decirme el ultimo precio.* Sir, I am not used to stand haggling; pray tell me your lowest price.
- Lo he dicho á vm. quanto vale.* I have told it you, sir; it is worth that.
- Es demasiado caro; le daré diex-y-ocho shelines.* It is too dear; I will give you eighteen shillings.
- No puedo rebaxar unquarto.* I cannot abate a farthing.
- No tendrá vm. loque pide.* You shall not have what you ask.
- Vm. me pidió el ultimo precio, y se lo he dicho a vm.* You asked me the lowest price, and I have told it you.
- Vamos, corte dos varas y media.* Come, come, cut off two yards and a half of it.

Le protesto en palabra de hombre de bien, que no gano cinco shelines por vm.

Aquí hay tres guineas, deme mi cambio.

Hagame vm. el favor de dar me otra guinea, esta es demasiado ligera.

Aquí hay otra.

Adios ; señor, su servidor.

I protest, on the word of an honest man, I do not get a crown by you.

There is three guineas ; give me my change.

Be pleased, sir, to give me another guinea ; this is too light, it wants weight.

Here is another.

Farewell ; sir, your servant.

DIALOGO X.

De las noticias.

Que se dice de nuevo ?

Sabe vm. alguna ?

No he oido decir nada.

Que se dice en la ciudad ?

No se habla de nada.

No ha oido vm. hablar de la guerra ?

No se dice nada de ella.

Un sugeto me dixo esta mañana que el señor S. ha quebrado ; tiene vm. correspondencia con el ?

No, señor, gracias a Dios.

Tanto mejor.

Verdaderamente vm. me sorprehende.

Querido amigo, no hay nada que extrañar en todas las quiebras ahora.

DIALOGUE X.

To inquire after news.

What news is stirring ?

Do you know any ?

I have heard none.

What is the talk of the town ?

There is no talk of any thing.

Have you heard no talk of war ?

I heard nothing of it.

A person told me this morning, that Mr. S. is a bankrupt ; have you any connection with him ?

No, thank God.

So much the better.

Indeed you surprise me.

My dear friend, there is no wonder in all the bankruptcies now.

Porque?

Porque la mayor parte de los tenderos quieren parecer mas de lo que no son realmente.

Quanto importa su bancarota?

Entre veinte y cinco ú veinte y seis mil libras esterlinas.

Tanto! vm. me sorprehende. Quatro años ha el era mozo en la tienda del señor M. Como ha podido tener credito por tanto?

No se, era rico quando al principio abrió su tienda.

He oido tres mil libras.

Muy bien; si valia tres mil libras y ahora insolvente, hay ciertamente mala condota en el.

Lo supongo; he oido que tiene casa de campo muy soberbiamente adornada, una calesa, dos o tres criados, sin hablar de sus mancebos de tienda: todas estas cosas gastan la mayor parte de la ganancia, ademas de la comedia y de los combiets.

Why so?

Because the greatest part of shopkeepers will appear more than they really are.

What is the amount of his bankruptcy?

Between twenty-five and twenty-six thousands.

So much as that! you surprise me. Four years ago he was but a shopman at Mr. M's. How has he been able to be trusted so much?

I don't know; he was worth something when he first began to open his shop.

I heard three thousand pounds.

Well; if he was worth three thousand and reduced to be a bankrupt now, there must be some misconduct in that.

I suppose so; I have heard he has a country-house most superbly furnished, a horse-chaise, two or three servants, without speaking of his shopmen: all that takes a great part of the profit, besides frequent entertainments and the play.

Si no fuera otra cosa que eso, seria bagatela.

If there was nothing but that, it would be but a trifle.

Vm. llama esa bagatela?

Do you call that a trifle?

Si, si puede suffragar se mejantes gastos; mas si los naypes son su mas grande ocupacion, y pierde en un instante el trabajo de sus mancebos y suganancia, no hay que extrañar que sea insolvente.

Yes, if he can afford it; but if cards are his greatest occupation, and he loses in an instant the labour of his men and his own, I do not wonder at his being a bankrupt.

No puedo comprehender como un hombre de juicio puede ser tan inconsiderado de arruinar á los otros y a si mismo.

I cannot comprehend how a man of sense can run headlong to the ruin of others and his own.

He oido que el es colmado de todas suertes de generos.

I have heard he is overstocked with every thing.

Si tiene tantos generos, y no paga por ellos, no seria mejor de volver loque no puede vender, que de hacer apariencia con lo que no es suyo?

If he is overstocked, and does not pay for it, would it not be better to send back what he cannot sell, than to make a show of what is not his own?

Vm. no considera, que la gente va generalmente a donde hay mas que escoger.

But you do not reflect, that people generally go where there is a greater choice.

Lo concedo; pero hay una via mediana en cada cosa.

I grant it; however, there is a medium in every thing.

Si, quando la prudencia es la regla de nuestras acciones; mas quando que-

Yes, when prudence dictates our actions; but when we will appear

remos parecer lo que no somos, otros sufren por eso.

Vm. tiene razon.

Quando ha de rendirse?

La gazeta no lo dice.

Pronto lo sabremos.

Hay veinte y seis años desde que abrí mi tienda; mi muger y yo no valiamos seiscientas libras esterlinas: hemos educado doce niños, y vivido dichosos sin hacer me insolvente.

Puedo casi decir lo mismo; mi fortuna verdaderamente no estaba tan considerable: pero con economia he vencido las dificultades de vivir.

Era vm. casado quando abrió su tienda?

No; tenía tienda diez años antes de casarme, y tuve la dicha de hallar una muger de mi dictamen.

Somos ambos ancianos, y hemos escogido el mejor tiempo para nuestros negocios.

Realmente, es así; porque si vm. observa, pagamos ahora mas caro cada ar-

what we are not, others suffer for it.

You say right.

When is he to surrender himself?

The newspaper does not say.

It will be soon known.

It is twenty-six years ago since I opened my shop; we were not worth, my wife and I, six hundred pounds: I have bred up twelve children, and lived comfortably without having been a bankrupt.

I can say almost the same; for my fortune was not so considerable by a great deal: yet by frugality I have overcome all the difficulties of life.

Were you married when first you began business?

No; I kept shop ten years before I married, and was fortunate enough to find a wife after my own sentiments.

We are both old, and have chosen the best time for our business.

Truly, it is so; for, if you observe, now we pay dearer for every article,

título de generos, y no son tan buenos como eran antiguamente.

Es verdad; pero los vendemos casi la mitad mas caro de loque se vendian diez años ha.

Lo concedo; pero no tenemos tanta ganancia como teniamos.

DIALOGUE XI.

Para informarse de alguno.

Quien es ese caballero que le hablaba algun tiempo ha?

Es un Aleman.

Le creía Ingles.

Viene de Saxonia.

Habla Frances muy bien.

Los Españoles le creen Español, y los Ingleses Ingles.

Es difícil el hablar tantas lenguas diferentes.

Ha estado largo tiempo en esos países.

Ha largo tiempo que vm. le conozce?

Acerca de dos años.

Tiene buena presencia, y el aspecto noble.

and not so good as they were formerly.

It is true; but we sell them nearly the half dearer than what they did sell ten years ago.

I grant it; but we have not so much profit as we had.

DIALOGUE XI.

To inquire after any one.

Who is that gentleman that spoke to you a little while ago?

He is a German.

I took him for an Englishman.

He came from Saxony.

He speaks French very well.

The Spaniards take him for a Spaniard, and the English for an Englishman.

It is difficult to be conversant in so many different languages.

He has been a long while in those countries.

Have you known him for any time?

About two years.

He has a noble air; he has a good mien.

- Es bien parecido.* He is a genteel person.
- No es demasiado alto, ni demasiado pequeño.* He is neither too tall, nor too little.
- Es hermoso ; es bien hecho.* He is handsome ; he is well shaped.
- Toca el laud, la guitarra, y otros muchos instrumentos.* He plays upon the lute, the guitar, and several other instruments.
- Gustaría mucho de conocerle.* I should be glad to know him.
- Le procuraré su conocimiento.* I will bring you acquainted with him.
- Adonde vive ?* Where does he live ?
- Vive á la orilla del rio.* He lives by the river side.
- Quando quiere vm. que váyamos a visitarle ?* When will you have us go and wait on him ?
- Quando vm. guste, porque es mi amigo íntimo.* Whenever you please, for he is my intimate friend.
- Será quando vm. estara desocupado.* It shall be when you have leisure.
- Iremos mañana por la mañana.* We will go to-morrow morning.
- Se lo agradece é mucho.* I shall be obliged to you.

DIALOGO XII.

De un viage.

- Quantas leguas hay de aqui á N. ?* How many leagues is it from this place to N. ?
- Hay ocho leguas.* It is eight leagues.
- No podremos llegar alla hoy, es muy tarde.* We shall not be able to get there to-day, it is too late.
- No han dado las doce, tiene vm. bastante tiempo.* It is no more than twelve o'clock ; you have time enough yet.

DIALOGUE XII.

For a journey.

Hay buen camino ?

*Así así ; tiene vm. bosques
y rios que pasar.*

*Hay peligro en el camino
real ?*

*No, se dice nada de eso ; es
un camino en que se en-
cuentra gente cada mo-
mento.*

*No se dice que hay ladrones
en los bosques ?*

*No hay nada que temer de
dia o de noche.*

Que camino he de tomar ?

*Quando este cerca del monte,
tomara á mano derecha.*

*No hay necesidad de subir
el monte ?*

*No, señor ; no hay otro
monte que una pequeña
declividad en el bosque.*

*Es el camino dificultoso en
el bosque ?*

Vm. no puede extraviarse.

*Luego que estará fuera del
bosque, se acordara tomar
á la izquierda.*

*Le doy las gracias, y le soy
mucho obligado.*

Vamos, caballeros, montemos.

Adonde está el marques ?

Se ha ido antes.

Is the road good ?

So so ; there are woods
and rivers to pass.

Is there any danger upon
the highway ?

There is no talk of it ; it is
a highway where you
meet people every mo-
ment.

Do not they say there are
robbers in the woods ?

There is nothing to be fear-
ed either by day or night.

Which way must one take ?

When you come near the
hill, you must take to the
right-hand.

Is it not necessary to
ascend the hill then ?

No, sir, there is no other
hill but a little declivity
in the wood.

Is the way difficult through
the wood ?

You cannot lose your way.

As soon as you are out of
the wood, remember to
keep to the left-hand.

I thank you, sir, and am
much obliged to you.

Come, come, gentlemen,
let us take horse.

Where is the marquis ?

He is gone before.

<i>Esperara a vms. fuera de la ciudad.</i>	He will wait for you just out of town.
<i>Que esperamos ahora? vamos.</i>	What do we stay for now? Let us be gone.
<i>Adios, señores.</i>	Farewell, gentlemen.
<i>Dios les de a vms. buen viage.</i>	I wish you a good journey.
<i>Viva vm. muchos años.</i>	Thank you.

DIALOGO XIII.

DIALOGUE XIII.

<i>Para la cena y el alojamiento.</i>	<i>For supper and lodgings</i>
<i>Apéennos, señores.</i>	Let us alight, gentlemen.
<i>Toma los caballos de estos señores, y cuida los bien.</i>	Take these gentlemen's horses, and take care of them.
<i>Veamos ahora qua nos dara vm. de cenar.</i>	Now, let us see what you will give us for supper.
<i>Un capon, media doxena de pichónes, una ensalada, seis codornices, y doxena de alondras.</i>	A capon, half-a-dozen of pigeons, a salad, six quails, and a dozen of larks.
<i>No quieren vms. otra cosa?</i>	Will you have nothing else?
<i>No, esto basta; pero denos buen vino y postres.</i>	That is enough; but give us some good wine, and some dessert.
<i>Dexeme vms. les aseguro que les daré gusto.</i>	Let me alone, I will please you, I warrant ye.
<i>Alumbra á los señores.</i>	Light the gentlemen.
<i>Haganos cenar quanto antes.</i>	Let us have our supper as soon as possible.
<i>Antes que se hayan quitado las botas, estará la cena pronta.</i>	Before you have pulled off your boots, supper will be upon the table.
<i>Vengan nuestras balijas, y</i>	Let our portmanteaus and

- nuestras pistolas en el aposento.* pistols be carried up stairs.
- Quita mis botas, y vaya a ver si han dado heno a los caballos.* Pull off my boots; and then you shall go and see whether they have given the horses any hay.
- Llevalos al rio, y cuida que les den avena.* You shall conduct them to the river; and take care they give them some oats.
- Cuidaré de todas las cosas, no se de vm. inquietud.* I will take care of every thing, don't trouble yourself.
- Señores, la cena esta pronta; esta en la mesa.* Gentlemen, supper is ready; it is upon the table.
- Vamos luego.* We will come presently.
- Vamos, señores, a cenar. para poder acostarnos temprano.* Let us go to supper, gentlemen, that we may go to bed in good time.
- Denos el agua á la mano.* Give us water to wash our hands.
- Sentemonos á la mesa, señores.* Let us sit down at table, gentlemen.
- Dénos de beber.* Give us some drink.
- A su salud, señores.* To your health, gentlemen.
- Es el vino bueno?* Is the wine good?
- No es malo.* It is not bad.
- El capon no esta bastante asado.* The capon is not done enough.
- Denos algunas naranjas.* Gives us some oranges.
- Porque no come vm. pichones?* Why don't you eat of these pigeons?
- He comido un pichon, y tres alondras.* I have eaten one pigeon and three larks.
- Vaya a buscar una escalfeta.* Go, call for a chafing-dish.

Di al posadero que venga a hablarnos. Tell the landlord we want to speak with him.

DIALOGO XIV.

DIALOGUE XIV.

Para contar con el mesonero. To reckon with the landlord.

Buenas noches, señores. A good evening, gentlemen.

Les gusta a vms. la cena? Are you satisfied with your supper?

Si, señor ; pero es menester de satisfacer á vm. We are ; but we must satisfy you too.

Quanto hemos gastado ? What is the reckoning ?

El escote no sube á mucho. The reckoning is not great.

Vea vm. quanto le debemos, por nosotros, nuestros criados, y caballos. See what you must have for us, our men, and our horses.

Hagan vms. la cuenta, y hallaran que todo importa á diez pesos. Reckon yourselves, and you will find it comes to ten crowns.

Me parece que es demasiado. Methinks you ask too much.

Al contrario, es muy barato. On the contrary, I am very reasonable.

Quanto nos hace pagar por el vino ? How much do you make us pay for the wine ?

Veinte sueldos la botella. Twenty-pence a bottle.

Trahiganos otra botella, y mañana por la mañana pagaremosle diez pesos con el almuerzo incluido. Bring us another bottle, and to-morrow morning we will pay you ten crowns with breakfast included.

Me parece que este señor esta malo. Methinks the gentleman is not-well.

Estoy bueno, pero estoy mo- lido y cansado. I am very well, but I am weary and fatigued.

- Es menester de tomar animo.* You must take courage.
- Estaria mejor en la cama que en la mesa.* It would be better for me to be in bed than at table.
- Mande a calentar su cama, y vaya vm. á acostarse.* Get your bed warmed, and go to bed.
- Ordena a mi criado que venga a desnudarme.* Bid my man to come and undress me.
- Espera a vm. en su aposento.* He waits for you in your chamber.
- Buenas noches, señores.* Good night, gentlemen.
- Ha menester vm. de algo?* Do you want any thing?
- Nada quiero sino descansa.* Nothing but rest.
- Manda que nos den sabanas limpias.* Order them to give us clean sheets.
- Las sabanas que les envío son muy buenas.* The sheets you are going to have are very clean.
- Despiertanos mañana temprano.* Let us be called to-morrow morning very early.
- Lo haré sin falta. Adios, buenas noches tengan vms. señores,* I will not fail. Farewell, gentlemen, good night.

CARTAS COMERCIANTES.

CARTA PRIMERA.

Lion, á 2 de Julio de 1802.

A los señores N., y M., y C^{nia}. Londres.

Muy señores mio,

NUESTRO primer deseo es el reconocer su reputacion dando parte á vms. de nro. establecimiento en esta ciudad, bajo la casa de comercio de B. y D. de los quales al pié de esta hallaran las firmas; en esta conformidad se serviran vms. tomar nota.

Los caudales considerables que el señor B. acaba de adquirir por el jallecimiento de su padre, y los del señor D. juntos a su larga experiencia respectiva, son los fundamentos de nuestro commercio; que esperamos con la asistencia de Dios, y la confianza de nros amigos, establecer sobre un buen pie. Nada contribuirá mas en ello, señores, que la honra de sus ordenes por la oferta de nuestros servicios. Nuestro intento siendo relativo á los negocios de vms., nos proponemos de dilatar los nuestros tanto que la prudencia no los permitiere, sea en banca sobre las principales plazas de la Europa, como en cargamentos para el Levante y las Indias Occidentales, encomiendas en pañería, sedas, estofas de seda, mercancias, especias, drogas, aguuardiente, plomo, estaños, &c.

Deseamos con ardor que vms. hallen en esos diversos generos algun objeto de speculation que les empeñe á hacer un ensayo con nosotros, por el qual procuraremos de provarles nuestro zelo, y el cuidado, que tenemos de los intereses que nos confian nuestros amigos. Interin quedamos

COMMERCIAL LETTERS.

LETTER THE FIRST.

Lion, July 2d, 1802.

Messrs. N., M, and Co. London.

Messrs.

OUR first desire being the acknowledgment of your reputation, we give you advice of our establishment in this city under the firm of B. and D.; of whom at the bottom of this letter you will find in conformity their signatures, of which you will take due notice.

The considerable fortune Mr. B. has just now inherited by the death of his father, added to that of Mr. D., and their long experience in the mercantile line, are the foundations of our commerce; which we hope, with the blessing of God and the confidence of our friends, to establish on a good order. Nothing can contribute more to it, sirs, than the honour of your commands for the offer of our services. Our design being relative to your commerce, we purpose to extend ours as far as prudence will permit us, either in bank upon the principal places of Europe, or in embarkation for the Levant and the West Indies, in commissions for woollen-drapery, silk, silk-stuff, commodities, spices, drugs, brandies, leads, pewters, &c.

We wish ardently you could find among these divers sorts of goods some objects of speculation which might engage you to make an essay with us, in which we would endeavour to prove our zeal to you, and the care we take of the interests of our friends that confide in us.

con el mas verdadero afecto, con el que rogamos a Dios que guarde sus vidas muchos años,

B. L. Ms. de vms. ss. ms.

Firma de su humilde servidor, B.

Firma de su humilde servidor, D.

Firma de su humilde servidor, L.

CARTA SEGUNDA.

Bristola, 4 de Mayo, de 1802.

A al señor N Valencia.

Muy señor mio,

EN respuesta a la de vm. de 5 del corriente digo, que tengo aceptada la letra de 500l. esterlinas que ha librado a mi cargo, y a orden de los señores P. R. y Compañia, que pagaré a su cumplimiento, y en consecuencia la he cargado a su cuenta de vm. laque he abonado.

La adjunta se servira vm. entregar al amigo M. que es q^{to} ocurre y quedo a su disposicion. Pidiendo á Dios que guarde su vida m^s. a^s.

B. L. M^s. &c.

CARTA TERCERA.

Londres, d 8 de Febrero, de 1804.

Al Señor Don Carlos Sabio, Londres.

Muy señor mio,

COMO la dicha que tengo de conocer á vms. procede solamente del renombre de su casa laqual tiene correspondencia con muchas en ésta y constantome al mismo tiempo.

In the interim we remain, with the most sincere affection,

Messieurs,
Your most humble servants,

B. D. L.

The firm of your humble servant E. B.

The firm of your humble servant, J. D.

The firm of your humble servant, P. L.

LETTER THE SECOND.

Bristol, May 4th, 1802.

Mr. N. Valence.

Sir,

IN answer to your favour of the 5th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you I accepted the bill of exchange for 500*l.* sterling you have drawn on me, to the order of Mr. P. R. and Company, which I shall pay at its expiration; and in consequence of which I have placed it to your account and settled it.

I beg you to deliver this letter to our friend Mr. M., which is all I can tell you for the present. Praying God to preserve your life for many years,

Sir, yours, &c.

LETTER THE THIRD.

London, February 8th, 1804.

Mr. Charles Sabio, London.

Sir,

AS the pleasure of my knowing you proceeds entirely from the reputation of your house, which corresponds

que los generos en que vm. trata son adecuados para el Mar del Zur.

Pido á vm. me haga la gracia de embiarme la minuta dellos la qual me servirá de norte para cometer á vm. lo que sea mas idoneo para las Indias. Siendo todo lo que al presente se me ofrece, quedo aguardando el honor de su respuesta y ruego á Dios guarde a vm. muchos años como desea el que

Besa las manos servidor de vm.

DIEGO LALUZ.

Sin CARTA CUARTA.

Londres, 2 Febrero, 1804.

Sñr. Don Diego Laluz, Cadiz.

Muy señor mio,

CON la llegada de éste correo me hallo favorecido con su muy estimada fecha de 1 del ultimo, y en respuesta de la misma hollará vm. incluso como desea la minuta de los generos que son vendibles en las Indias de España con los precios correspondientes á su calidad para su gobierno; vm. puede quedar persuadido que pondré toda la devida atencion y conato en cumplimiento de sus ordenes á fin que vm. quede tan satisfecho de mi conducta como los demas amigos que me favorecen, á losquales refiero á vm. para se informe del modo con que los sirvo. Y con toda estimacion quedo al servicio de vm. quien Dios guarde muchos y felices años y besando las manos,

Servidor de vm.

CARLOS SABIO.

no no

with many persons here, and perceiving at the same time that the goods you deal in are proper for the South Sea.

Therefore desire you will do me the favour to send me a memorandum of the above sort of goods, that they may serve me as instructions to commission you for such as may be fit for the Indies. This being all that now offers, I wait the honour of your answer, and pray God preserve you many years. Kissing your hands, I remain

Your humble servant,

JAMES LALUZ.

LETTER THE FOURTH.

London, 2d February, 1804.

Mr. James Laluz, of Cadiz.

Sir,

ON the arrival of this post I am favoured with your much esteemed of the 1st ultimo; and in answer thereto you will find inclosed a minute of the goods proper for the Spanish Indies, with the prices thereof according to their quality for your government; you may be well assured I shall pay due attention and regard to the execution of your orders, that you may be satisfied with my conduct, as my other friends are to whom I refer you, that you may inquire of the manner how I use them. Mean time I am, with much esteem, at the service of you, whom God preserve many and happy years, and kissing your hands, I remain,

Your humble servant,

CHARLES SABIO

CARTA QUINTA.

Cadiz, 3 de Marzo de 1804.

Señor Don Carlos Sabio, en Londres.

Muy señor mio,

ACABO de recibir su muy estimada del 2º pasado, con una noticia de los generos para las Indias; lo que ahora se me ofrece decir á vm. es, que la flota ha de partir para fines de Noviembre, para cuyo efecto estan aparejando los galeones con toda priesa, en cuya conformidad se servirá vm. mandarme por el primer navio veinte piezas de paños, mitad azules y mitad oscuros, de $\frac{7}{4}$, todos de veinte che-lines la vara, bien condicionados, y marcados LL No. 1 á 20, lo que cargará vm. en derechura para Bilbao, á la consignacion de los señores Bonitos y hijos, con orden que á la llegada de dicho navio los dichos señores despachen los dos faldos con toda brevedad; haciendo vm. seguro pormi cuenta, y tirando letra de cambio á dos usos de el importe segun factura, que aguardo de vm., á quien Dios guarde muchos felices años, y besando las manos,

Servidor de vm.

DIEGO LALUZ.

CARTA SEXTA.

Londres, 4º Abril de 1804.

Señor Don Diego Laluz, en Cadiz.

Muy señor mio,

TENGO el honor de su muy estimada del 3 de Marzo pasado, refiriendome á la mia del 2º Febrero, con noticia de los generos para las Indias, y aviso del tiempo de la partencia de la flota, con orden al mismo tiempo de emhlar á vm. veinte piezas de paños; en consecuencia de loqual acabo

LETTER THE FIFTH.

Cadiz, 3d March, 1804.

Mr. Charles Sabio, of London.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE just received your much esteemed of the 2d of last month, with a memorandum of goods for the Indies: what I would now inform you is, that the fleet will depart at the latter end of November, for which purpose they are getting ready the galleons with all expedition, so that you may send me by the first ship twenty pieces of cloth, half blue and half dark colour of $\frac{3}{4}$, all of twenty shillings a-yard, in good condition, and marked LL No. 1 to 20, which you will load directly for Bilboa, consigned to Messrs. Bonitos and sons, with orders on the said ship's arrival for those gentlemen to send away the two bales with all speed. You will make the insurance for my account, and draw a bill of exchange at two usances for the amount according to invoice, which I wait for from you, whom God preserve many years: kissing your hands, am,

Your humble servant,

JAMES LALUZ.

LETTER THE SIXTH.

London, 4th April, 1804.

Mr. James Laluz, of Cadiz.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour of your much esteemed of the 3d of March last, referring me to mine of the 2d Feb., with a note of goods for the Indies, and advising me of the time of the fleet's departure, with an order from you at the same time for twenty pieces of cloth; in conse-

de cargar por su cuenta dichas veinte piezas marcadas LL. No. 1 á 20, abordo el bergantin Fanny, capitán Diego Burletto, destinado para Bilbao, á la consignacion de los señores Eonitos, por todos losquales generos he hecho seguro, y al tiempo mismo por su cuenta y orden he sacado sobre vm. una letra de cambio á dos usos de 619l. 10s. esterlinas, siendo el importe de dichos generos, segun factura y conocimiento inclusos, laqual vm. honrará con su aceptacion y pagamiento en devido tiempo. Es todo lo que se ofrece; y quedo á la obediencia de vm. quien Dios guarde muchos felices años, y besando las manos,

Quedo su mas humilde servidor,

CARLOS SABIO.

CARTA SEPTIMA.

Cadiz, 5 Mayo, de 1804.

Sñr. Don Carlos Sabio en Londres.

Mui señor mio,

HALLOME favorecido con la de vm. de 4 del passado, con factura y conocimiento de los referidos dos fardos de mi cuenta, de cuyos he tenido aviso de los señores Bonitos, de Bilbao, con la llegada del bergantin Fanny; y al mismo tiempo abonado su cuenta de vm. segun factura 619l. 10s. y á la presentacion de su letra haré honor con la aceptacion, y se pagará al devido tiempo con toda puntualidad, esperando vm. me haya servido de amigo, tanto en la calidad como en los ultimos precios; loque no dexará de animarme á dar á vm. mayores ordenes, siendo éstas 20 piezas por especulacion. Mientras quedo con todo devido afecto al servicio de vm. quien Dios guarde muchos felices años, y besando las manos,

Servidor de vm.

DIEGO LALUZ.

quence whereof I now load for your account the said twenty pieces, marked LL No. 1 to 20, on board the Fanny brig, captain James Burletto, bound to Bilboa, and consigned to Messrs. Bonitos, upon all which goods I have made insurance, and at the same time have this day drawn a bill on you for your account and order, at two usances, for 619*l.* 10*s.* being the amount of the said goods, according to the inclosed invoice and bill of lading, which you will honour with your acceptance and payment when due ; this is all that offers. I remain at your command, God preserve you many years, kissing your hands, am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES SABIO.

LETTER THE SEVENTH.

Cadiz, 5th May, 1804.

Mr. Charles Sabio, of London.

Dear Sir,

I AM favoured with yours of the 4th of last month, with the invoice and bill of lading of two bales for my account, of which I have had advice from Messrs Bonitos, of Bilboa, of their arrival there in the Fanny brig ; at the same time have credited your account the sum of 619*l.* 10*s.* as per invoice, and on presentation of your bill shall honour the same with my acceptance, and make punctual payment when due, hoping you have used me like a friend, as well in the sort as in the lowest prices, which will not fail to encourage me to give you larger orders, these 20 pieces being only for speculation. Mean time, with all due regard and service to you, whom God preserve many happy years, kissing your hands, I remain

Your humble servant,

JAMES LALUZ.

CARTA OCTAVA.

Londres, 6 Junio, 1804.

Muy señor mío,

CON la llegada deste correo hallome favorecido con su mui estimada del 5 ultimo, refiriendome a la factura y conocimiento de los fardos de paños por su cuenta, y en conformidad de loqual he sacado sobre vm. dos letras de cambio, una de 300l. y otra de 219l. 10s. siendo el importe de toda su cuenta, á dos usos, cada una pagadera á nuestros dichos amigos los señores Bonitos, en Bilbao, y no dudo de su honor en la devida aceptacion, y pagamiento dellas á su vencimiento; y vm. puede quedar persuadido que le serviré siempre con una buena calidad segun su genero, assegurandole el precio es mui acomodado, lo que hago para conservar su amistad y correspondencia, y animarle a darme mayores comisiones en adelante: espero que vm. ha hallado todo á su gusto y en buena orden y satisfaccion; en atencion de lo qual quedo al servicio de vm. &c.

CARTA NONA.

Cadix, 7 Julio, 1804.

Muy señor mío,

CON devida atencion respondo á lá de vm. del 6 del pasado, con aviso de haver vm. sacado dos letras de cambio á favor de los señores Bonitos, de Bilbao, cuyas acepté ayer, y a su vencimiento las pagare con todo honor como acostumbrado. Le diré á vm. que ayer recibí los dos fardos que los señores Bonitos me despacharon de Bilbao, todo parece en buena orden y condicion; pero examinando el fardo No. 1, hallo una pieza defectuosa y de dos colores,

LETTER THE EIGHTH.

London, 6th June, 1805.

Sir,

BY the arrival of this day's post I am favoured with your much esteemed of the 5th of last month, referring me to the invoice and bill of lading of the bales of cloth for your account, and in consequence thereof I have drawn upon you two bills of exchange, one for 300*l.* and another for 319*l.* 10*s.* being the amount of the whole of your account, at two usances, each payable to our said friends Messrs. Bonitos, at Bilboa, and doubt not your honour in accepting them, and paying the same when due: you may always depend on my serving you with a good sort according to their quality, assuring you the price now is very easy, which I do to preserve your friendship and correspondence, and to encourage you to furnish me with larger commissions hereafter: hope you have found every thing in good order and to your satisfaction; in due regard to which I remain always at your service, &c.

LETTER THE NINTH.

Cadiz, 7th July, 1804.

Sir,

WITH all due regard I answer yours of the 6th of last month, advising me that you had drawn two bills of exchange on me in favour of Messrs. Bonitos of Bilboa, which I accepted yesterday, and shall pay the same when due with honour as usual. I must here inform you, that yesterday I received two bales which Messrs. Bonitos sent me from Bilboa, and all seemed in good order and condition; but on examining the bale No. 1, I find one piece defective and of two blue colours, which remains

azul, la qual queda por su cuenta, visto que de la manera que está es invendible; las demas piezas quedan perfectas, como estan las diez piezas obscuras del segundo fardo. Siendo loque se me ofrece, quedo, &c.

CARTA DECIMA.

Londres, 8 Agosto, de 1804.

Mui señor mio,

EN respuesta á la de vm. recibida el correo passado, mucho me admiro de oir que vm. examinando el fardo No. 1, hallo una pieza defectuosa y de dos colores azul, loque puede haver acontecido por no estar esta pieza bien doblada, o por haver estado expuesta al aire abierta, loque hace una alteracion en su color; pero sea esto como fuere, no es menester que vm. quede con ella, porque tal no es mi intento, y le tengo acreditado por el importe de dicha, que espero no desanime nuestra correspondencia; y teniendo vm. ocasion de venderla, lo haga como y quando bien la pareciere, de lo que le quedaré muy agradécido conveniendome assi mas que de mandarmela otra vez. Me alegro mucho de oir que las demas piezas esten perfectas y de su gusto: no dudo que vm. pueda venderlas al precio ventajoso, loque deseare de vm. quedo, &c.

CARTA ONCENA.

Cadix, 9 Setiembre, 1804.

Muy señor mio,

CON la mui estimada de vm. me hallo favorecido fecha del 8 de passado, y veo que me tiene abonado el importe de dicha pieza defectuosa; contoda veré de venderse la lo mejor que sea possible: las demas hallo á mi satisfaccion, de loque en pocos dias le mandaré mis ordenes. Vm. me hará el

for your account, because in the present manner it is quite unsaleable: the other pieces are good, as are also the ten dark ones of the second bale. Being all that offers, I remain, &c.

LETTER THE TENTH.

London, 8th August, 1804.

Sir,

IN answer to yours received last post, I am surprised to hear that on examining the bale No. 1, you found a piece defective and of two colours in blue, which perhaps might happen on account of its not being well folded up, or its being exposed to the open air, which will make an alteration in its colour; but, be it as it will, it is not fit you should be saddled with it,—no, that is not my design,—therefore I give you credit for the amount thereof, and hope it be no discouragement to our correspondence: if, however, you shall see an opportunity of selling it, you may do it when and how you please, and shall be much obliged to you, as I think it much better to do so than to send it me back again. I am glad to hear the other pieces are perfect and to your liking: not doubting but you will be able to sell them at a good price, which I ardently wish you may do, I remain, &c.

LETTER THE ELEVENTH.

Cadiz, 9th September, 1804.

Sir,

I AM favoured with yours of the 8th of last month, and find you have credited me for the amount of the defective piece; however, shall try to dispose of it in the best manner possible; the others I find to my liking, concerning which in a few days shall send you my orders.

favor de ver si me puede comprar un navio, de 300 á 400 toneladas, para el trafico de la Bretaña y Biscaya, y que no importe á mas de 14,000 pesos, con todos sus aparejos de velas, anc las de reserva, y otras cosas necessarias. Siendo loque se me ofrece á vm. quedo, &c.

CARTA DUODECIMA.

Londres, á 10 Octubre, 1804.

Muy señor mio,

TENGO presente la mui favorecida de vm. y estimo el saber que vm. hallo las demas piezas á su gusto. En consecuencia de la commission con que vm. me ha honrado en su carta de procurarle un navio por su cuenta, he visto uno de 300 á 400 toneladas, siendo cumplido, estanco en las quillas, costados, y cubierta, y con todos sus peltrechos, velas, cuerdas, vergas, arboles, anclas, y aparejos pertenecientes; su precio es 10,000 pesos. Y siendo este de su agrado, aguardare sus ordenes para comprarlo; y en el interim le doi aviso que tengo un buen assortimiento de bellos colores de paños para las Indias; y quando vm. me mande su comission por algunos de dichos, la cumpliré con toda puntualidad. Hugo saber á vm. que es mui dificultoso de procurar marineros para el Baltico, pero haré todo lo que me fuere possible para servir a vm. mientras quedo, &c.

CARTA DECIMOTERCIA.

Londres, 24 Noviembre, 1804.

Mui señor mio,

EL correo passado recibí su mui estimada, con aviso que vm. aceptó mis proposiciones del flete en cera blanca, y mandaré la cuenta del peso segun deseo de vm. Hoi cargué por cuenta de vm. abordo el navio la Amistad, capitan

You will be so obliging to try if you can purchase me a ship, from 300 to 400 tons, for the British and Biscay trade, that will come to no more than 14,000 dollars, with all her furniture of sails, spare-anchors, and other necessary appurtenances, being all that offers, I remain, &c.

LETTER THE TWELFTH.

London, 10th October, 1804.

Sir,

I HAVE the favour of your much esteemed letter now before me, and am glad to hear you found the other pieces to your liking. In obedience to the commission you honoured me with in your letter for procuring a ship for your account, I have seen one from 300 to 400 tons, complete, staunch in keel, sides, and deck, and furnished with all her apparel, sails, ropes, masts, yards, anchors, and appurtenances; her price is 10,000 dollars. If this suits you, shall wait your orders to purchase it; meantime must inform you, that I have a fine assortment of very beautiful coloured cloths for the Indies, and whenever you send me a commission for any, shall fulfil it with the utmost punctuality. I likewise inform you, that it is very difficult to get mariners for the Baltic, but shall do whatever I possibly can to serve you, meanwhile remain, &c.

LETTER THE THIRTEENTH.

London, 24th Nov. 1804.

Sir,

LAST post I received your much esteemed favour, advising me that you have accepted my proposals of freight in white wax, and I now send you the weight as you desired. I have this day loaded for your account,

Pedro Pierro, en derecho para Sevilla, diez fardos de paños, marcados y numerados LL. No. 1 a 10, segun su orden, los mismos en colores y calidades que los antecedentes, como parecen por la factura y cuenta inclusa, cuyos fardos cargué abordo de dicho navio destinado para Sevilla, á la consignacion de sus amigos señores Peritos; y he sacado sobre vm. por el importe del, qual tomaré en casa de los dichos señores en su devido tiempo, quedando siempre al servicio de vm. &c.

CARTA CATORCENA.

Cadiz, 31 Diciembre, 1804.

Mui señor mio,

TENGO presente el honor de la suya, en laqual hallo que vm. ha cargado por mi cuenta y riesgo diez fardos de paños, abordo del navio nombrado la Amistad, capitán Pierro, destinado para Sevilla, á la consignacion de mis amigos señores Peritos; y tocante la letra de cambio que vm. me dice havia sacado sobre mi por el importe del dicho, vm. puede recibirla en casa de los dichos señores á su vencimiento, como vm. me dice que fue su intento. Espero que todos los generos vendrán bien acondicionados, y segun mis ordenes; y aguardando la llegada del dicho, navio quedo con sentidos de gratitud y veneracion á vm. &c.

CARTA QUINTADECIMA.

Barcelona, 2 Febrero, 1805.

Sñr. Don Bartolomé Barber, en Bourdeaux.

Señor mio,

TUVÈ la dicha de recibir su mas estimada del 4 del pasado, por laqual hallo que vm. me ha honrado con una

on board the ship Friendship, captain Peter Pierro, bound directly for Seville, ten bales of cloth, marked LL. No. 1 to 10, the colour and quality like the former you ordered, as appear by the inclosed invoice and account thereof, which bales so loaded on board the said ship bound for Seville, are consigned to your friends Messrs. Peritos; and I have drawn on you for the amount thereof, which I shall take up at the house of the said gentlemen in due time, remaining always at your service, &c.

LETTER THE FOURTEENTH.

Cadiz, 31st December, 1804

Sir,

I AM now honoured with yours, wherein I find you have loaded for my account and risk ten bales of cloth, on board the Friendship, captain Pierro, bound to Seville, and consigned to my friends Messrs. Peritos; and as to the bill of exchange, which you say you have drawn on me for the amount thereof, you may receive it at their house when due, as you say was your design. I hope all the goods will come in good condition, and as I ordered them; and thereupon waiting the said ship's safe arrival, remain with the highest sentiments of gratitude and veneration, your, &c.

LETTER THE FIFTEENTH.

Barcelona, 2d February, 1805.

Mr. Bartholomew Barber, of Bourdeaux.

Sir,

I HAD the pleasure to receive your most esteemed letter of the 4th of last month, wherein I find you have

comision para comprar por su cuenta 312 sacos de cochinilla al precio mas ventajoso que pueda. No dudo que vm. bien sabe que el precio de esta suerte de mercaderia ha aumentado mas delo comun; contodo esso yá he comprado por su cuenta 150 sacos, á 3l. 12s. por saco, que embiaré con el primer navio que vaya de aqui á essa; deseo que vm. me diga si es menester que prosiga hasta el importe de su comision; he dado ordenes tocante sus letras de cambio sacadas sobre Massero y Cavallo, y de la aceptacion y pagamiento dellas á su vencimiento. Si vm. tiene mas ordenes, yo las cumpliré con toda precision y prontitud, asegurandole que siempre quedaré al servicio de vm. quien Dios guarde muchos felices años.

Servidor de vm. Q. S. M. B.

BENITO BONELLI.

[El fin de esta correspondencia.]

honoured me with a commission to buy for your account 312 bags of cochineal at the lowest price I can for your advantage. I doubt not but you well know these sort of goods have risen to a higher price than usual ; nevertheless have already purchased for your account 150 bags, at 3*l.* 12*s.* per bag, which shall send by the first ship that goes from hence to your place. Desire you will inform me if it be necessary to proceed to the whole amount of your commission ; I have given orders about the acceptance of your bill drawn on Massero and Cavallo, and the payment thereof when due. If you have any further commands, I will fulfil them with all exactness and dispatch, assuring you that I shall always remain,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

BENEDICT BONELLI.

[Here ends this correspondence.]

CONOCIMIENTO.

YO Pedro Galvez, *maestre que soy del navio, que Dios salve, nombrado el Principe de la Paz, de porte de docientas toneladas, que al presente está surto y anclado en el puerto de Cadiz, para con la buena ventura, seguir este presente viage al puerto de Londres, conoxco haber recitado, y tengo cargado dentro del dicho mi navio de baxo de cubierta de vos*

L. A. los senores Lopez y compania, quatro caxones
 C. ones de libros Espanoles, *enjutos y bien*
 No. 1 á 4. *acondicionados, y marcados de la marca de fuera, con los quales prometo, y me obligo, llevandome Dios, en buen salvamento con el dicho mi navio, al dicho puerto, de acudir por vos y en vuestro nombre a los senores Lackington, Allen, y Compania, pagandome de flete, a razon de dos libras esterlinas por cada caxon, y sus averias acostumbradas, y para lo qual assi tener y guardar, obligo a mi persona y bienes, y el dicho mi navio, fletes, y aparejos, y lo mejor parado de el. En fee de lo qual, os di tres conocimientos de un tenor, firmados de mi nombre por mi, o por mi escrivano, el uno cumplido, los otros no valgan. Fecha en Cadiz, a 1º de Diciembre, 1806.*

PEDRO GALVEZ.

BILL OF LADING.

SHIPPED, by the grace of God, in good order and well-conditioned, by *Messrs. Lopez and Company*, in and upon the good ship called the *Prince of Peace*, whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage, *Peter Galvez*, and now riding at anchor in the port of *Cadix*, and by God's grace, bound for *London*, to say, *four chests of Spanish books*, being marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of *London* (the act of God, the king's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation, of whatever nature and kind soever excepted) unto *Messrs. Lackington, Allen, and Company*, or to their assigns, he or they paying freight for the said goods *after the rate of two pounds sterling for each chest*, with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof, I the said master (or purser) of the said ship have affirmed to *three bills of lading*, all of this tenor and date; the one of which *three bills* being accomplished, the other *two* to stand void. And so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety. *Amen.* Dated in *Cadix, December 1st, 1806.*

PETER GALVEZ.

FACTURA.

FACTURA de quatro caxones de libros Españoles, que con la marca y numero del margen, van embarcados en el navio nombrado *El Principe de la Paz*, su capitan *Pedro Galvez*, por los señores *Lopez y Compañia*, y á cuenta y riesgo de los señores *Lackington, Allen, y Compañia*. *A saver,*

		<i>Libras.</i>		
L. A.	No. 1.	30 Tomos	14	0 0
C.	— 2.	24 Dichos,	8	8 0
No. 1 á 4.	— 3.	16 Dichos,	6	6 0
	— 4.	40 Dichos,	18	7 6
			47 1 6	
<i>Derechos y gastos</i>			-	- 14 4 3
			61 5 9	
<i>Comision, á 2 lib. pr. ciento</i>			-	1 4 6
			£. 62 10 3	
			£. 62 10 3	

INVOICE.

INVOICE of four chests of Spanish books, marked and numbered as per margin, shipped by Messrs. Lopez and Company, on board The Prince of Peace, Peter Galvez master, for the account and risk of Messrs. Lackington, Allen, and Company. To say,

			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>L. A.</i>	No. 1.	30 Vol.	14	0	0			
<i>C.</i>	— 2.	24 Ditto,	8	8	0			
No. 1 to 4.	— 3.	16 Ditto,	6	6	0			
	— 4.	40 Ditto,	18	7	6			
			<hr/>			47	1	6
	Duties and charges		-	-		14	4	3
						<hr/>		
						61	5	9
	Commission, at 2 <i>l.</i> per cent.		-	-		1	4	6
						<hr/>		
						£.	62	10 3
						<hr/>		

LETRAS DE CAMBIO.

Cadiz, 1 Diciembre, 1806.

Por Lib'. 62 10 3.

A dos usos, mandaran vms. pagar por esta primera de cambio, sesenta y dos libras esterlinas diez chelines y tres peniques; a favor de los señores Taylor y Compañia, valor recibido, que cargaran vms. á cuenta como por aviso de

S. S. S.

LOPEZ y Compañia.

A los Señrs. Lackington, Allen, y Comp.
en Londres.

Cadiz, 1 de Dic. 1806.

A los Señrs. Lackington, Allen, y Compañia,
Londres.

Muy Señores míos,

HEMOS librado contra vms. hoy, una letra de cambio por librs. 62 10 3; en favor de los señores Taylor y Compañia, la que estimeremos que vms. honren y carguen a cuenta, como por aviso de

S. S. S.

Q. S. M. B.

LOPEZ y Compañia.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Cadiz, December 1, 1806.

For £.62 10s. 3d.

AT two usances, pay my first of exchange to the order of Messrs. Taylor and Company, sixty-two pounds ten shillings and threepence, value received, and place to account as per advice.

LOPEZ and Company.

Messrs. Lackington, Allen, and Co.
London.

Cadiz, Dec. 1, 1806.

Messrs. Lackington, Allen, and Co.
London.

Gentlemen,

WE have this day drawn upon you, at two usances, the sum of £.62 10s. 3d. in favour of Messrs. Taylor and Company; which I beg you to honour, and place to account as per advice of

Your obedient servants,

LOPEZ and Company.

EXTRACTS.

CAPITULO VIII.

Del buen suceso que el valeroso D. Quixote tuvo en la espantable y jamás imaginada aventura de los Molinos de viento, con otros sucesos dignos de felice recordacion.

EN esto descubrieron treinta ó quarenta Molinos de viento que hay en aquel campo ; y asi como D. Quixote los vió, dixo á su escudero : la ventura va guiando nuestras cosas mejor de lo que acertamos á desear ; porque ves allí, amigo Sancho Panza, donde se descubren treinta ó pocos mas desaforados gigantes, con quien pienso hacer batalla, y quitarles á todos las vidas, con cuyos despojos comenzaremos á enriquecer : que esta es buena guerra, y es gran servicio de Dios quitar tan mala simiente de sobre la faz de la tierra. Qué gigantes ? dixo Sancho Panza. Aquellos que alli ves, respondió su amo de los brazos largos, que los suelen tener algunos de casi dos leguas. Mire vuestra merced, respondió Sancho, que aquellos que alli se parecen no son gigantes, sino Molinos de viento ; y lo que en ellos parecen brazos, son las aspas que volteadas del viento, hacen andar la piedra del Molino. Bien parece, respondió D. Quixote, que no estás cursado en esto de las aventuras : ellos son gigantes ; y si tienes miedo, quitate de ahí, y ponte en oracion en el espacio que yo voy á entrar con ellos en fiera, y desigual batalla ; y diciendo esto, dió de espuelas á su caballo Rocinante, sin atender á las voces que su escudero Sancho le daba, advirtiendole, que sin duda alguna eran Molinos de viento, y no gigantes aquellos que iba á acometer : pero el iba tan puesto en que eran gigantes, que

ni oía las voces de su escudero Sancho, ni echaba de ver, aunque estaba ya bien cerca lo que eran, antes iba diciendo en voces altas: non fuyades, cobardes y viles criaturas, que un solo caballero es el que os acomete. Levantóse en esto un poco de viento, y las grandes aspas comenzaron á moverse; lo qual visto por D. Quixote, dixo: pues aunque movais mas brazos que los del gigante Briareo, me lo habeis de pagar. Y en diciendo esto, y encomendandose de todo corazon á su senora Dulcinea, pidiendola que en tal trance le socorriese, bien cubierto de su rodela, con la lanza en el ristre, arremeti6 á todo el galope de Rocinante, y envisti6 con el primer Molino que estaba delante; y dandole una lanzada en el aspa, la volvi6 el viento con tanta furia, que hizo la lanza pedazos, llevandose tras si al caballo, y al caballero que fue rodando muy mal trecho por el campo. Acudi6 Sancho Panza á socorrerle á todo el correr de su asno; y quando lleg6, hall6 que no se podia menear. Tal fue el golpe que di6 con el Rocinante. Valgame Dios! dixo Sancho: ño le dixes yo á v. md. que mirase bien lo que hacia, que no eran sino Molinos de viento, y no lo podia ignorar, sino quien llevase otros tales en la cabeza? Calla, amigo Sancho, respondi6 D. Quixote, que las cosas de la guerra, mas que otras, están sujetas á continua mudanza: quanto mas, que yo pienso, y asi es verdad, que aquel sabio Frest6n que me rob6 el aposento, y los libros, ha vuelto estos gigantes en Molinos, por quitarme la gloria de su vencimiento: tal 6s la enemistad que me tiene: mas al cabo, al cabo han de poder poco sus malas artes contra la bondad de mi espada. Dios lo haga como puede, respondi6 Sancho Panza, y ayudandole á levantar, torn6 á subir sobre Rocinante, que medio despaldado estaba, y hablando en la pasada aventura, siguieron el camino del Puerto Lapice, porque alli decia D. Quixote, que no era posible dexar de hallarse muchas y diversas aventuras, por ser lugar muy pasagero, sino que iba muy

pesaroso por haberle faltado la lanza : y diciendoselo á su escudero, le dixo : yo me acuerdo haber leído, que un caballero Español, llamado Diego Perez de Vargas, habiendosele en una batalla roto la espada, desgajó de una encina un pesado ramo ó tronco, y con él hizo tales cosas aquel dia, y machacó tantos Moros, que le quedó por sobrenombre Machuca : y asi él como sus descendientes se llamaron desde aquel dia en adelante Vargas y Machuca. Hete dicho esto, porque de la primera encina, ó roble que se me depare pienso desgajar otro tronco tal, y tan bueno como aquel, que me imagino, y pienso hacer con él tales hazanas, que tu te tengas por bien afortunado de haber merecido venir á verlas, y á ser testigo de cosas que apenas podrán ser creidas. X A la mano de Dios, dixo Sancho, yo lo creo asi como vuestra merced lo dice ; pero enderecese un poco, que parece que va de medio lado, y debe ser del molimiento de la caída. Asi es la verdad, respondió D. Quixote : y si no me quejo del dolor, es porque no es dado á los Caballeros Andantes quejarse de herida alguna, aunque le salgan las tripas por ella. Si eso es asi, no tengo yo que replicar, respondió Sancho : pero sabe Dios si yo me holgara que vuestra merced se quejára quando alguna cosa le doliera. De mi sé decir, que me he de quejar del mas pequeno dolor que tenga, si ya no se entiende tambien con los escuderos de los Caballeros Andantes eso del no quejarse. No se dexó de reir D. Quixote de la simplicidad de su escudero ; y asi le declaró que podia muy bien quejarse, como y quando quisiere, sin gana ó con ella, que hasta entonces no habia leído cosa en contrario en la Orden de Caballeria. Dixole Sancho que mirase que era hora de comer. Respondióle su amo, que por entonces no le hacia menester, que comiese él quando se le antojase. Con está licencia se acomodó Sancho lo mejor que pudo sobre su jumento ; y sacando de las alforjas lo que en ellas habia puesto, iba caminando y comiendo detrás de

su amo muy despacio, y de quando en quando empinaba la bota con tanto gusto, que le pudiera envidiar el mas regalado bodegonero de Malaga, y en tanto que él iba de aquella manera menudeando tragos, no se le acordaba de ninguna promesa que su Amo le hubiese hecho, ni tenia por ningun trabajo, sino por mucho descanso, andar buscando las aventuras, por peligrosas que fuesen. En resolucion, aquella noche la pasaron entre unos arboles; y del uno de ellos desgajo. D. Quixote un ramo seco, que casi le podia servir de lanza, y puso en él el que hierro quitó de la que se le habia quebrado.

CAPITULO XLII.

De los consejos que dió D. Quixote á Sancho Panza antes que fuese á gobernar la Insula, con otras cosas bien consideradas.

CON el felice y gracioso suceso de la aventura de la Dolorida, quedaron tan contentos los Duques, que determinaron pasar con las burlas adelante, viendo el acomodado sugeto que tenian para que se tuviesen por veras, y asi habiendo dado la traza y ordenes que sus criados y sus vasallos habian de guardar con Sancho en el Gobierno de la Insula prometida, otro dia, que fue el que sucedió al vuelo de Clavileño, dixo el Duque á Sancho, que se adeliñase y compusiese para ir á ser Gobernador, que ya sus insulanos le estaban esperando como el agua de Mayo. Sancho se le humilló y le dixo: despues que baxé del cielo, y despues que desde su alta cumbre miré la tierra, y la vi tan pequeña, se templó en parte en mí la gana que tenia tan grande de ser Gobernador; porque qué grandeza es mandar en un grano de mostaza? ó qué Dignidad ó Imperio el gobernar á media docena de hombres tamaños como avellanas, que á mi parecer no habia mas en toda la tierra? Si vuestra se-

ñoría fuese servido de darme una tantica parte del cielo, aunque no fuese mas de media legua, la tomaria de mejor gana que la mayor Insula del mundo. Mirad, amigo Sancho, respondió el Duque, yo no puedo dar parte del cielo á nadie, aunque no sea mayor que una una, que á solo Dios están reservadas esas mercedes y gracias: lo que puedo dar os doy, que es una Insula hecha y derecha, redonda y bien proporcionada, y sobremanera fértil y abundosa, donde si vos os sabeis dar maña podeis con las riquezas de la tierra grangear las del cielo. Ahora bien, respondió Sancho, venga esa Insula, que yo pugnaré por ser tal Gobernador, que á pesar de bellacos me vaya al cielo; y esto no es por codicia que yo tenga de salir de mis casillas, ni de levantarme á mayores, sino por el deseo que tengo de probar á qué sabe el ser Gobernador. Si una vez lo probais, Sancho, dixo el Duque, comeros heis las manos tras el Gobierno, por ser dulcissima cosa el mandar y ser obedecido. A buen seguro, que quando vuestro dueño llegue á ser Emperador, que lo será sin duda, segun van encaminadas sus cosas, que no se lo arranquen como quiera, y que le duela y le pese en la mitad del alma del tiempo que hubiere dexado de serlo. Señor, replicó Sancho Panza, yo imagino que es bueno mandar, aunque sea á un ható de ganado. Con vos me entierren, Sancho, que sabeis de todo, respondió el Duque; yo espero que sereis tal Gobernador como vuestro juicio promete, y quédese esto aqui, y advertid que mañana en ese mesmo dia habeis de ir al Gobierno de la Insula, y esta tarde os acomodarán del traje conveniente que habeis de llevar, y de todas las cosas necesarias á vuestra partida. Vistanme, dixo Sancho, como quisieren, que de qualquiera manera que vaya vestido seré Sancho Panza, Asi es verdad, dixo el Duque; pero los trages se han de acomodar con el oficio ó dignidad que se profesa, que no sería bien que un jurisperito se vistiese como soldado, ni un soldado como un sacerdote. Vos, Sancho, ireis vestido parte de Letrado, y

parte de Capitan ; porque en la Insula que os doy, tanto son menester las armas como las letras, y las letras como las armas. Letras, respondió Sancho, pocas tengo, porque aun no sé el A. B. C. ; pero bástame tener el Christus en la memoria para ser buen Gobernador. De las armas manejaré las que me dieren hasta caer, y Dios adelante. Con tan buena memoria, dixo el Duque, no podrá Sancho errar en nada. En esto llegó D. Quixote, y sabiendo lo que pasaba, y la celeridad con que Sancho se habia de partir á su Gobierno, con licencia del Duque le tomó por la mano, y se fue con él á su estancia ; con intencion de aconsejarle cómo se habia de haber en su oficio. Entrados pues en su aposento, cerró tras sí la puerta, y hizo casi por fuerza que Sancho se sentase junto á el, y con reposada voz le dixo :

Infinitas gracias doy al Cielo, Sancho amigo, de que antes y primero que yo haya encontrado con alguna buena dicha, te haya salido á ti á recibir y á encontrar la buena ventura : yo que en mi buena suerte te tenia librada la paga de tus servicios, me veo en los principios de aventajarme, y tú antes de tiempo, contra la ley del razonable discurso, te ves premiado de tus deseos. Otros cohechan, ímportunan, solicitan, madrugan, ruegan, porfian y no alcanzan lo que pretenden ; y llega otro, y sin saber cómo ni cómo no, se halla con el cargo y oficio que otros muchos pretendieron : y aqui entra y encaxa bien el decir que hay buena y mala fortuna en las pretensiones. Tú, que para mí sin duda alguna eres un porro, sin madrugar ni trasnochar, y sin hacer diligencia alguna con solo el alien toque te ha tocado de la Andante Caballeria, sin mas ni mas te ves Gobernador de una Insula, como quien no dice nada. Todo esto digo, ó Sancho, para que no atribuyas á tus merecimientos la merced recibida, sino que dés gracias al Cielo que dispone suavemente las cosas, y despues las darás á la grandeza que en sí encierra la profesion de la Caballeria An-

dante. Dispuesto pues el corazon á creer lo que te he dicho, está, ò hijo, atento á este tu Caton que quiere aconsejarte, y ser norte y guia que te encamine y saque á seguro puerto de este mar proceloso donde vas á engolfarte, que los officios y grandes cargos no son otra cosa sino un golfo profundo de confusiones.

Primeramente, ò hijo, has de temer á Dios, porque en el temerle está la sabiduria, y siendo sabio, no podrás errar en nada.

Lo segundo, has de poner los ojos en quién eres, procurando conocerte á tí mismo, que es el mas difícil conocimiento que puede imaginarse: del conocerte saldrá el no hincharte como la rana, que quiso igualarse con el buey; que si esto haces, vendrá á ser feos pies de la rueda de tu locura la consideracion de haber guardado puercos en tu tierra. Asi es la verdad, respondió Sancho, pero fue quando muchacho; pero despues algo hombrecillo, gansos fueron los que guardé, que no puercos; pero esto pareceme á mí que no hace al caso, que no todos los que gobiernan vienen de casta de Reyes. Asi es verdad, replicó D. Quixote, por lo qual los no de principios nobles deben acompañar la gravedad del cargo que exercitan con una blanda suavidad, que guiada por la prudencia, los libre de la murmuracion maliciosa de quien no hay estado que se escape.

Haz gala, Sancho, de la humildad de tu linage, y no te desprecies de decir que vienes de labradores; porque viendo que no te corres, ninguno se pondrá á correrte; y preciate mas de ser humilde virtuoso, que pecador soberbio. Innumerables son aquellos que de baxa estirpe nacidos, han subido á la suma Dignidad Pontificia é Imperatoria; y de esta verdad te pudiera traer tantos exemplos, que te cansáran.

Mira, Sancho, si tomas por medio á la virtud, y te precias de hacer hechos virtuosos, no hay para que tener envidia á los que los tienen Principes y Señores, porque

la sangre se hereda y la virtud se aquista, y la virtud vale por sí sola lo que la sangre no vale.

Siendo esto asi, como lo es, si acaso viniere á verte quando estés en tu Insula alguno de tus parientes, no le deseches ni le afrentes, antes le has de acoger, agasajar y regalar, que con esto satisfacerás al cielo, que gusta que nadie se desprecie de lo que él hizo, y corresponderás á lo que debes á la naturaleza bien concertada.

Si truxeres á tu muger contigo (porque no es bien que los que asisten á Gobiernos de mucho tiempo estén sin las propias) eñsenala, doctrinala y desbástala de su natural rudeza; porque todo lo que suele adquirir un Gobernador discreto, suele perder y derramar una muger rustica y tonta.

Si acaso enviudares, (cosa que puede suceder) y con el cargo mejorares de consorte, no la tomes tal que te sirva de anzuelo y de caña de pescar, y del no quiero de tu capilla; porque en verdad te digo, que de todo aquello que la muger del Juez recibiere ha de dar cuenta el marido en la residencia universal, donde pagará con el quatro tanto en la muerte las partidas de que no se hubiere hecho cargo en la vida.

Nunca te guies por la ley del encaxe, que suele tener mucha cabida con los ignorantes que presumen de agudos.

Hallen en tí mas compasion las lágrimas del pobre, pero no mas justicia que las informaciones del rico.

Procura descubrir la verdad por entre las promesas y dádivas del rico, como por entre los sollozos é importunidades del pobre.

Quando pudiere y debiere tener lugar la equidad, no cargues todo el rigor de la ley al delincente, que no es mejor la fama del Juez riguroso que la del compasivo.

Si acaso doblares la vara de la justicia, no sea con el peso de la dádiva, sino con el de la misericordia.

Quando te sucediere juzgar algun pleyto de algun tu

enemigo, aparta las mientes de tu injuria, y ponlas en la verdad del caso.

No te ciegue la pasión propia en la causa ajena, que los yerros que en ella hicieres, las mas veces serán sin remedio; y si le tuvieren, será acosta de tu credito y aun de tu hacienda.

Si alguna muger hermosa viniere á pedirte justicia, quita los ojos de sus lágrimas, y tus oídos de sus gemidos, y considera despacio la substancia de lo que pide, si no quieres que se anegue tu corazón en su llanto, y tu bondad en sus suspiros.

Al que has de castigar con obras, no trates mal con palabras, pues le basta al desdichado la pena del suplicio sin la añadidura de las malas razones.

Al culpado que cayere debaxo de tu jurisdicción, considerale hombre miserable, sujeto á las condiciones de la depravada naturaleza nuestra, y en todo quanto fuere de tu parte, sin hacer agravio á la contraria, muéstratele piadoso y clemente; porque aunque los atributos de Dios todos son iguales, mas resplandece y campea á nuestro ver el de la misericordia, que el de la justicia.

Si estos preceptos y estas reglas sigues, Sancho, serán luengos tus días, tu fama será eterna, tus premios colmados, tu felicidad indecible, casarás tus hijos como quisieres, títulos tendrán ellos y tus nietos, vivirás en paz y beneplacito de las gentes, y en los últimos pasos de la vida te alcanzará, el de la muerte en vejez suave y madura, y cerrarán tus ojos las tiernas y delicadas manos de tus terceros netezuelos. Esto que hasta aqui te he dicho son documentos que han de adornar tu alma; escucha ahora los que han de servir para adorno del cuerpo.

Carta del Padre de Isla á su Hermana.

HIJA, hermana, y señora mia: Acabo de recibir tu

carta de 20 del pasado : Dios sabe quanto me consoló, y el alivio que experimento en todos mis molestos, y habituales trabajos, siempre que la Providencia del Señor, y tu fraternal amor me proporcionan este indecible consuelo. Si tal vez me he quejado con alguna amargura de que me le hagas desear tanto, no es cierto porque dude de tu fineza, sino porque un amor vehemente es poco sufrido ; sus quejas, quanto mas injustas, son mas estimables, no por lo que suenan, sino por lo que significan. Perdóname y ámame, bien persuadida á que, no pocas veces las que parecen ofensas del oido, son lisonjas del corazon. Las personas que aquí me tratan con alguna confianza saben, como ya te lo dí á entender, que mis incomodidades se aumentan, ó se disminuyen, segun la mayor ó menor frecuencia de tus cartas, tanto que me tienen prevenido las avise prontamente, siempre que las recibo. Basta esto para que infieras quanto las deseo, quanto las aprecio y el mucho bien que me hacen. Por fin no puedo ménos de decirte, que estoy muy poco agradecido á los que me acortan mi conversacion, quando yo no les estorbo las suyas ; y si en las antesalas de España se estiláran suizos con sable en mano, como en las de Francia, los dias de correo pondria yo un par de ellos en la tuya, para que á nadie diesen entrada, hasta que hubieras repartido mi racion.

Como quiera pues, siempre que me escribas poco, por divertirme mucho, lo llevaré, con resignacion, porque eso de llevarlo con alegria, seria demasiada perfeccion para quien tanto te quiere. Adios hija mia ; dí en casa lo que quisieres, manda lo que gustares, y vive tanto, como lo desea—Tu hermano.

Carta del mismo á un Amigo suyo.

QUERIDO amigo : Que sobre-humana fuerza es está ! Que alma ha jamas sido capaz de tan heroycas ac-

ciones! Temes, te persuades que estoy necesitado y quieres partir conmigo lo poco que te queda! Meréces que te erijan estatuas: e si fuera este el tiempo de la gentilidad, te adorarian como á Dios de la amistad. Yo no puedo explicarte mi reconocimiento á la piedad que usas conmigo. Es cosa deplorable el verse en estado de necesitarla: pero, ¡quan dulce y consolante es encontrar almas tan tiernas, y tan grandes, como la tuya, que lo compadezcan! Todos mis infortunios, todos mis males son nada, en comparacion de la satisfaccion que me causa tu humanidad, y afecto. Y quieres condenar mi gratitud al silencio! Ya sé, amigo, sí, ya sé que tu corazon exercita su beneficencia, no para recibir el lisonjero tributo del reconocimiento, sino para satisfacer su noble inclinacion. Pero, ¿ como quieres que dexé de ser reconocido á tan singulares beneficios, como recibo de tu generosa amistad? Eso no puede ser, amigo; conque permitiras que, obedeciendo á las voz imperiosa de mi corazon, te diga que mi gratitud será indeleble, y que mi afecto para tí tendrá un siempre por termino de su duracion.

Envíame solo la mitad de lo que me ofreces, y sobrá para hacer de muy pobre, muy rico á—

—Tu fino amigo.

FABULAS LITERARIAS.

FABULA I.

El Muchaco y la Fortune.

A LA orilla de un pozo,
 Sobre la fresca yerba
 Un incauto muchacho
 Dormía a pierna suelta.
 Gritole la Fortuna;
 Insensato, despierta
 No ves que ahogarte puedes
 A poco que te muevas?
 Porti, y por otros canallas
 A veces me motejan
 Los unos de inconstante
 Y los otros de adversa.
 Reveses de Fortuna
 Llamais á las miserias
 Porqué, si son reveses
 De la conducta necia?

FABULA II.

El Amor y la Locura.

Habiendo la Locura
 Con el Amor renido,
 Dexo ciego de un golpe
 Al miserable nino.

Venganza pide al cielo
 Venus, mas conque gritos !
 Era madre y esposa.
 Con esto queda dicho
 Querellase á los dioses
 Presentando á su hijo :
 De que sirven las flechas.
 Faltandole la vista
 Para asestar sus tiros ?
 Quitensele las alas,
 Y aquel ardiente cirio,
 Si asu luz ser no pueden
 Sus vuelos dirigos.
 Atendiendo á que el ciego
 Siguiese su ejercicio,
 Y a que la delinquente
 Tuviese su castigo.
 Jupiter, presidente
 De la asamblea, dixo :
 Ordeno á la Locura
 Desde este instante mismo,
 Que eternamente sea
 De Amor el lazarillo.

FABULA III.

Los Gatos escrupulosos.

A las once, y aun más de la mañana
 La cocinera Juana
 Con pretexto de hablar a la vecina
 Se sale, cierra, y dexa en la cocina
 A *Micifus* y *Zapiron* hambrientos
 Al punto (pues no gastan cumplientos
 Gatos en hambrecidos),

Se avanzan a probar de los cocidos
 “Fu,” dixo *Zapiron*, “maldita olla!

Como abrasa! veamos esa polla.
 Que esta en el asador lejos del fuego,
 Yo tambien, escaldado, desde luego
 Se arrima *Micifuf*, y en un instante

Muestra cada trinchante
 Que en el arte cisoria sin gran pena,
 Pudiera dar lecciones á villena

Concluido el asunto.”
 El señor *Micifuf* tocó este punto.

Utrum si se podia ó no en consciencia
 Comer el asador? O que demencia!
 (Exclamó *Zapiron* en altos gritos).

Cometer! el mayor de los delitos!
 No sabes que el herrero

Ha llevado por el, mucho dinero
 Y que si bien la cosa se eximina;

Entre la bateria de cocina
 No hay mueble tan serio y respetable?

Tu pasion te ha engañado miserable.

Micifuf en efecto

Abandonó el proyecto;

Pues eran los dos gatos

De suerte timoratos

Que si el diablo, tendando sus pasiones
 Les pusiese asadores á millones,
 (No hablo yo de las pollas) O me engaño
 O no comieran uno en todo el año.

FABULA IV.

El Zapatero Medico.

Un habil y hambriento zapatero
 En la corte por medico corria:

Con un contraveneno que fingia
 Ganó fama y dinero.
 Estaba el rey postrado en una cama
 De una grave dolencia
 Para hacer experiencia
 Del talento del medico, le llama.
 El antídoto pide, y en un vaso
 Finge el rey que le mezcla con veneno :
 Se lo manda beber : el tal Galeno
 Teme morir : confiesa todo el caso
 Y dice que sin ciencia
 Logro hacerse doctor de grande precio
 Por la credulidad del vulgo necio
 Convoca el rey al pueblo : Que demencia
 La salud francamente
 De un hombre, a quien la gente
 Ni aun quería fiarle tu calzado.

Moral.

Esto para los credulos se cuenta
 En quienes tiene el Charlatan su renta.

FABULA V.

Los dos Amigos y el Oso.

A dos amigos se aparece un oso :
 El uno muy medroso
 En las ramas de un arbol se asegura:
 El otro abandonado á la ventura
 Se finge muerto repentinamente,
 El oso se le acerca lentamente ;
 Mas como este animal segun se cuenta,
 De cadaveres nunca se alimenta

Sin ofenderle, le registra y toca,
 Huelele las narices, y la boca ;
 No le siente el aliento
 Ni el menor movimiento
 Y así se fue diciendo sin rezelo
 Este tan muerto, está como mi abuelo
 Entonces el cobarde
 De su grande amistad haciendo alarde,
 Del árbol se desprende muy ligero
 Corre, llega, y abraza al compañero
 Pondera la Fortuna.
 De haberle hallado sin lesión alguna :
 Y al fin le dice: sepas que he notado
 Que el oso te decía algún recado
 Que pudo ser ? diréte lo que ha sido
 Estas dos palabras al oído
 Aparta tu amistad de la persona
 Que si te vé en el riesgo te abandona.

 FABULA VI.

El Leon con su Exercito.

El Leon rey de los bosques poderoso
 Quiso armar un exercito famoso.
 Juntó sus animales al instante :
 Empezo por cargar el elefante
 Un castillo con utiles ; y encima
 Rabiosos lobos, que pusiesen grima
 Al oso le encargó de los asaltos
 Mandó que al enemigo entretuviese ;
 A la zorra que diese
 Ingeniosos ardidés al intento
 Uno gritó : la liebre, y el jumento,
 Este por tardo aquella por medrosa,
 De estorbo servirian no de otra cosa.

De estorbo? dixo el rey, yo no lo creo.
 En la liebre tendremos un correo
 Y en el asno mis tropas un trompeta
 Asi quedo la armada bien completa.

Testamento de Don Quixote.

ROMANCE.

De un molimiento de huesos,
 A puros palos y piedras.
 Don Quixote de la Mancha,
 Yace doliente, y sin fuerzas.

Tendido sobre un pavés,
 Cubierto con su rodela.
 Sacando como Tortuga,
 De entre concha la cabeza.

Con voz roida, y chillando
 Viendo el escrivano cerca
 Ansi, por falta de dientes
 Habló con el entre muelas.

Escrivid buen caballero,
 Que Dios en quietud mantenga
 El testamento que hago,
 Por voluntad postrimera.

Y en lo de su entero juicio
 Que ponéis a usanza uvea,
 Basta poner de zentado,
 Quando entero no le tenga.

A la tierra mando el cuerpo,
 Coma mi cuerpo la tierra,

Que segun está de flaco,
Hay para un bocado apena.

En la vaina de mi espada,
Mando que llevado sea
Mi cuerpo; que es ataud,
Capaz para su flaqueza.

Que embalsamado me lleven ;
A reposar a la iglesia ;
Y que sobre mi sepulcro
Escrivan esto en la piedra.

Aquí yace Don Quixote
El que en provincias diversas
Los tuertos vengó, y los vicios
A puro vivir á ciegos.

A Sancho mando las islas
Que gané con tanta guerra :
Con que, sino queda rico
Aislado á lo menos queda.

Item al buen Rozinante,
Dexo los prados, y selvas,
Que crió el señor del cielo,
Para alimentar las bestias.

Mandole mala ventura,
Y mala vejez con ella ;
Y duelos, en que pensar
En vez de piensos y yerba.

Mando que el moro encantado,
Que me maltrató en la venta,
Los puñetes que me dió,
Al momento se le vuelvan.

Mando a los moços de mulas,
Volver las coces sobervias,

Que me diéron, por descargo,
De espaldas y de conciencia.

De los palos que me han dado,
A mi linda Dulcinea,
Para que gaste el invierno,
Mando cien cargas de leña.

Mi espada mando á una escarpia
Pero desnuda la tenga,
Sin que á vestirla otro alguno,
Si no es el orin, se atreva.

Mi lança mando á una escoba
Para que puedan con ella
Echar arañas de el techo,
Qual si de San Jorge fuera.

Peto, gola, y espaldar,
Manopla, y media visera
Lo vinculo en Quixotico
Mayorazgo de mi hazienda.

Y lo demas delos bienes,
Que en este mundo se quedan,
Lo dexo para obras pias
De rescate de princesas.

Mando que en lugar de misas,
Justas batallas y guerras.
Me digan, pues saben todos,
Que son mis misas aquestas.

Dexo por testamentarios
A don Belianis de Grecia ;
Al caballero del Febo,
A Esplandian el de las Xergas.

Alli sabio Sancho-Pança,
Bien oiréis loque dixera

Con tono duro, y de espacio,
Y la voz de quatro suelas.

No es razon, buen señor mio
Que quando váis a dar cuenta
Al señor que vos crió
Digáis sandezes tan fieras.

Sancho, es señor, quien vos habla
Que está á vuesa cabecera,
Llorando á cantaros triste
Un turbion de lluvia, y piedra.

Dexad por testamentarios
Al cura que vos confiesa
Al regidor per Anton
Y al cabreto Gil-Panqueca.

Y dexaos de Splandiones
Pues tanta inquietud nos cuestan ;
Y llamad á un religioso
Que os ayude en esta brega.

Bien dices, le respondió
Don Quixote, con voz tierna ;
Ve á la peña pobre, y dile
A Beltenebros que venga.

En esto la extrema uncion
Asomó ya por la puerta :
Pero el que vió al sacerdote
Con sobrepellis y vela.

Dixó que era el sabio propio
De el encanto de niguea ;
Y levanto el buen hidalgo
Por hablarle la cabeza.

Mas viendo que ya le faltan
Juicio, vida, vista, y lengua,
El escrivano se fué,
Y el cura se salió a fuera.

LA ORACION DOMINICAL.

PADRE nuestro que estás en los cielos, santificado sea el tu nombre, venga á nos el tu reyno, hagase tu voluntad asi en la tierra como en el cielo ; el pan nuestro de cada dia danosle hoy, y perdonanos nuestras deudas asi como nosotros perdonamos á nuestros deudores ; y no nos dexes caer en la tentacion, mas libranos de mal. Amen.

EL CREDO.

CREO en Dios Padre Todo-poderoso, criador del cielo y de la tierra : y en Jesu Christo su unico hijo nuestro Señor, que fue concebido por obra del Espiritu Santo ; nació de Maria Virgen ; padecio debaxo del poder de Poncio Pilato, fue crucificado, muerto, y sepultado ; descendió á los infiernos ; al tercero dia resuscitó, de entre los muertos ; subió a los cielos : está sentado á la diestra de Dios Padre Todo-poderoso : de donde vendra á juzgar á los vivos y á los muertos.

Creo en el Espiritu Santo, la santa iglesia catolica ; la comunión de los santos ; el perdon de los pecados ; la resurrección de la carne, y la vida perdurable. Amen.

F I N I S.

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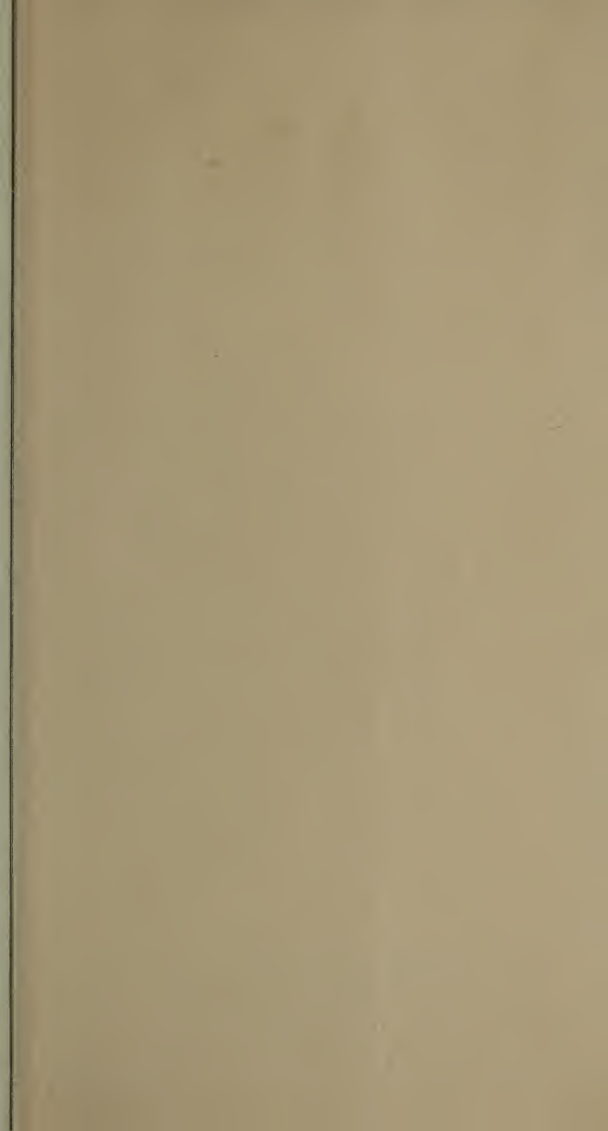
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